

Historical Abstracts

1775 - 1945

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD'S PERIODICAL LITERATURE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES PUBLICATIONS PERIODIQUES MONDIALES

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БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ МИРОВОЙ ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

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H. A. BULLETIN

The H. A. Bulletin is published primarily to satisfy the need for a personal copy of an inexpensive reference quarterly on the part of scholars and students who are not able to subscribe to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. It contains only those abstracts published in HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS which are of general historical interest and which are classified under the following headings:

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Austria in categories E and F includes the Near East in categories E and F Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

NOTES:

[1] Includes abstracts on New Zealand
[2] Includes the Near East in categories A
[3] See Habsburg Empire in categories A-7

Historical Abstracts

VOLUME 3

NUMBER 1

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 77, 93, 106, 194, 219, 627, 713, 794

1. Bestuzhev, I. V., A. A. Voronetskaia, and A. A. Preobrazhenskii. VOPROSY ISTORII SSSR V TRUDAKH NEKOTORYKH UNIVERSITETOV I PEDAGOGICHESKIKH INSTITUTOV SFSR [Problems of the history of the USSR in the publications of some universities and pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 143-160.

A summary of the principal articles on Russian history that appeared in 1954-1955 in the "Learned Notes" of the universities and teachers' institutes of the RSFSR, other than those of Moscow and Leningrad. M. Raeff

2. Fernández Almagro, Melchor. BIBLIOGRAFIA. HISTORIA CONTEMPORANEA DE ESPAÑA [Bibliography. Contemporary history of Spain]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1955 4(82): 281-285. A record of the latest publications on contemporary Spanish history, from the War of Independence to the present. Maria Gómez Molleda

3. Klocke, Helmut. NATIONALBEWUSSTSEIN IN OSTEUROPA (II) [National consciousness in Eastern Europe]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(5): 375-386. A continuation of an article on changes in historical concepts begun in *Osteuropa* 1956 6(1), where Hungary was considered [See abstract 2: 665]. Here Czechoslovakia is studied, and a rapid survey is made from John Huss to the present. The Hussite movement has almost entirely lost its religious aspects and is now considered primarily as a social and political movement. Articles by Czech and Slovak historians living new Communist interpretations of the national problems are cited. E. C. Helmreich

4. Léonard, Emile G. (Univ. of Paris). BULLETIN HISTORIQUE: HISTOIRE DU PROTESTANTISME (1939-1952) (4^e PARTIE) [Historical Bulletin: History of Protestantism, 1939-1952, 4th Part]. *Revue Historique* 1956 216(1): 67-104. In the 19th century, Protestantism was characterized by new religious movements, adaptations to national conditions, and expansion. The contemporary scene is featured by unification attempts, and by theological and dogmatic preoccupations. An alternating rhythm of expansion and theological studies is one of the curious facts of recent and contemporary Protestant history. Much of the article deals with Protestantism by countries, specifically Germany, Britain and Switzerland. It cites both books and articles. Articles to be continued. R. B. Holtman
See also: 1: 994

5. Popova, E. I. VOPROSY NOVEISHEI ISTORII V UCHENYKH ZAPISKAH" VYSSHIKH UCHEBNYKH ZAVEDENIY SSSR [Problems of recent history in the "Learned Notes" of institutions of higher learning of the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 136-146. A critical survey of articles recently published in the "Learned Notes" of institutions of higher learning. The articles reviewed deal with the labor movements and evolutionary events in Europe, 1918-1923, and international relations and diplomacy between the two World Wars. The author

points out the numerous and serious methodological and ideological shortcomings in these articles. These shortcomings stem from over-simplification, dogmatism, uncritical and inadequate use of sources, and failure to rectify errors condemned by the Twentieth Party congress. M. Raeff

6. Schmidt, W. A. (Professor of Church History, Academy of Åbo, Finland). RECENT RESEARCH IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY IN FINLAND. *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1956 7(2): 226-237. The author shows that the medieval period has been elucidated by the publication of source materials and the investigation of archeologists. Modern studies are primarily biographical. The 16th and 17th centuries have been least studied. Pietism, Moravianism, and the revival movements of the 19th century have been intensively cultivated. The author lists chief works in liturgical, theological, and devotional literature studies, expresses critical comments throughout, and suggests subjects for research. Titles in Finnish are translated. P. H. Hardacre

7. Schnabel, Franz. LITERATURBERICHTE: DAS NEUNZEHNTE JAHRHUNDERT [Review articles: The 19th century]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(9): 585-591. The article reviews 29 recent (1954-1956) works on the 19th century, primarily on political history, in German, English and French. F. B. M. Hollyday

8. Unsigned. RABOTA ISTORIKOV NA MESTAKH [The work of historians on the spot]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 202-207. A list and brief summary of historical studies published by and research in progress at the Chuvash Autonomous SSR, the Belorussian State University, the Pedagogical Institute of Tbilisi and the Pedagogical State Institute in Ivanovo. M. Raeff

9. Willing, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE 19TH CENTURY IN THE UNITED STATES. A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SURVEY AND A UNION LIST. *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1956 67(1): 31-50. A continuation of the previous bibliography by the same authors [See abstract 1: 19 and 2: 677]. The article includes 19th-century Catholic periodicals in Vermont and Colorado. Article to be continued. Ch. G. Hamilton

10. Zink, Harold. SELECTED MATERIALS FOR A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. *American Political Science Review* 1956 50(4): 1107-1133. An extensive critical bibliography of works useful for the study of local government in France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Latin America, the Near East, India, the Philippines and Japan. The bibliography is a co-operative effort, each area being handled by a specialist, and includes several hundred titles, all written in European languages. While assembled primarily for the political scientist, the scope of this work is broad, and it should prove useful to historians. D. W. Houston

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 66, 75, 186, 249

11. A. M. REFORMA STUDIÓW HUMANISTYCZNYCH [The reform of the studies of humanities]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 177-180. A report from the conference held on 3-5 May 1956 in Sopot. Stresses especially those aspects of the proposed reforms which affect history. The general trend is towards granting the universities more independence from bureaucratic control, and to increase academic self government. Also, the "discipline of studies" for students is being relaxed and the number of lectures and seminars reduced so as to give the students time for private reading. The old and the newly proposed timetables for historical studies are printed. A.F. Dygna

12. Almond, Gabriel A. (Princeton Univ.). COMPARATIVE POLITICAL SYSTEMS. *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(3): 391-409. Certain sociological and anthropological concepts, emerging from the Weber-Parsons tradition of social theory, are used in an attempt to create a conceptual scheme that will solve the general problem of classifying political systems. The scheme is then tested by applying it to various political systems: Anglo-American, pre-industrial, totalitarian, and continental European types. Ch.A. LeGuin

13. Davies, Wallace Evan. FROM SOURCES TO PROBLEMS: A GUIDE TO OUTSIDE READINGS. *American Quarterly* 1956 8(2): 127-146. The author explores the variety of readings available for use in courses on American Civilization and compares the values of assigning an entire book with those of using excerpts only. Ruby Kerley

14. Hoselitz, Bert F. (Univ. of Chicago). ON COMPARATIVE HISTORY. *World Politics* 1956/57 9(2): 267-279. A review of Rushton Coulborn, (Ed.), *Feudalism in History*, (Princeton, N.J., 1956), particularly with reference to the section by Coulborn on the possible application of the method of comparative history to the study of feudalism. Coulborn's description of feudalism as merely a "method of government," not an economic or a social system, is criticized as is his application of the method of comparison for the discovery of uniformities in history. Uniformities should be looked for in similarities between systems of relevant variables rather than in analogies of events. The answer to the question of whether the comparative method can meaningfully be applied to social problems must be sought by applying procedures outlined and supported methodologically by Max Weber in his three essays on the methodology of the social sciences. G.A. Mugge

15. Hüsgen, Hans-Dieter. ÜBER DAS VERHÄLTNIS VON POLITIK UND MORAL. ZUR WERTUNG HISTORISCHER ER-EIGNISSE UND PERSÖNLICHKEITEN IM GESCHICHTSUNTER-RICHT [The relation of politics and ethics: an evaluation of historical events and personalities in historical instruction]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(10): 614-618. The author proposes that the German history teacher should instruct his students on the necessity of reconciling politics with morality and suggests that the contrast between Frederick the Great's works ("Anti-Machiavelli," and "Observations on the present political situation of Europe") and his actions (the invasion of Silesia) offers one of the most provocative examples of this conflict and one well calculated to arouse student interest. F.B.M. Hollyday

16. Kolakowski, Krzysztof. Z PROBLEMATYKI BADAN W DZIEDZINIE HISTORII NAUKI [On the problems of studies in the field of the history of learning]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 4(4): 170-174. Stressing that the history of learning is a discipline quite extensively studied in Poland, the article tries to define its subject matter as the "history of problems which sciences had to face and to solve in a given epoch." The author analyzes the kind of detailed studies needed for dealing with the history of learning thus defined. A.F. Dygna

17. Leuilliot, Paul. ETUDES D'HISTOIRE AGRAIRE ET QUESTIONS DE METHODE [Studies of agrarian history and questions of method]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(2): 237-243. A review and critical analysis of two recent articles, one by Paul Guichonnet concerning the use of the Savoyard cadastral survey of 1738, and

one by M.P. Brunet on the agrarian structures in lower Normandy. Carla Rich

18. Montefiore, A. (Univ. College of North Staffordshire). PROFESSOR GALLIE ON NECESSARY AND SUFFICIENT CONDITIONS. *Mind* 1956 65(260): 534-542. A comment on Professor Gallie's "Explanations in history and the genetic sciences," *Mind* 1955 64(254) [See abstract 1: 1014]. The author agrees "that there are differences between explanations in terms of necessary conditions and explanations in terms of sufficient conditions," but denies that these differences mark off two logically separate types of explanation. By means of close reasoning and formal example, he demonstrates that the two types of explanation are correlative, that sufficient conditions are usually disjunctive and contain as one element some necessary condition, and that study of sufficient conditions yields more precise knowledge of what factors are necessary and in what combinations. E.E. Kraehe

19. Musgrave, F. (Queen Elizabeth's Boys' Grammar School, Mansfield, Notts.). HISTORY TEACHING WITHIN A CONFLICT OF CULTURES. *History* 1955 40(140): 300-318. The author discusses his experiences as a former official in the Colonial Service in Uganda. He finds the traditional school syllabus of British imperial history inappropriate for Africans and suggests a number of alternatives. The subject matter should be relevant to the points of tension between the indigenous and the alien cultures. Attention should be given particularly to the Western concept of liberty, Western economic life and organization, and to the importance of ideas in Western behavior. W.M. Simon

20. Perkins, Dexter. WE SHALL GLADLY TEACH. *American Historical Review* 1957 62(2): 291-309. The presidential address read to the American Historical Association convention in St. Louis, 29 December 1956. Since teaching is the chief source of livelihood for the overwhelming majority of American historians, it is urged that it be given a higher place in the teacher's scale of values than it has today. Students should be selected with this in view, and some measure of teacher training should be undertaken. Teachers must improve their teaching and they should seek to communicate value as well as facts. They must make the past more vivid, interpret it more broadly, and set an example of sound intellectual and moral balance. The teacher should seek to communicate an attitude to his students. There is no dichotomy between instruction and research. A plea is made for more significant research which bears some relationship to a broad pattern of historical development. The results of research should be a contribution to a larger conception of the past. The desirability of re-interpretation as a field of research is stressed. D.W. Houston

21. Szeftel, Marc (Cornell Univ.). FACTS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY AND ITS PHILOSOPHY AS VIEWED BY BERTRAM D. WOLFE IN THREE WHO MADE A REVOLUTION. (A CASE STUDY OF HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY). *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(1): 71-85. Szeftel points out the danger in the neglect of historical method by writers of historical biography, which is a literary genre, when they encounter non-biographical problems. Deals only with the non-biographical part of the book and seeks to demonstrate specific shortcomings. Errors include anachronisms, approximations of identity and of historical geography. Deals first with three chapters, and then examines Wolfe's philosophy of history. Wolfe mistook the transient feature of cultural belatedness for a basic feature of ethnic personality with permanent historical value. A philosophy of history requires great historical documentation and must have a philosophical or historical purpose. R.B. Holtman

See also: 23

22. Unsigned. O PERIODIZATSII ISTORII SOVETSKOGO OBSHCHESTVA [Concerning the periodization of the history of Soviet society]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 58-62. The concluding summary article of a discussion initiated in 1954. Noting that the scheme of the *Kratkii kurs istorii VKPb* is inadequate, the article stresses the necessity of taking greater

account of the leading role of the Communist Party and of the Soviet State in the creation of a new system of production. The two main periods are the transitional period from capitalism to socialism (until 1937), and the period of victorious socialism, each with several subdivisions. M. Raeff
See also: 1: 2487

23. Wolfe, Bertram D. (Former Senior Fellow of the Russian Institute, Columbia Univ.) IN DEFENSE OF THREE WHO MADE A REVOLUTION. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(1): 86-102. A defense against the attacks of Szeftel, the article is divided into the following

categories: Biography and history; errata; errata and methodological pronouncements; craftsmanship and exclusion from the historian's craft. The author begins by mentioning virtues Szeftel admitted and by quoting reviews, and maintains that Szeftel's assumptions on his approach are wrong. Szeftel took sentences out of context and urged against them something he could have found in the same paragraph. He misrepresented the text, and is unjust in saying errors sprang from not taking history seriously. His examples regarding lack of interest in chronology are all mistaken. Wolfe says he did analyze belatedness. Biographical history is more important in our time of flux.
See also: 21 R. B. Holtman

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 3, 8, 81, 100, 102, 103, 104, 107, 143, 148, 222, 232, 233, 257, 270, 627, 759, 806, 857

24. Anweiler, Oskar. OSTEUROPA IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT DER HÖHEREN SCHULE IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK [Eastern Europe in the history teaching in high school in the German Federal Republic]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(1): 3-9. The author contends that the neglect by German scholars of East European history dates from Ranke and his concept of the pre-eminence of a German-Romanic family of nations, and is also due to psychological, political and linguistic barriers which obstruct Western and Central European students in studying and understanding Slavic civilizations. He urges that greater importance be given especially to the study of Russian and Polish medieval history to produce a better understanding of these countries' subsequent history and suggests various methods to attract Western European history students to the study of Slavic civilizations. R. Mueller

25. Baster, Russell H. (Williams College). THE NEW AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS AUDIENCE. *Yale Review* 1956/57 46(2): 245-259. The new historian, with his analytical approach to American history, is to be preferred to the 9th century narrative historian, but he is rapidly losing his audience. Professionally written history appears to be written by specialists for only a fraction of the other specialists, while the general public turns to historical films and novels. Perhaps the solution lies in a judicious combination of the old and the new. E. D. Johnson

26. Bonjour, Edgar. JOHANNES VON MÜLLER UND GENF [Johannes von Müller and Geneva]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1956 14: 78-102. A recent editor of Müller's writings describes the noted historian's stay in Geneva, 1774-1780, with emphasis upon his intellectual development and the lasting stimulation he received from a few close acquaintances of that period. Treats Müller's Geneva years as the formative period of his life. It was in cosmopolitan Geneva that Müller met the Enlightenment; there that he aligned himself with the aristocracy against both its intellectual and class-conscious challengers; there that he deepened his knowledge and interpretation of the writing of Montesquieu and, through him, pledged himself to favor the organic and empirical development of the state. It was in Geneva that he wrote the first volume of *Die Geschichten der Schweiz*. In Geneva Müller also perfected his knowledge of the French language, preparing himself for a career as synthesizer and harmonizer of the French and German spirits. Letters exchanged during and after Müller's Geneva years between him and his closest Geneva friends are quoted at some length. J. L. Snell

27. Briggs, Asa (Co-editor, *Occidente*). HISTORY AND ITS EIGHBOURS. *Occidente* 1956 12(4): 309-318. The author briefly discusses the meaning and importance of history, historiography, and the historian, in the past, the present, and to their related fields of knowledge. Directions for the future are also suggested. H. M. Adams

28. Brinton, Crane. TOYNBEE'S "RELIGIO HISTORICI." *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1957 33(1): 142-145. A bibliographical essay discussing Arnold Toynbee's *An Historian's Approach to Religion*; M. F. Ashley Montagu's, *Toynbee and History: Critical Essays and Reviews*; and Maurice Samuel's, *the Professor and the Fossil*. It concludes that Toynbee's increasingly transcendental mysticism presents little more than chemical "trace" in the modern intellectual trend. Only time will tell if this "trace" can change the compound. C. F. Latour

29. Calomon, Fritz T. EIN UNBEKANNTER BRIEF VON FERDINAND GREGOROVIUS [An unknown letter of Ferdinand Gregorovius]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1955 37(1): 98-100. A reproduction of a letter, dated 26 June 1889, in the possession of the author from the German historian, Ferdinand Gregorovius, to the critic of a Vienna newspaper, in reference to the latter's review of Gregorovius's *Geschichte der Stadt Athen im Mittelalter* [History of the city of Athens in the Middle Ages]. Gregorovius disputed the critic's view that the work was more poetically ornamental than scholarly, but at the same time pointed to the need for imaginative power and artistic ability on the part of the historian in order to be able vividly to recreate the past. H. Reed

30. Dance, E. H. ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS AND FOREIGN COMPLAINTS. *History Today* 1956 6(9): 635-636. According to the author, continental historians frequently complain that British historiography is self-centered, overbearing towards non-British, especially Asiatic, history and assigns only peripheral importance to the contributions of non-British civilizations. R. Mueller

31. Droz, Jacques (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand). LES TENDANCES ACTUELLES DE L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE ALLEMANDE [Present trends of German historiography]. *Revue Historique* 1956 215(1): 1-24. German historiography prior to 1945 was dominated by the influence of Ranke, who asserted the primacy of foreign policy and *raison d'état* in the life of states, and Hegelian philosophy. It was hostile to Western liberalism, politically conservative, and leaned towards nationalism, characteristics which made it difficult for German historians to recognize the growing forces of evil which culminated in National Socialism and World War II. Under the impact of these events German historians have re-examined their image of the past. The author discusses works representative of the new tendencies in the fields of history of international relations, political, economic and social, and recent history, as well as the work of leading historical institutes and periodicals in Germany. The most substantial work has been done in the fields of history of international relations and political history. In contrast to East German historians, those of West Germany have remained generally hostile to deterministic views of history. The great amount of study in the field of recent history has been mainly focused on the causes for the rise of National Socialism and the Resistance in Germany. Recent German historiography has been more receptive to the findings of other disciplines and new methods than in the past and has broadened the field of its investigation. Because of the division of Germany into two hostile states there persists the danger that the historian may be involved in political controversy to the detriment of his objectivity. H. Reed

32. Dutkiewicz, Józef. SZYMONA ASKENAZEGO POGLĄDY NA RUCHY REWOLUCYJNE [Szymon Askenazy's opinions about the revolutionary movements]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 368-380. An analysis of Askenazy's statements on revolutionary movements, from the French to the Russian October Revolution. Author concludes that Askenazy believed that a better future for humanity could be achieved "not on the road of revolution, but by gradual 'moderate' reforms." A. F. Dyngas

33. Galos, A. Z HISTORIOGRAFII ZACHODNIO-NIEMIECKIEJ [From Western German Historiography]. *Sobótka*

1956 11(4): 581-597. This essay uses two books by Karl Misch, Deutsche Geschichte von Bismarcks Entlassung bis zum Ende Hitlers (Munich, 1948) and Deutsche Geschichte im Zeitalter der Massen (Stuttgart, 1952) as a basis for assessing the general trends of recent West German historical writing. Several other works are cited, mainly those which have themes similar to the works by Misch. J. Erickson

34. Haeberli, Wilfried. GESCHICHTE ALS MITTEL DER VÖLKERVERSTÄNDIGUNG [History as a means of international understanding]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 14: 213-217. History books have contributed in the past to the misleading and chauvinistic clichés about various national groups which have prevailed in the 20th century. Reviews the most notable movements to subject national histories to international, co-operative, scholarly scrutiny, and sees this effort to reconcile divergent national views of history as a way to greater international understanding. J. L. Snell

35. Harbison, E. Harris (Princeton Univ.). ON UNIVERSAL HISTORY. World Politics 1956/57 9(2): 260-266. A review of Geoffrey Barraclough's History in a Changing World. A discussion of Barraclough's plea for a "universal history" that is purged of all "parochialism" of time and space. In order to serve a global age historians should direct more attention to the influence of the outside world on Europe than to that of Europe on the outside world. Barraclough is criticized for not being more specific about his "criterion of judgment outside and beyond the historical process," and the effectiveness of his cosmopolitan humanism in creating a sustained drive toward conceiving and writing a truly universal history is held in doubt. G. A. Mugge

36. Herbst, Stanisław. REGIONALNE BADANIA HISTORYCZNE W PRZESZŁOŚCI I W POLSCE LUDOWEJ [Study of local history in the past and in People's Poland]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 456-468. A description of the study of local history from the late 19th century. Lists local historical organizations and periodicals. Discusses strong and weak points of studies in this field and makes suggestions for future developments. A. F. Dygna

37. Hill, Christopher. MARXSISTOWSKA LITERATURA HISTORYCZNA W ANGLII [The Marxist historical literature in England]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 540-546. The author stresses the positive role played by Soviet scholarship in the development of British Marxist historiography. Considers that the Whig school of history and the "non-Marxist" Labour Party have had an adverse influence. A. F. Dygna

38. Hofer, Walter (Freie Universität, Berlin). OBJEKTIVITÄT UND PARTEILICHKEIT. ZU DEN OST-West-GEPRÄCHEN ÜBER GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [Objectivity and partisanship. East-West discussion on the writing of history]. Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(6): 591-598. The author discusses the basic incompatibility of Western and Communist historiography, as demonstrated particularly at the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences (Rome, 1955), where Communist historians were active participants. The gap between Western and Soviet scholarship cannot be closed as long as Communist historians distort and even ignore fact in order to meet the requirements of their definition of objectivity. Objectivity in the Bolshevik sense means conformity to the "scientific" and "correct" precepts of ideology as canonically interpreted by the Communist Party. L. Hertzman

39. Jakubowski, Jan Zygmunt. 50-LECIE PRACY NAUKOWEJ PROF. DR. NATALII GĄSIOROWSKIEJ [Fiftieth anniversary of the scholarly works of Prof. Dr. Natalia Gąsiorowska]. Życie Szkoly Wyższej 1956 4(12): 46-47. A biographical sketch which stresses Prof. Gąsiorowska's efforts in the organization of historical studies rather than her own books and research. A. F. Dygna
See also: 41, 50, 59, 84

40. Kazarin, A. I. O VUL'GARNO-SOTSIOLOGICHESKIKH OSIBKAKH V ISSLEDOVANII ISTORII POLITICHESKIKH UCHENIY [Concerning vulgarized sociological errors in the investigation of the history of political teachings]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 129-141. A severe indictment of errors and faulty interpretations in the volume Istoria politicheskikh idei [History of political ideas]. The major criticisms are: unscholarly sociological interpretation of political theories, slanted analyses of ideologies, disregard of Western influences

on Russian thought and omission of bourgeois theories in Russia. M. Raeff

41. Kormanowa, Zanna. NATALIA GĄSIOROWSKA. Nauki Polskie 1956 4(4): 106-119. A short biography of the noted economic historian which gives her family background, describes her studies in Heidelberg, Paris, and Lwów, and analyzes many of her works on the history of Polish industry. Stress is laid on her left-wing political opinions, which led her into the Communist Party as early as 1918. A. F. Dygna
See also: 39, 50, 59, 84

42. Kossman, E. and J. (Univ. of Leyden). BULLETIN CRITIQUE DE L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE NEERLANDAISE EN 1955 [Critical Review of Dutch historiography during 1955]. Revue du Nord 1956 38(12): 339-374. An elaborate and interpretative appraisal of some 70 books, monographs and articles on Dutch history by both Dutch and foreign historians. The authors conclude that, in contrast to the unimpressive showing of the preceding year, 1955 saw the production of a number of important studies. One third of the discussion is devoted to medieval studies and the remainder to Renaissance and modern studies. The number of contributions by Americans is particularly noteworthy. H. D. Piper

43. Langbein, Otto. 100 JAHRE FLUCHT VOR DER GEWICHTE ÖSTERREICH [A hundred years of flight from the history of Austria]. Tagebuch 1956 11(15): 4. The author attacks pan-German trends in Austrian historiography over the last century, in the course of a favorable review of Alphons Lhotsky's Geschichte des Instituts für österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1854 bis 1954 [History of the Institute for Austrian Historical Research 1854 to 1954] (Graz-Köln: Böhlaus 1954). C. F. Latour

44. Le Bras, Gabriel. LUCIEN FEBVRE. Politique Etrangère 1956 21(5): 541-544. An appreciation of the career and personality of Lucien Febvre on the occasion of his death on 25 September 1956. Tribute is paid to Febvre's great influence in France and throughout the scholarly world. This wide influence was based on the great breadth of his interests and the depth of his knowledge. He was proof of the first article of his faith: that the most noble tradition of France is that of the spirit. Ch. A. LeGuin

45. Luczak, Czesław, and Jerzy Topolski. KWARTALNIK HISTORII KULTURY MATERIAŁNEJ [Quarterly of the History of Material Culture]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(6): 96-109. An analysis of the contents of the Quarterly from its beginning in 1953 till mid-1956. It stresses the uneven coverage of various fields of study and praises the good work done in the field of the study of methods of agriculture, but complains that certain other fields are neglected. A. F. Dygna

46. Mikhailova, L. V. PO STRANITSAM ZAPADNOGERMANSKIKH ISTORICHESKIKH ZHURNALOV [On the pages of West German historical journals]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (9): 2 13-218. A selective and critical description of the recent volumes of: Historische Zeitschrift, Saeulum, Die Welt als Geschichte, Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas. It concludes that the Historische Zeitschrift displays a militaristic orientation, while the other three are tending to be quite reactionary in their interpretations and selection of articles. In all cases, except the Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas the journals display lack of knowledge and interest in the accomplishments of Soviet historiography. M. Raeff

47. Osipova, P. E. PO STRANITSAM "KANADSKOGO ISTORICHESKOGO ZHURNALA" ZA 1941-1955 GODY [On the pages of the Canadian Historical Review for the years 1941-1955]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 208-217. A selective critical analysis of the contents of the journal for the years 1941-1955. It stresses their methodological and theoretical shortcomings and the undue influence of contemporary bourgeois, U.S. historiography. M. Raeff

48. Pluvier, J. M. CLIO EN AZIE [Clio and Asia]. Nieuwe Stem 1956 11(11): 610-620. The author discusses the "Eurocentric" character of Western historiography, and tries to account for it. Possible explanations are the typically 19th century notion of Western supremacy and the fact that the history of Asia is the work of specialists. Such was not the case in the 16th and 17th centuries, and the author pleads for more co-operation today between Asiatic specialists and other historians. D. van Arkel

49. Pokhlebkin, V. V. O RAZVITII I SOVREMENNOM SOSTOIANII ISTORICHESKOI NAUKI V NORVEGI [Concerning the development and contemporary state of historical science in Norway]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 205-213. An historical survey of Norse historiography since the middle of the 19th century and an account of the main tendencies and research trends of contemporary Norwegian historical writing. M. Raeff

50. Rynkowska, Anna. BIBLIOGRAFIA PRAC NATALII GĄSIOROWSKIEJ [Bibliography of the works of Natalia Gąsirowska]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 9-22. This bibliography contains 216 items published between 1906 and 1956. The works of Professor Gąsirowska relate mostly to the history of the 19th century. A.F. Dygna

See also: 39, 41, 59, 84

51. Sakharov, A. M., A. G. Podol'skii, N. N. Samokhina and M. I. Marchenko. OB "OCHERKAKH ISTORII ISTORICHESKOI NAUKI V SSSR" [On the "Sketches of the history of historical science in the USSR"]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 116-127. A critical review and discussion of the approach, evidence and conclusions presented in the first volume of the "History of historiography in the USSR." While noting with satisfaction that for the first time the historiography of the nationalities of the Soviet Union is included, the authors point out many factual errors and theoretical shortcomings. They criticize the unsatisfactory presentation of the historiographical ideas of Russian progressive thinkers, the mechanical, dry and often inaccurate summary of the accomplishments of historians from the nationalities, and condemn the inclusion of unsubstantiated claims of Russian scholarly precedence. M. Raeff

52. Shutoi, V. E., and A. F. Chmyga. STATII PO ISTORII V "TRUDAKH" UKRAINSKIKH UNIVERSITETOV I PEDAGOGICHESKIKH INSTITUTOV [Articles on history in the "Proceedings" of Ukrainian universities and pedagogical institutes]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 128-142. A critical summary and review of the 40 issues of "Trudy" from 1946 to 1955. Authors point out that, together with many genuine contributions to knowledge, there have been many articles without any scholarly value. They also advocate broadening the scope of the series. M. Raeff

53. Singh, H. L. WRITING ASIAN HISTORY 3: INFLUENCE OF NATIONALISM. *Eastern World* 1956 10(12): 20-22. The western scholars of Asian history, though their work suffers from inevitable limitations, have given the stimulus to Asian historians to write their own history. Asian historians will tend to give much more favorable treatment to those who offered resistance to the Europeans and the emphasis will be moved away from purely political history. An important task for the Asian historian is to widen his horizon, which must include the history of Western countries. J. Erickson

54. Szeftel, Marc (Cornell Univ.). ALEXANDRE ECK, 1876-1953. *Russian Review* 1956 15(4): 272-274. An obituary article with bibliographical material on the distinguished medievalist, author of *Le Moyen Age russe* and founder of the Société Jean Bodin pour L'Histoire Comparative des Institutions. Journal (D. von Mohrenhaldt)

55. Unsigned. DOSTIZHENIIA I PROBLEMY ISTORIOGRAFII NOVOGO VREMENI XVI-XVII VV [Accomplishments and problems of the historiography of the modern period, 16th-18th century]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 206-218. A very shortened translation of the report presented by Gerhard Ritter at the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Rome. M. Raeff

56. Unsigned. HISTORIKER RÜTTELN AM STALINISMUS [Historians jolt Stalinism]. *Ost-Probleme* 1956 8(20): 686-689. The new directives to the Soviet historian embrace Party history details, as well as the so-called history of Soviet society, and the pre-revolutionary movements. They extend also to the nationalities. Comments from A. M. Pankratova, E. N. Burdshalov, I. S. Smirnov and others are cited in order to show his change in the composition and direction of Soviet historiography. Even in military history, the idealization of military

leaders (Suvorov, Kutuzov, Nachimov) is undergoing the same process of de-Stalinized correction. J. Erickson

57. Unsigned. OBZOR SOVREMENNYYKH TRUDOV PO ISTORII XIX-XX VEKOV [Survey of contemporary works on the history of the 19th-20th centuries]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 192-209. Translation, somewhat abbreviated, of P. Renouvin's report to the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Rome. M. Raeff

58. Unsigned. SKUPŠTINA POVJESTNOG DRUŠTVA HRVATSKOGA [The Assembly of the Historical Society of Croatia]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1955 (3/4): 220. Reviews Professor J. Šidak's paper on Croatian historiography read on 31 May 1955. The center of gravity of Croatian historiography, according to Professor Šidak, is moving quickly to the study of more recent history. Croatian historiography is hampered by the individual system of work, the unsettled personal relations, and the relations between the elder and the younger generations of historians. S. Gavrilović

59. Unsigned. W PIĘCDZIESIECIOLECIE PRACY NAUKOWEJ NATALII GĄSIOROWSKIEJ [On the fiftieth anniversary of scholarly works of Natalia Gąsirowska]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 3-8. A biographical sketch of the noted economic historian of 19th century Poland, prepared by the editorial committee of *Kwartalnik Historyczny*. See also: 39, 41, 50, 84 A.F. Dygna

60. Utechin, S. V. SOVIET HISTORIANS IN ROME. *Russian Review* 1956 15(4): 266-271. An account of the attitudes of Soviet historians at the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Rome, their contributions, and the nature of their contacts with Western historians. Journal (D. v. Mohrenhaldt)

61. Veenendaal A. J. "APOLOGIE DER HISTORIE. HET ESSAYISTISCH WERK VAN GEYL." [Apology of history. The essays by Geyl]. *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* 1956 11(4): 323-328. The author discusses Geyl's essays on the "Great-Netherlandish" concept of history, and other essays on the problems of historiography. Geyl holds that Netherlandish history should be written from the point of view of the cultural identity of the Dutch and Flemish. All his other essays are "Debates with Historians" (The title of a group of essays written by Geyl in English.) He is a champion of the purely historical view, the critical investigation of what is to be known about history, and an enemy of a priori concepts and rigorous systems. His view is that historical truth should be found through "endless discussion." Of all historians he feels closest to Ranke. D. van Arkel

62. Wegelin, Peter. JACOB BURCKHARDT UND DER BEGRIFF DER NATION [Jacob Burckhardt and the concept of the nation]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1955 13: 164-182. The author shows that the concept "nation," was not one that Burckhardt took seriously. Pre-occupied with the larger concepts of "state," "religion," and especially "civilization," he used the term "nation" in no exact, technical sense, but as a loosely conceived near-synonym for the word Volk. He deplored Bismarck's unification of Germany, not for political reasons, but because of his conviction that culture was more important than politics, and his belief that culture is better nourished in small states than in large ones. J. L. Snell

63. Wolfson, Philip J. FRIEDRICH MEINECKE (1862-1954). *Journal of the History of Ideas* 1956 17(4): 511-525. Friedrich Meinecke and his works should be much better known than they are to Americans. Heir to the dominant strain of 19th century German historiography, Meinecke penetrated beyond mere pattern-making to a creative concept of historical study and "a dualistic picture of historical dynamics." Preoccupied as he was in his later years "with the self-destructiveness of human civilization," he adhered to the conviction "that ideals are indestructible channels by which the mind may conquer fatalism and despair." W.H. Coates

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 15

64. Arendt, Hannah. HISTORY AND IMMORTALITY. Partisan Review 1957 24(1): 11-35. The author discusses the concept of process pervading modern history, with a particular emphasis on the origin and development of this concept from classical antiquity to the modern day. This modern concept owes its existence "to that transition period when religious confidence in immortal life had lost its influence upon the secular and the new indifference toward the question of immortality had not yet been born." H. J. Silverman

65. Caveing, Maurice. L'HISTOIRE DE LA PHILOSOPHIE EST-ELLE UNE SCIENCE? [Is the history of philosophy a science?] Pensée 1956 (70): 83-95. A résumé and review of the first volume of a book by Jean-T. Desanti, Introduction à l'histoire de la Philosophie. Desanti examines Spinoza's philosophy as the reflection of the social conditions of his life. A science of philosophy is possible only if conducted from the point of view of the working class. Carla Rich

66. Joukov, E. (Academy of Sciences, Moscow). DES PRINCIPES D'UNE "HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE" [On principles of a "Universal History"]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1956 3(2): 527-535. The author examines the problem of universal history and tries to define some of its principles. His attempts are inspired by an article on universal history by Marshall Hodgson (Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 1(3): 715-723). Believing that Hodgson failed to furnish precise, objective criteria for the selection of material which could trace progress in universal history, he tries to discover such criteria in the Marxist concepts of the historical process and progress, and to prove that these concepts are not doctrinaire. Thus, the true basis for determining the great patterns in the development of universal history is the character and nature of productive forces and the amount of production to which they correspond. Using these criteria, Soviet historians have produced a ten-volume "Universal History," from which much illustrative material, especially relating to chronology, is drawn.

Ch. A. LeGuin

67. Kariel, Herbert. THE LIMITS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE: HENRY ADAMS' QUEST FOR ORDER. American Political Science Review 1956 50(4): 1074-1092. A consideration of Henry Adams as a precursor of modern social science. Adams' world-view involved much of the irrationalism, conservatism, and elitism characteristic of present-day empirical scientism. However, Adams, unlike many moderns, was not afraid to push these ideas to their logical conclusions and thus exposed their limitations. D. W. Houston

68. Levenson, Joseph R. REDEFINITION OF IDEAS IN TIME: THE CHINESE CLASSICS AND HISTORY. Far Eastern Quarterly 1956 15(3): 399-404. A discussion of the changing attitude of Chinese philosophers toward the importance to and the relation with history of the Confucian classics. By pre-Western reckoning, history was a record from which a universal, timeless, abstract morality was distilled from particular temporal events. The classics were these eternal principles made manifest in history and giving meaning to history. The relation of the classics and history has been re-defined since then.

H. J. Silverman

69. McGuire, Martin R. P. (Catholic Univ. of America). TOYNBEE'S A STUDY OF HISTORY: FRUITFUL FAILURE ON THE GRAND SCALE. Catholic Historical Review 1956 42(3): 322-329. A critical review article of Toynbee's work. The author rejects Toynbee's treatment of the world religions, and considers his philosophy of history a failure, but holds the

author's examination of the rise and decline of civilizations in terms of challenge and response, withdrawal and return extremely fruitful. Journal (J. T. Ellis)

70. Naf, Werner. VOM SINN DER GESCHICHTE [On the meaning of history]. Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte 1955 13: 5-15. The author, who is editor of this journal, finds that the significance of history lies in its aid to the ever recurring "present" generation to reach wise decisions. Knowledge of the past, he contends, gives wisdom to choices for the present, and thus meaning to it. J. L. Snell

71. Ramier, Claude. HEGEL ET L'HISTOIRE DE LA PHILOSOPHIE [Hegel and the history of philosophy]. Pensée 1955 (64): 92-97. Hegel eliminated eclecticism. He conquered contradiction by his conception of history as the concrete expression of truth. Hegel is perhaps the first philosopher who examined the question of the connection of philosophy and history. J. Erickson

72. Taylor, George V. (Univ. of North Carolina). PROSPECTUS FOR A CHRISTIAN CONSIDERATION OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(4): 353-377. The author uses the French Revolution to demonstrate that there is a point of contact between historical method and religious faith. There is a "Christian historical temperament" which involves scrupulously honest scholarship, the exploitation of the social sciences and psychology, the sympathetic treatment of men and groups, seeking to understand rather than to judge, and a greater interest in defeats than in victories. Citing Niebuhr, the author stresses the element of irony in history. A Christian interpretation of the French Revolution would note the ironic aspects. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

73. Thompson, Kenneth W. (Rockefeller Foundation, New York). TOYNBEE AND THE THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS. Political Science Quarterly 1956 71(3): 365-386. An examination of Toynbee's analysis of international politics in terms of his "ambivalence" between idealism and realism and of his judgment of politics in terms of international morality or of the struggle for power. A growing awareness of the balance of power as a universal law of politics is detected in the course of Toynbee's writings. This shift toward political relativism is curiously linked with a turn to religious absolutism. Contains an extensive analysis of Toynbee's writings in the volumes of the Survey of International Affairs. G. Stourzh.

74. Tucker, Robert C. THE CUNNING OF REASON IN HEGEL AND MARX. Review of Politics 1956 18(3): 269-295. After considering the ethical implications of Hegel's doctrine of the passion for self-aggrandizement as the mainspring of the realization of the idea of reason in history, the author then examines the relation of Marx to this doctrine. G. A. Muggé

75. Unsigned. PO POVODU DISKUSSIJI O DEISTVII EKONOMICHEISKIH ZAKONOV V ANTAGONISTICHESKIH FORMATSIIAKH [Concerning the discussion of the role of economic laws in antagonistic formations]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (7): 66-67. A criticism of the discussion of this problem in No. 1, 1954 of Voprosy Istorii. Originating from propositions in Stalin's work Economic problems of socialism in the USSR, the discussion developed into a sterile, theoretical squabble. The lesson should be drawn that in an historical journal, theoretical discussions must be conducted on the basis of concrete historical material. M. Raeff

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 184, 198, 234, 473, 604, 614, 722, 779

76. Beljanski, Dj. SREMSKI KARLOVCI - RIZNICA ARHIV-SKOG MATERIJALA [Sremski Karlovci - treasury of archival materials]. Politika 1956 3 November. The State Archives of Vojvodina have been transferred from Novi Sad to Sremski Karlovci. Its collections cover the period from the beginning of the 18th century to 1944. The city of Sremski Karlovci has also the earlier patriarchal and bishopric archives which are now ad-

ministered by the Serbian Academy of Science.

S. Gavrilovic

77. Bem, Iu. O. OBOSHCHEE SOBRANIE OTDELENIIA Istoricheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR [General meeting of the section of historical sciences of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (6): 201-204.

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An account of the report made by M. N. Tikhomirov of the activities of this section for the year 1955 which covered a list of main publications sponsored, the participation in the Tenth International Congress in Rome, and an examination of the plans of work for its local branches. The report was followed by a discussion in which suggestions were made on the expansion of the institute's activities, the training of scholars, and the re-organization of its sections and periodical publications.

M. Raeff

78. D. S. NOVI ISTORISKI IZVORI [New historical sources]. *Politika* 1956 18 August. A list of the new acquisitions of the Institute of Macedonian National History and the Macedonian State Archives in Skopje. Dmitar Vlahov's private papers on the contemporary Macedonian movement are of special importance. S. Gavrilović

79. Damjanović, P. SARADNJA ISTORIČARA I ARHIVISTA NA PRIKUPLJANJU I KORIŠĆENJU ARHIVSKIE GRADJE [Co-operation between historians and archivists in the gathering and use of archival materials]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (1): 84-87. Extracts from a paper, read at the Ninth Annual Assembly of the Historical Society of Serbia, listing the various ways in which this co-operation can usefully take place. Some of these ways are through archival exhibitions, organized collections and purchase of archival materials from private owners, publication of important archival documents, and the installation of reading rooms with easy access to archives. S. Gavrilović

80. Frewer, Louis B. RHODES HOUSE LIBRARY, ITS FUNCTION AND RESOURCES. *Bodleian Library Record* 1956 (6): 318-332. A description of this department of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which contains 260,000 items relating to the British Commonwealth, the United States and Africa. It possesses an invaluable subject catalogue of Commonwealth material. Important microfilm holdings are listed and a full list of manuscripts is appended, of which the following are especially noteworthy groups: Cecil Rhodes, Africa, Australia, British Empire, Canada, and the West Indies. P. H. Hardacre

81. Gentzen, Felix-Heinrich, "OSTFORSCHUNG" ZACHODNIO-NIEMIECKICH HISTORYKÓW [East European study projects of the West German historians]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12 (3/4): 291-300. A Polish translation of "Die Ostforschung westdeutscher Historiker" published originally in *Einheit*, an East German monthly, (No. 12, 1955). The article lists and evaluates the learned societies and institutions devoted to the study of East European problems. The revisionist and anti-Polish tendencies of *Ostforschung* are brought out. E. Böba

82. Gilg, Peter. DAS INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE IN MAINZ [The Institute for European History in Mainz]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1955 13: 225-230. A short discussion of the origins, objectives, methods, leaders, and published works of the Institute for European History, which has rapidly grown in recognition since its creation in 1950. Included is an account of the international congress sponsored by the Institute in March 1955 on the theme of "Europe - Heritage and Mission." J. L. Snell

83. H. B. Z PRAC NAD HISTORIĄ LUŻYCKĄ [On the studies of Lusatian history]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (6): 197-199. An enumeration of the historical works of the Institute of Lusatian Studies of the East German Academy of Sciences. A. F. Dygna

84. Hostowiec, Paweł. SPOTKANIE HISTORYKÓW W TYBİNDZE [Meeting of historians in Tübingen]. *Kultura* 1956 10 (12): 114-119. An account of the conference of Polish and German historians on the subject of Polish-German relations after World War I which was held in Tübingen on 12 and 13 October 1956. A. F. Dygna
See also: 88

85. J. L. JUBILEUSZOWY ZJAZD POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO [Jubilee general meeting of the Polish Historical Society]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (6): 190-193. A report of the annual general meeting, held on the Society's seventieth anniversary, on which the fiftieth anniversary of the first publications of Professor Natalia Gasiorowska was also celebrated. It enumerates papers read, speakers participating at discussions, and gives a short account

of the business meeting and the list of new officers.
See also: 39, 41, 50, 59

A. F. Dygna

86. Jedlicki, Jerzy, and Krystyna Zienkowska. Z PRAC ORGANIZACJI PARTYJNEJ W INSTYTUCIE HISTORII POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK [On the activities of the Party organization in the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (4/5): 530-534. A résumé of the activities of the Historical Institute's Communist Party branch. It summarizes the contents of the "Resolution on the most urgent tasks of the Party in the field of the historical sciences," adopted on 4 June 1956. A. F. Dygna

87. Kalisch, J., and W. Markow. CELE I ZADANIA INSTYTUTU HISTORII EUROPEJSKICH KRAJÓW DEMOKRACJI LUDOWEJ PRZY UNIWERSYTECIE IM. KAROLA MARKSA W LIPSKU [Aims and tasks of the Institute of History of the People's Democracies of Europe at the Karl Marx University in Leipzig]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (6): 194-197. A description of the organization of the Institute and a listing of works published or in preparation under its auspices. A. F. Dygna

88. Komarnicki, Tytus. JASKÓLKA Z TYBINGI [A swallow from Tübingen]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11 (51): 2. Report from the conference of Polish and German historians on the subject of Polish-German relations after World War I held in Tübingen on 12 and 13 October 1956. A. F. Dygna
See also: 84

89. Kostiushko, I. I., V. D. Koroliuk, and I. S. Miller. OBSUZHDENIE MAKETA PERVOGO TOMA "ISTORII POL'SHI", PODGOTOWLENNOGO INSTYTUTOM ISTORII POL'SKOJ AKADEMII NAUK [Discussion of the model of the first volume of the History of Poland prepared by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 209-212. An account of critical suggestions made to authors of the proposed volume at the conference of the Institute for Slavic Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in January 1956. It includes a summary of the main points, suggestions, and criticisms of emphasis, periodization and interpretation of socio-economic problems, made at a discussion of the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in February 1956, in the light of discussions held previously at many universities and institutes of Poland, other People's Democracies, and the Soviet Union. M. Raeff

90. Kutrzeba-Pojnarowa, Anna, and Wiesław Bieńkowski. AKTUALNA POZYCJA ETNOGRAFII W OBREBIE NAUK HISTORYCZNYCH (NA MARGINESIE DYSKUSJI W INSTYTUCIE HISTORII KULTURY MATERIAŁNEJ) [The current position of ethnography with regard to historical sciences: Further comments on the discussion in the Institute of the History of Material Culture]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (6): 184-190. A summary of these discussions which were held in Cracow on 23 April 1956. A. F. Dygna

91. Mára, Karel. SLAVISTIKA NA SOFIJSKÉ UNIVERSITĚ [Slav studies at the University of Sofia]. *Slovanský Přehled* 1955 41 (7): 251-252. The Slav studies in the University of Sofia are divided under two chairs, that of language, and that of literature. Ivan Lekov is the Professor of Language, and is a corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Dr. Emil Georgiev is the Professor of Literature. J. Erickson

92. Matić, B. BOGATSTVO NIŠKOG ARHIVA [The wealth of the Niš archives]. *Politika* 1956 27 August. The State Archive in Niš has acquired over 6,000,000 documents as the result of an officially organized collection and purchase of historical materials from private owners. S. Gavrilović

93. Mlynarskii, Z. O RABOTE POL'SKO-SOVIETSKOGO INSTITUTA [The work of the Polish-Soviet Institute]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 219-221. A descriptive account of the researches and a listing of publications undertaken since 1951 at this Institute, a creation of the Society for Polish-Soviet friendship. M. Raeff

94. Pozdeeva, L. V. DESIATILETIE GERMANSKOGO INSTITUTA SOVREMENNOI ISTORII [Tenth anniversary of the German Institute for Contemporary History]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 213-214. A brief description of the work at the German Institut für Zeitgeschichte. M. Raeff

95. Radus-Zen'kovich, V. A. O MUZEE K. MARKSA I F. ENGEL'SA [Concerning the museum of K. Marx and F. Engels]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 109-110. The author advocates the reopening of the museum, which was closed in 1933, and suggests that it be made into a visual aid for the teaching of revolutionary ideals and methods. M. Raeff

96. Ristović, Lj. BIBLIOTEKA VALTAZARA (sic) BOGIŠIĆA BIĆE SMEŠTENA U KNEŽEVOM DVORU U CAVATU [The library of Valtazar Bogišić shall be placed in Prince's Palace in Cavtat]. *Borba* 1956 25 August. The library contains important collections of documents on the history of the Serbian revolution and the mid-19th century history of Montenegro. It also has documents of interest on the history of Russia, Finland, Japan, Poland, Tibet and other countries. See also: 2: 1187. S. Gavrilović

97. Rosin, Ryszard. KRONIKA SESJI NAUKOWEJ POLSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO W ŁODZI 26-27. VI. 1955 [A report of the scientific conference of the Polish Historical Society held in Łódź 26-27 June 1955]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 9-11. A short account of the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Society, which celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution and devoted itself to the study of it. A. F. Dygnaś

98. Rosłowski, Tadeusz. PRACE AMERYKAŃSKIEGO TOWARZYSTWA HISTORYCZNEGO [Works of the American Historical Association]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 214-227. A report on the 70th annual general meeting of the Association. It gives an account of all the papers read and lists most of the speakers in the discussions. A. F. Dygnaś

99. Unsigned. ACADEMIES AND CULTURAL INSTITUTES. *Italian Affairs* 1956 5(1): 1107-1111. A complete list of the 209 cultural institutes and academies in Italy is given, both by regional location and by subject. J. Erickson

100. Unsigned. DYSKUSJA NAD OBECNYM STANEM I MOŻLIWOŚCIAMI ROZWOJU NAZJE NAUKI HISTORYCZNEJ [Discussion on the present state and possibilities of development of our historical sciences]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (6): 72-87. On 25 and 26 June 1956 a meeting was held in Warsaw of the Scientific Council of the Polish Academy's Historical Institute. The paper read by Professor Kula was published separately [See abstract 2: 1856]. Here the discussion on it is summarized. Speakers generally shared the criticisms of Kula, some even expressed themselves in still stronger terms. The writing of books from a priori theses made to suit the current political needs, and the wrong selection and even falsification of sources were cited as the most flagrant evils in recent historical studies. The condition of the writing of contemporary history was most severely criticized and the state of recent historical records, often kept by agencies rather than by proper archives, was also attacked. A. F. Dygnaś

101. Unsigned. I POSIDZENIE POLSKO-NIEMIECKIEJ KOMISJI HISTORYCZNEJ [First meeting of the Polish-German Historical Commission]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (4/5): 527-528. A description of the meeting of Polish and German historians, held in Warsaw from 7 to 11 May 1956. Matters of mainly an organizational nature were discussed, such as archival co-operation, exchange of scholars and mutual help in preparing textbooks. A. F. Dygnaś

102. Unsigned. ISTORIKI STAVIAT NOVYE PROBLEMY [Historians set new problems]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (8): 204-208. An abridged translation of H. Aptheker's article, "Historians ask new Questions" (Masses and Mainstreams, No. 1, 1956), which is an account of the meeting of the American Historical Association of December 1955. M. Raeff

103. Unsigned. KONFERENTSIIA CHITATELEI ZHURNALA "VOPROSY ISTORII" V KIEVE [Conference of the readers of the journal *Voprosy Istorii* in Kiev]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (8): 198-203. A summary of the remarks made by thirteen participants of a conference of readers held in Kiev in June 1956. Various points of criticism were made, most of them emphasizing the importance of following creatively the direction pointed out by the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU. M. Raeff

104. Unsigned. KONFERENTSIIA CHITATELEI ZHURNALA "VOPROSY ISTORII" V LENINGRADE [Conference of the

readers of the journal *Voprosy Istorii* in Leningrad]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 184-190. An account of the discussion on the recent contents and work of the journal held in Leningrad, 19-20 May 1956. While pointing out the positive role of the journal and its willingness to learn from mistakes and discussions, many participants were critical of specific aspects of the journal's slowness or failure in implementing the decisions of the Twentieth Party Congress. M. Raeff

105. Unsigned. NADZWYCZAJNE WALNE ZEBRANIE IN- STYTUTU ZACHODNIEGO [Extraordinary general meeting of the Western Institute, Poznań]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12 (1/2): 206-224. The extraordinary meeting of the Western Institute took place on 22 February 1956. After an exhaustive appraisal of the activities of the deceased director, Professor Zygmunt Wojciechowski, new directives for the Institute were discussed and decided. The Institute will devote more attention to modern history of Germany, Polish-German relations and recovered Polish western territories. Its task will be to inform the public in the West and Poles at home and abroad about the achievements in these fields of study. Some publications of the Institute will appear in foreign languages. The *Przegląd Zachodni*, its periodical publication, will change its character accordingly (as from March 1956). Professor Kazimierz Piwarski was elected the new director of the *Institut Zachodni*. E. Boba

106. Unsigned. NAUCHNYE UCHREZHENIIA I PERIODI- CHESKIE ORGANY PO ISTORII IUGOSLAVII [Scientific organizations and periodical publications on history in Yugoslavia]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 219-220. A list of the scientific organizations and publications of Yugoslavia devoted to the study of history. M. Raeff

107. Unsigned. OBSUZHDENIE "OCHERKOV PO ISTORII FILOSOFSKOI I OBSHCHESTVENNO-POLITICHESKOI MYSLI NARODOV SSSR" [Discussion of the "Sketches of the history of the philosophical and socio-political ideas of the peoples of the USSR"]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 194-201. An account of critical discussion of the work at a session in the editorial office of *Voprosy Istorii*. M. Raeff

108. Unsigned. PODGOTOVKA K 40-LETIU VELIKOI OKTIABR'SKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI REVOLUITSII [Preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 182-184. A brief summary of the discussions held and plans made by the Academy of Science's Institute of History, and the Museum of the Revolution to mark the 40th anniversary of the 1917 October Revolution. M. Raeff

109. Unsigned. POSIEDZENIE RADY NAUKOWEJ INSTYTUTU HISTORII PAN W DNIACH 25 I 26 CZERWCA 1956 [Meetings of the Scientific Council of the Polish Academy's Historical Institute on 25 and 26 June 1956]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 171-173. The first part of this meeting (for the second part see abstract 100) dealt with the program of studies and publications of the Historical Institute for the year 1957. A summary of discussions is given. A. F. Dygnaś

110. Unsigned. SSSR PREDAJE JUGOSLAVIJI DOKU- MENTACIJI KOJU SU ZAPLENILI NEMCI [The USSR surrenders to Yugoslavia the documents which were captured by Germans]. *Borba* 1956 28 August. The documents contain the files of pre-war Yugoslav diplomatic missions in several European capitals and the archives of various Yugoslav societies and organizations. Based on a dispatch from Moscow of the Yugoslav official news agency Tanjug. S. Gavrilović

111. Unsigned. THE STATE ARCHIVES. *Italian Affairs* 1956 5(1): 1099-1107. After dealing with the effects of war-time damage upon the Italian archives, the author gives full details on the organization of the State archives, with reference to the acquisition and the cataloguing of documents, and on the archive schools and related institutes, which exist to benefit both Italian and foreign scholars. J. Erickson

112. Unsigned. ZASEDANIE BIURO MEZHDUNARODNOGO KOMITETA ISTORICHESKIKH NAUK V MADRIDE [Meeting of the Bureau of the International Committee of Historical Sciences in Madrid]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 221-222. A brief account of organizational discussions at a meeting of the Inter-

national Bureau in Madrid in May 1956. It lists the proposals made and decisions taken at the suggestion of the Soviet delegation, led by A. M. Pankratova. M. Raeff

113. Van Sy-chzhi, Dai I. NAUCHNAIA DISKUSSIJA V KITAISKOM NARODNOM UNIVERSITETE [Scholarly discussion

at the Chinese Popular University]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (8): 217-221. An account of the discussion held on 26 January 1956 at the Chinese People's University in Peiping. Particular interest was raised by questions on the periodization of modern Chinese history, and the presence or absence of slavery in the social structure of China in the third century. M. Raeff

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

114. Aaron, R. I. and P. A. Reynolds (Univ. College of Wales). PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND PEACEFUL CO-OPERATION. *Political Studies* 1956 4(3): 283-296. The authors discuss the meaning and background of "peaceful co-existence," a term from the political vocabulary of Bolshevism, given currency by Lenin and recurring in Soviet speeches at intervals since 1920. They contrast this term with "peaceful co-operation" which is ultimately derived from Stoic and Christian doctrine, and conclude that "there is no half-way house between peaceful co-operation and universal destruction; peaceful co-existence is based on false premises, its validity is denied by the facts of the present situation, and as a guide to policy it leads into the wilderness." J. A. S. Grenville

115. Allais, Maurice (Paris, Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines). PRODUCTIVITÉS, NIVEAUX DE VIE ET RYTHMES DE CROISSANCE COMPARÉS EN RUSSIE SOVIÉTIQUE AUX ÉTATS-UNIS ET EN FRANCE (1880-1955) [Productivities, standards of living and growth rates, compared in Russia, the United States and France]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1956 109(1): 137-163. After examining the available statistics, the author makes the following generalizations: The Soviets have concentrated on their heavy industry and have achieved success at the price of an unbalanced economy and by partially adopting the Western market system; the rate of development of the whole Soviet industrial production, even if it maintains its present high rate, will not attain the level of American industry for another 40 years; future economic progress is contingent upon overcoming the failure in agricultural development. There seems no basis for believing the Soviet economic system is better than that of the West. Carla Rich

116. Aubin, Hermann. DIE DEUTSCHEN IN DER GECHICHTE DES OSTENS [The Germans in the history of Eastern Europe]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(9): 512-545. A broad interpretation of German influence in Eastern Europe from the Middle Ages to the present day which condemns Hitler's Eastern policy and calls for an objective appraisal of the German role in the East. F. B. M. Hollyday

117. Bender, Harold S. THE OFFICE OF BISHOP IN NABAPTIST-MENNOMITE HISTORY. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1956 30(2): 128-132. A short summary of the use of the term "bishop" in Mennonite history, including several bishops in one congregation, a bishop over a congregation and a bishop over an area. Ch. G. Hamilton

118. Blaug, Mark. THE EMPIRICAL CONTENT OF RICARDIAN ECONOMICS. *Journal of Political Economy* 1956 4(1): 41-59. The Ricardian body of doctrine rested on a series of definite predictions about the course of economic events which were subject to strict empirical verification. The contemporary statistical data and methods were adequate to test the validity of the Ricardian theory. Such evidence came within the range of all the contemporary economists. Few of the classical economists, however, were willing to surrender economic propositions because they were contradicted by the available evidence. J. Erickson

119. Bock, Hellmut (Univ. of Kiel). ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMON SENSE AND GERMAN GEIST. *American Quarterly* 1956 8(2): 155-165. Common sense is a national virtue of both the English and the Americans and the author contrasts this with German Geist in the context of English, American and German histories of ideas. Common sense and Geist are defined from the writings of the philosophers of the three countries and it is concluded that a combination of Geist and common sense is an asset to any nation. Ruby Kerley

120. Brécy, Robert. LA SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIE ET LE MARXISME [Social democracy and Marxism]. *Pensée* 1955 (63): 101-109. A severe criticism of a recent work by M. Drachkovitch, *De Karl Marx à Léon Blum*, (Geneva, 1954). Brécy argues that the contradictions within the definitions of social democracy and the implications of certain political actions are not fully resolved and that Drachkovitch is singularly disreputable about the responsibility of the Social Democrats for the advent of Hitler to power. J. Erickson

121. Brett, Vladimir. ST. K. NEUMANN O PROLETÁŘSKÉ LITERATUŘE [St. K. Neumann on proletarian literature]. *Ceská Literatura* 1955 3(3): 269-271. In 1930 the French author Henri Barbusse published a collection of essays on the Soviet Union under the title *Rusko* (Russia). This prompted Neumann to give his views on "proletarian literature," in which he pointed out that Czech "proletarian poetry" (represented by Wolker, Seifert, Hora and others) was simply a logical extension of the social revolutionary consciousness in politics. Neumann also made some general comments on the role and the nature of "proletarian literature" and what might be considered to be "Marxist criticism." J. Erickson
See also: 698

122. Bruhat, Jean. LA PAUPERISATION DE LA CLASSE OUVRIÈRE. A PROPOS D'UNE ÉTUDE DE M. BOUVIER-AJAM [The pauperization of the working class. Concerning a study of M. Bouvier-Ajam]. *Pensée* 1955 (63): 96-101. Certain conclusions, useful for further sociological research, can be drawn from the work of Bouvier-Ajam on the 20th century French economy. One is the absurdity of the capitalist system. Another is that the extension of nationalization into the capitalist regime will neither modify it nor resolve its contradictions. Thirdly, as to the standard of living, in spite of what the official statistics say, there is overwhelming proof that the proletariat is being pauperized. This point must be subject to independent research, and not merely drawn from assumptions. Economists, such as Bouvier-Ajam, serve both science and the proletariat. J. Erickson

123. Brunner, Otto. "BÜRGERTUM" UND "FEUDALWELT" IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN SOZIALGESCHICHTE ["Bourgeoisie" and "feudal world" in European social history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(10): 599-614. The author examines, with frequent references to earlier writers, the position of the feudal lords and burghers, concluding that the latter were not synonymous with the middle class after 1800. F. B. M. Hollyday

124. Chevallier, Jean-Jacques (Institut de Droit, Institut des Etudes Politiques). DE LA DISTINCTION DES SOCIÉTÉS ARISTOCRATIQUES ET DES SOCIÉTÉS DEMOCRATIQUES EN TANT QUE FONDÉMENT DE LA PENSÉE POLITIQUE D'ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE [On the distinction between aristocratic and democratic societies, the basis of Alexis de Tocqueville's political thought]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques* 1956 109(1): 116-132. An analysis of the moral and political differences, advantages, disadvantages and dangers of both aristocratic and democratic societies, as de Tocqueville saw them. Carla Rich

125. Cragg, Kenneth (Hartford Seminary Foundation). RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS IN ISLAM IN THE 20th CENTURY. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1956 3(2): 504-524. The author describes the effect of the pressures of the modern, secular world on Islam, which have resulted in a great debate as to what its contemporary role should be. Three major pressures on Islam are noticed: the Western influence; nationalism; and the scientific and intellectual influence. Despite the physical rejection of the West, there is no recession in material imitation of it and in its intangible impact, including the growth of nationalism, which, since the 1920s, has been the great driving force in modern Islam, despite its incompatibility with Moslem theory. Finally the free and critical nature of modern scholarship has had its effect on reforming and often undermining 20th century Islam. Ch. A. LeGuin

126. Cumpston, I. M. (Univ. of London). A SURVEY OF INDIAN IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH TROPICAL COLONIES TO 1910. *Population Studies* 1956 10(2): 158-165. The author discusses the local origins, conditions of service, and development of those Indians who, after the abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834, left India under indenture for employment on colonial plantations, and many of whom decided to remain, especially in British Guiana, Trinidad, Mauritius and Fiji. The reception and treatment of the Indians and their adjustment to a multi-racial society are discussed. Many of them and their descendants appreciably raised their status and successfully entered the professions and trade. J. A. S. Grenville

127. Dallmayr, Winfried R. PROUDHON ET LA COEXISTENCE, UNE INTERPRETATION DE "LA GUERRE ET LA PAIX" [Proudhon and co-existence, an interpretation of "War and Peace"]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1956 (23): 204-217. An examination of Proudhon's basic concepts of power, force, rights, justice, peace and war. The right of force leads to the balance of power; peace is the result of the equilibrium between opposing forces. In any equilibrium or co-existence there must be common values. For Proudhon these values are moral ones. Carla Rich

128. Fairbank, John K. (Harvard Univ.). CHINA'S RESPONSE TO THE WEST: PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1956 3(2): 381-406. An examination of the response of Chinese leaders and traditional society to the West from the Opium War (1840) to the beginning of the 20th century. Four phases in Sino-Western relations during this time are discernable: Recognition of China's need for Western arms, from about 1839 to 1860, coming as a result of her failure in war with the West; the acquisition of other Western technical skills, 1861-1870; the effort towards self-strengthening, 1871-1895, notably by imitating Western industrialism and by attempts to imitate Western nationalism, which were to prove incompatible with Chinese traditions, leadership and institutions; the period of institutional and nationalistic influence after China's defeat in the war with Japan in 1895. The trend of influence and response in Sino-Western relations is from arms to technology and industry and then to political institutions, all in the service of a growing Chinese nationalism. Ch. A. LeGuin

129. Figuières, Léo. "COMMUNISME ET NATION" DE VICTOR LEDUC ["Communism and Nation" by Victor Leduc]. *Pensée* 1955 (64): 104-108. This review of the work *Communism and Nation* (Paris, 1954) considers the problem of the international loyalties of the working classes, and the treatment of this problem by Soviet and East European leaders. J. Erickson

130. Franck, Sebastian. DER BEGRIFF DER VERNUNFT. KRITISCHE RANDBEMERKUNGEN [The concept of reason. Critical comments]. *Funkens* 1956 7(11): 171-173. This commentary on a discussion between the anti-Marxist socialist, Kurt Hiller, and the independent Marxist, Willi Huhn, presents a Marxist interpretation of the role of reason as a bourgeois weapon since the 18th century, inherited by the socialists and debased to utilitarianism in the American and Bolshevik societies. The author, an economic historian, contrasts the idea of reason with reality. H. Hirsch

131. Franke, Wolfgang. DER WESTLICHE KOLONIALISMUS IN ASIATISCHER SICHT [Western colonialism from the Asiatic viewpoint]. *Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens* 1956 (79/80): 58-66. A review of a German translation of the work of the Indian diplomat, K. M. Pannikar, *Asia and Western Dominance* (London, 1953). This work is the first attempt by an Asian author to write the history of the European powers in Asia and is less a narrative of events than an evaluation of Asia's relations with the West from 1498 to the present. The author praises Pannikar's ability to see the positive as well as the negative aspects of the European dominance in Asia. Pannikar's views that Russia treated the Asian peoples as equals and with more understanding than other European powers, and his evaluation of the impact of the Russian October Revolution on China and Japan are criticized. H. Reed

132. Gross Feliks (New York Univ.). LE POUVOIR DANS L'HISTOIRE [Power in history]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1956 58(654): 26-30. A short general study. Political

history may be considered as the history of power. The conquest of power is conditioned by the possession of force. Weapons and means may have changed but not strategy. The aim of the would-be dictator is to conquer the state, not the government. Once the state is controlled, the government is powerless. H. Monteagle

133. Grzybowski, Konstanty. BURŻUAZJA A OBSZARNICZ W PANSTWIE OBSZARNICZO BURŻUAZYJNYM (Z ZAGADNIENIEM USTROJU SPOŁECZNO-GOSPODARCZEGO) [Bourgeoisie and landowners in the bourgeois-landlord state: On the problems of socio-economic structure]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63 (4/5): 221-244. In France, revolutionary movements leaving to the landowners the land they had actually cultivated, deprived them of all their feudal privileges, while in Austria, Prussia and Russia, even after the emancipation of the serfs, landowners had enough land to maintain their power, and they received indemnities for the lost "feudal dues." Thus in the countries of the "Prussian road to capitalism" the landed aristocracy retained its power and importance. The ways and the legislative acts, by which the landowners tried to and did keep their position among the capitalistic bourgeoisie is examined in detail, and the situation of agricultural workers is also described. A. F. Dygna

134. Gutteridge, W. F. MR. L S. AMERY AND THE COMMONWEALTH. *Political Science* 1956 8(2): 122-127. An appreciation of one of the champions of the evolving Commonwealth idea. Up to his death in September 1955, Amery advocated the free and equal association of nations within the Commonwealth. S. L. Speroni

135. Karsten, Jan. GERMAN-SLAVIC CULTURAL PROSPECTS. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1956 4(7/8): 83-85. The author traces the cultural influence of the Slavs (especially the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks) and the Germans upon one another, in the 19th and early 20th centuries, through personal connections, study of each other's literature, translations, and other contacts. J. J. Karch

136. Kołkowski, Leszek. INTELEKTUALISCI A RUCH KOMUNISTYCZNY [Intellectuals and the Communist movement]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 10(9): 22-32. A theoretical knowledge of society is one of the conditions for the successful struggle of the Communist movement. Marx, Engels and Lenin were intellectuals, and none would have thought to engage upon his particular task without particular scientific and theoretical preparation. The intellectuals are important to the Communist movement, not so much because of their wisdom, but precisely because they are people who think freely. Theirs is no mere fetish of Marxism and no mere conventionalism. J. Erickson

137. Krahn, Cornelius. THE OFFICE OF ELDER IN ANABAPTIST-MENNONITE HISTORY. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1956 30(2): 120-127. A survey of the gradual growth of the elder as a representative of the congregation into the elder as a minister educated for a specific task, in the Mennonite framework. Ch. G. Hamilton

138. Lichtenstädter, Ilse. ISLAMIC RESEARCH IN THE WEST. *Pakistan Horizon* 1955 8(3): 411-419. The research conducted by Westerners on Islam dates back to the Middle Ages, and its proper beginning was the introduction of the scientific study of Hebrew. But while the Islamic studies of the European powers grew from the need to have a knowledge of the Moslem populations over which colonial powers would rule, in the USA the recent development of Islamic and Oriental culture studies does not have any root in imperialistic aspirations. It springs from a desire to understand a foreign culture and the wish to help the less fortunate. J. Erickson

139. Lubbock, B. MERCHANTMEN UNDER SAIL 1815-1932. *Mariner's Mirror* 1957 43(1): 3-18. In a general survey, the most important features of the development of the British sailing mercantile marine are reviewed. In 1815 the term "Merchant Service" referred only to the vessels of the East India Company. The "Indiamen" were surprisingly fast and large profits were made on the China trade. From about 1840 to about 1870, frigates, whose performances when off wind were a astonishing, and passenger ships were built. The performance of the American clippers in mid-century ushered in the golden age of the clipper ship. Among the most notable of these were the Aberdeen and Clyde clippers which competed in the tea races for the London market. The first iron ship was built in 1838,

and the first steel ship in 1864. A great fleet of these ships sailed on the Australasian route in the 1870s and 1880s. In the 1890s ships increased in size and became more box-like, and were gradually superseded by the steamship.

J. A. S. Grenville

140. Mallmann, Wilhelm E. GIUSEPPE MAZZINI UND SEINE EPIGONEN [Joseph Mazzini and his descendants]. *Neues Abendland* 1956 11(4): 335-342. Mazzini hoped that Italian leadership would be established over the northern and southern confederations of Slavic peoples in Central-Eastern Europe after the Slavic minority groups had achieved national independence. The English and Italian advocates of the disruption of the Habsburg monarchy during World War I had acted in this spirit. Italian Fascists and their Mazzinian opponents like Gaetano Salvemini differed little in their attitudes toward the Danubian area and "the continuation of the Mazzinian mentality" is even yet an unpleasant fact of European life.

J. L. Snell

141. Mende, Georg. NOTIZ ZUR ENTSTEHUNGSGECHICHTE DES HISTORISCHEN MATERIALISMUS [Note on the history of the origin of historical materialism]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena* 1955/6 5(6): 627-629. The development of the philosophical discipline known as ethics began with the establishment of a relation between knowledge and action. As the contradiction between moral norms and reality became too clear to be ignored, the question of the unity of knowledge and action became the main question of ethics. Historical materialism furnished man with the knowledge of the laws of life, thus creating a scientific basis for ethics. With exact knowledge of the bases of human conduct, man is not only able to know what is good but how to attain the good. The history of the origin of historical materialism is also the history of the origin of socialistic ethics.

H. Reed

142. Tixier, Gilbert. ESSAI SUR LES GOUVERNEMENTS MILITAIRES CONTEMPORAINS [An essay on contemporary military governments]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1956 8(659): 266-276. The military governments studied here are governments led by officers with the help of the national army. Their origins may vary widely. They may be due to social conservatism (several Latin American republics and Spain), to liberation from foreign occupation (Egypt) or from foreign economic influence (Argentina) or to the failure of the existing political system (Portugal, and Poland in 1926). On the other hand, they may be due to the pursuit of a revolutionary aim (Kemal Ataturk's government in Turkey). Also studied are the structures of such governments and their futures, which are usually precarious unless a wider and more popular support can be found, as it was in the case of Kemal Ataturk's government. H. Monteagle

143. --. [HAUSSHERR'S "MODERN ECONOMIC HISTORY: CRITICISM AND A DEFENSE]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1954/5 4. Bondi, Gerhard. NEUE WIRTSCHAFTSHISTORISCHE RKENNTNISSE? [New discoveries in economic history?] (1): 47-151; Hausscherr, Hans. ZUR KRITIK DES HERRN DR. ERHARD BONDI AN MEINER "WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE DER NEUZEIT" [Concerning criticism by Dr. Bondi of my Modern Economic History] (2): 285-292. A critical review article, and a reply to it, concerning *Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Neuzeit vom Ende des 14. bis zur Höhe des 19. Jahrhunderts* [Modern economic history from the close of the 14th to the middle of the 19th century], (Weimar, 1954), by Hans Hausscherr. Bondi claims that Hausscherr had minimized causal factors of economic development; ignored socialist theories concerning inevitable and deterministic patterns of class formation; adopted bourgeois patterns in his periodization; and distorted misinterpreted Adam Smith's theories of price and population structures. Hausscherr counters by claiming that he had accomplished a new and badly needed analysis of economic history; had worked independently of traditional bourgeois concepts; had exhaustively investigated those Marxist sources which according to Bondi were ignored; and had successfully established a new approach in interpreting the social basis of mercantilism. R. Mueller

International Relations

144. Aleem, A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PRESENT TENSIONS IN THE ARAB WORLD 1798-1914. *India Quarterly* 1956 12(4): 399-408. The author relates the interplay of

the big powers in the Near East and North Africa during the period of decay and disintegration of the Turkish Empire, and briefly discusses the roots and origins of Arab nationalism, chiefly in Egypt, during the first decade of this century.

C. F. Latour

145. Fleming, D. F. (Vanderbilt Univ.). WOODROW WILSON AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY TODAY. *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(4): 611-624. A summary of the career of President Wilson with special emphasis on his wartime activities and his efforts to realize a League of Nations. After 1920 the United States turned its back on everything that might have kept it out of World War I; and since 1945, the United States has tried to do everything which it denied between the wars and which might have prevented World War II. This effort is tardy since the situation is completely new. Roosevelt's realization of this, and his attempts to do something new in a new international association have been repudiated as completely as Wilson's efforts.

Ch. A. LeGuin

146. Hobman, D. L. AN UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADRESS. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(610): 499-506. The author illustrates the now by-gone period of "petticoat" diplomacy, when women of intelligence and charm could have influence on politics. Typical of this type of woman was the Russian, Princess Lieven, an outstanding intrigante until death in January 1857 cut short her fascinating career. Her great success and unique position are ascribed to her exceptional gifts of political intelligence, insight, and energy, and to her ambition and charm. In addition, she used the ingratiating methods of the *seraglio* to further her chosen career of planning and plotting.

Ch. A. LeGuin

147. Hucul, Walter C. SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE TURKISH STRAITS: AN HISTORICAL SKETCH. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1956 27(3): 236-268. A historical sketch of the Turkish Straits from the early 19th century to the present day with a more detailed analysis of contemporary international problems. Soviet plans for expansion in this area have followed the pattern set down by Czarist diplomacy with the added advantage that today the Black Sea area is largely ringed either by Soviet satellite states or by the USSR itself.

H. J. Silverman

148. Kennan, George F. HISTORY AND DIPLOMACY AS VIEWED BY A DIPLOMATIST. *Review of Politics* 1956 18(2): 170-177. The diplomatist views diplomatic history in terms of the nature and personality of the sovereign state. He is aware of the duality of the sovereign government's motivation between national interest and party interest. Every government represents only the momentary product of the never-ending competition for political power within the national framework, except when war threatens or already exists. It is the menial though important function of the diplomatist to moderate the passions of governments, and discreetly to transmit to his own government the unwelcome image of the outside world.

G. A. Mugge

See also: 151

149. Onnasch, Heinz. DROIT D'AUTO-DETERMINATION ET REVISION DES FRONTIERES DANS LES RELATIONS GERMANO-DANOISES [Self-determination and the revision of frontiers in German-Danish relations]. *Politique Étrangère* 1956 21(1): 95-101. A survey of the Schleswig-Holstein question from the beginning of the 19th century until the present. How the frontier problem led to war in 1864 and the solutions reached afterwards are explained. The most significant attempt to solve the problem came with the plebiscite of 10 February 1920. The effectiveness of the plebiscite was marred only by German minorities remaining in Denmark and Danish minorities in German Schleswig. Though these minorities do not present a desperate problem, it is a persistent one for which a solution is still being sought.

Ch. A. LeGuin

150. Shao, Ting-hsun. MEI-KUO TZU-CH'AN CHIEH-CHI TUI JIH-PEN TI CH'U-CH'I LIOH-TO [The early stage of the despoliation of Japan by American capitalists]. *Li-shih Yen-chiu* 1956 (9): 1-28. An account of American-Japanese relations from 1790 to 1866. Some American historians are criticized as having deliberately concealed the true facts of American capitalistic exploitation of Japan during the period under survey. A summary of England's part in this exploitation is also included.

Chen Tsu-lung

151. Sontag, Raymond J. (Univ. of California). HISTORY AND DIPLOMACY AS VIEWED BY A HISTORIAN. *Review of Politics* 1956 18(2): 178-183. A discussion of some of the ways in which diplomacy has greatly changed since the beginning

of the 20th century. At the turn of the century Europe was the center of diplomatic action, but now the diplomat's mind must encompass the globe. Three decisive changes are noted. First, with reference to decision on policy, seldom has it been so difficult to estimate consequences, and never has the penalty for error seemed so great. Second, in contrast to half century ago, the revolt of subject peoples against their European masters, and the resentment of recently emancipated peoples against these masters, have attained an intensity which may lead to acts of suicidal recklessness. Third, although the diplomat's freedom of action had at times been limited by popular or parliamentary feeling, that freedom is now much more narrowly circumscribed. The effect of changes in the nature of warfare on diplomacy is also discussed. G. A. Mugge
See also: 148

152. Toynbee, Arnold. THE CHALLENGE TO WESTERN EUROPE. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 30 September: 17, 44. A re-examination of Europe's origin, nature, and outlook in the light of her gloomy prospects. The author maintains that only political unity can enable Europe to deal with Russia and North America on equal terms again.

R. J. Marion

Military History

153. McGeogh, I. L. M. (Captain). SEA POWER AND THE DARDANELLES. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(604): 580-586. The author disagrees with the arguments advanced by J. A. TERRAINE in his article "1915 - The End of an Epoch," *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(601): 76-79. The year 1915 does not mark a sudden break in historical evolution. It is not correct to assert that Britain's policy of isolation, relying solely on the Navy, persisted until 1915 when the keystone was knocked out of the British Empire. The Empire has changed but persists as a Commonwealth. Sea power in combination with other factors continued, after 1915, to play a vital part. The lesson of the Gallipoli campaign is not that sea power failed, but that the British War Cabinet failed to launch an effective combined operation against the Dardanelles at the outset.

J. A. S. Grenville

154. --. [THE SUPPLY AND ORDNANCE SERVICE OF THE FRENCH ARMY, 1940-1945]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(3). Three articles: Valtat (General), LES ORIGINES DU MATERIEL [The origins of the matériel], pp. 83-92; Donat (Colonel), LE SERVICE DU MATERIEL EN METROPOLE [Supply and Ordnance Service in metropolitan France], pp. 93-102; Le Troadec (General), LE MATERIEL EN OPERATIONS. LE SERVICE DU MATERIEL EN AFRIQUE DU NORD ET DANS LA CAMPAGNE DE FRANCE, 8 NOVEMBRE 1942 - 8 MAI 1945 [Matériel in action]. The Service of Supply and Ordnance in North Africa and the campaign of France, 8 November 1942 - 8 May 1945], pp. 103-111. The three articles form a condensed introduction to the historical origins of supply and replacement, and a clear survey of the founding of the Service in August 1940. Its activities during the Occupation, and with the FFI are described and an account is given, with deployment details, of the Service's collaboration with the Americans in North Africa, and with the French 1st Army. H. M. Adams

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

155. Carret, J. L'INDEPENDANCE DU CULTE MUSULMAN EN ALGERIE [The independence of the Moslem faith in Algeria]. *Afrique et l'Asie* 1957 (37): 43-59. A review of the French policies toward the Moslem faith from 1830 to August 1956. The author maintains that France must offer and discuss with the Moslems reforms which will satisfy them. Carla Rich

156. Holt, Peter M. (Univ. of London). SUDANESE NATIONALISM AND SELF-DETERMINATION, PARTS I AND II. *Middle East Journal* 1956 10(3): 239-247, and (4): 368-378. Sudanese independence was brought about by the interaction of the Sudanese nationalist movement and the tension between Britain and Egypt, the two Condominium

powers. Nationalism began mainly as a religious movement under the Mahdi and only acquired a definite secular character in the 1930s, when it split into rival political groups. Tension between Britain and Egypt came to a head after Sir Lee Stack's assassination in 1924 when Egypt virtually withdrew from the Condominium and subsequently pressed for complete sovereignty over the Sudan. Britain replied with a more sympathetic attitude towards the local nationalists whose demands, however, went beyond what the British would offer. J. P. Halstead

157. Knight, Melvin M. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). THE ALGERIAN REVOLT: SOME UNDERLYING FACTORS. *Middle East Journal* 1956 10(4): 355-367. The chief factors cited are the inequalities between European and Moslem in landholding, income, government subsidies, taxation, the application of agrarian "reform" and political representation. All these factors are seen as the anachronistic perpetuation of a regime intended in the 19th century to encourage European colonization. J. P. Halstead

158. Lewin, Julius (Univ. of Witwatersrand). SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE POLICY NEVER CHANGES. *Political Quarterly* 1957 28(1): 66-71. The author suggests that the native policy as advocated by the 1905 report of a commission appointed by Milner was "in its essential features recognizably the same policy as the one that prevails now." He briefly traces this policy from 1905 to 1956.

J. A. S. Grenville

Asia

159. Boxer, C. R. (Univ. of London). SAKOKU, OR THE CLOSED COUNTRY 1840-1854. *History Today* 1957 7(2): 80-88. A study of two centuries of Japanese self-isolation, its causes, and the causes of its breakdown, which was taking place before Perry's action. W. M. Simon

160. Chatterji, B. R. SOUTHEAST ASIA IN TRANSITION. *India Quarterly* 1956 12(4): 388-399. A review of the cultural and political history of this area, with emphasis on the colonial period and post-World War II developments. The hope is expressed that Indian and Chinese influence may combine to establish peace, freedom and prosperity there. C. F. Latour

161. Enoki, K. JAPAN IN WORLD HISTORY. *India Quarterly* 1956 12(4): 408-426. An analysis of Japan's political history from the fourth century A. D. to the present which finds decided parallels between the reorganization and centralization of Japan in the fourth and seventh centuries and developments during the last hundred years. C. F. Latour

162. Little, George T. THE BRITISH HERITAGE. *Current History* 1956 30(174): 104-108. A brief survey of the history of British rule in India. The author concludes that the British have bequeathed to India a parliamentary government, an elite administrative service and an independent judiciary. The democratic spirit, however, is a more native product stemming from the Indian past. D. W. Houston

163. Lockwood, William W. (Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton Univ.). JAPAN'S RESPONSE TO THE WEST: THE CONTRAST WITH CHINA. *World Politics* 1956/57 9(1): 37-54. In a historical context that is roughly the period 1850-1925, the author discusses the problem of why Japan was able to respond so rapidly to the challenge of Western imperialism, and thus survive as an independent nation. G. A. Mugge

164. Morris, Morris David (Univ. of Washington). LABOR DISCIPLINE, TRADE UNIONS, AND THE STATE IN INDIA. *Journal of Political Economy* 1955 63(4): 293-308. An extensive inquiry into the problems that arose when rural cotton mill hands in India, especially in the Bombay region, were conditioned to urban factory-type employment. The employers neglected to foster effective industrial discipline because of a consistent surplus of labor, and inadequate labor legislation. This discipline was consequently established by the government and the trade unions. Thanks to their intensive educational and training programs, the Bombay mill workers, who constituted a heavy social and economic potential, did not fall prey to Communist domination during the depression of the 1930s. Drawn from secondary sources. R. Mueller

165. Nivison, David S. COMMUNIST ETHICS AND CHINESE TRADITION. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1956 16(1): 1-74. An analysis of certain aspects of recent (mainly 1937-1949) Communist thought in China. This concerns the relationship between the present Chinese Communist ideology and pre-Western traditional Chinese thought, mainly confucianism. Some of the writers of the new regime seem to know a tendency to synthesize native Chinese intellectual traditions and doctrines with the new thought. H. J. Silverman

166. Numata, Jiro (Univ. of Tokyo). ACCEPTANCE AND REJECTION OF ELEMENTS OF EUROPEAN CULTURE IN JAPAN. *Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale* 1956 3(1): 231-253. The author distinguishes three major periods of European cultural influence in Japan. First, *Namban Kagaku*, the transmission of Portuguese culture in the 16th and 17th centuries, the influence of which was restricted to knowledge of firearms, navigation and shipbuilding, and the spreading of Christianity. Second, *Rangaku*, the transmission of Dutch culture in the 18th and 19th centuries after a period of rejection of Western influence. The expansion of Western technical influence is noted as a means of strengthening the indigenous Japanese feudal system. Consequently attempts to extend a general influence were inevitably repressed. Third, *Yōgaku*, an awakening period, represents the development of Dutch influence, in the 19th century, into an all-European influence, still strongly technical. Eventually the *Yōgaku* period also embraced other aspects of European culture, so that after the Meiji Restoration the attempt could be made to bring Japan in line with the West. Ch. A. LeGuin

167. Rao, P. Kodanda. COMMUNALISM IN INDIA. *Current History* 1956 30(174): 79-84. A survey of the development of communalism in India in the 19th and 20th centuries. The British stimulated and exploited Indian communal differences for their own advantage, but Indians did themselves open to such exploitation. Indian nationalism had not sufficiently developed and was not strong enough to resist this exploitation. D. W. Houston

168. Soekarno (President of the Republic of Indonesia). IDEALE E REALTA DELLA LIBERA INDONESIA [Ideals and realities of the free Indonesia]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica di Cultura* 1956 33(378): 207-216. Although this article deals primarily with the present, it also states, ideologically, the historical basis of the new state of Indonesia. These reflections were originally presented in the form of an address to Rome, an experience that inspired Soekarno to seek out those intellectual strands which have bound the Orient to the Occident. He speaks of colonialism, Asian resistance to it, the leadership given by Gandhi in India, and the ideals that propel a free Asia toward the future. A. F. Rolle

169. Tinker, Hugh. BURMA'S NORTHEAST BORDER-AND PROBLEMS. *Pacific Affairs* 1956 29(4): 324-346. A brief history of the north-east border area of Burma from its original prehistoric settlement to 1956. The special character of this frontier area lies in the interposition between the societies of Burma and China of a complex of small communities, none of which has been or is wholeheartedly committed politically or culturally to either country. For a thousand years attempts have been made, usually by force, to integrate these frontier communities into the social systems of Burma and China. The struggle continues today and the outcome is still uncertain. H. J. Silverman

Australia and NEW ZEALAND

170. Martin, R. M. TWENTY YEARS OF COMPULSORY UNIONISM. *Political Science* 1956 8(2): 104-122. Compulsory trade unionism in New Zealand had its beginnings in the awards made by the Arbitration Court and the decisions of the Court of Appeals in 1894 and 1900 respectively. By 1936 the goal was attained. The government in 1954 instituted compulsory arbitration for all disputes and in 1950 stipulated that a majority vote of union members was necessary to authorize expenditure of funds. S. L. Speronis

Canada

171. Clokier, Hugh McDonald. THE KINGDOM OF CANADA. *Current History* 1956 29(167): 44-49. A discussion of the

historic function of the crown in Canada. The monarchy was retained in the 19th century because it was the only common bond among the European inhabitants. During the period of westward expansion the crown served as a useful symbol; it ensured British co-operation and counteracted American expansionism. D. W. Houston

172. Cooper, J. I. THE FRENCH CANADIAN. *Current History* 1955 29(167): 25-31. The French Canadians accepted the political implications of Britain's conquest of Canada but struggled to maintain their cultural identity. The Quebec conference of 1864, which recognized their unique position, was the successful climax of a hundred years of effort. In the next 80 years the political scene was more complicated. The nationalities problem outside Quebec prompted the formation of a French Canadian party, but also forced Laurier to work through the Liberal Party. The crisis resulting from the Boer War led to the emphasis on cultural dualism which has remained the characteristic form of *canadien* nationalism. The industrialization of Quebec in the 20th century has led to the formulation of distinctive programs of economic development. D. W. Houston

173. Leitch, Adelaide. STREET OF THE SCHOONERS. *Beaver* 1956 Winter: 36-41. A description and historical sketch of St. John's, Newfoundland. St. John's enjoyed an early and colorful history in the British Empire mainly because of its position beside one of the most perfect natural harbors in the world. H. J. Silverman

174. MacBeath, George. JOHNNY WOODBOAT. *American Neptune* 1957 17(1): 5-16. A century ago the St. John River teemed with a craft called the "woodboat." The rig and the hull of the late 18th century models were based closely on the pre-revolutionary "two mast boat," which was itself a special adaptation of an English craft of the 17th century. Even after the advent of the steamers, the woodboats managed to retain a little of the passenger traffic; as late as 1879 the "Duke of Newcastle" was still carrying freight and passengers. The end came, however, when scows towed by small tugs captured the wood-carrying business. J. Erickson

175. Morton, W. L. CANADA, 1841-1951. *Current History* 1955 29(167): 38-44. A brief survey of the constitutional history of Canada from 1841 to 1951. During the 19th century the main motive in seeking autonomy was to gain control of domestic rather than external policy. The British connection was a necessary balance to the power of the United States, and it preserved Canadian independence. Events of the 20th century convinced Canada that she must have control of her external affairs. During the 1920s Canada was isolationist, using the shelter of Great Britain, the United States and the League of Nations to complete her national development. D. W. Houston

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 205, 213

176. Bauer, Ernest. DAS SCHICKSAL DER KROATEN [The fate of the Croats]. *Neues Abendland* 1956 11(4): 357-361. The author, a noted Croatian emigré, argues for Croatian independence. He emphasizes the historical orientation of Croatia toward the north and castigates the "politically naive clique" which in 1918 linked the destinies of Croatia with Yugoslavia. J. L. Snell

177. Gaury, Gerald de. THE END OF PASHA-DOM. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1956 43(3/4): 243-248. A review of some striking figures in the history of "Pasha-dom." The word pasha was taken over from the Mongols by the Ottoman Turks, and applied primarily to the three great pashaliks of Babylon, Grand Cairo and Buda. Some great 19th-century foreign pasha included Ali Pasha of Yanina, Midhat Pasha and Gordon Pasha. Generally speaking, they were military men whose careers ended suddenly. E. Wright

178. Mergl, Georg. DIE AGRARFRAGE - DAS SCHLÜSSEL-PROBLEM RUMÄNIEN [The agrarian question--Rumania's key problem]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(5): 365-374. A discussion of the use of land, size of holdings, and population density of present-day Rumania, with numerous comparisons to conditions

which prevailed in the interwar period and at times to the years before 1914. At the end of 1955 over 87.7 per cent of the peasants were still independent small land holders.

E. C. Helmreich

179. Pavićević, Branko. O JEDNOJ NENAUČNOJ KRITICI [On an unscholarly criticism]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (1): 88-101. The author of the treatise *Stvaranje Crnogorske Države* [The creation of the Montenegrin state], (Belgrade, 1955) defends his thesis that Russia's contribution to Montenegro in the first half of the 19th century was outstanding. The thesis is rejected by Jagoš Jovanović in his review of Pavićević's treatise in *Istoriski Zapisi* 1955 (1/2): 430-448. The latest research shows, according to Jovanović, that Russia's contribution was not so important as was thought earlier. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 155, 157

180. Albert, Paul. LE DESTIN DES EMBLEMES [The fate of emblems]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 54-55. A brief résumé of the evolution of the flag in various periods of French history, with an additional paragraph on the red cap as a symbol of civicism. R. C. Delk

181. Bourdon, Jean (Univ. of Nancy). LE LIBERALISME FRANÇAIS ET LE LIBERALISME ANGLO-SAXON DE LA CONSTITUANTE A 1877 [French liberalism and Anglo-Saxon liberalism from the Constituent to 1877]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1956 58(654): 67-75. An address given to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Taking his examples mostly from French history, the author emphasizes the differences between the two liberalisms. He defines this period in French history as a progress towards a parliamentary regime, periodically checked by outbursts of reaction. H. Monteagle

182. Brown, Bernard E. PRESSURE POLITICS IN FRANCE. *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(4): 702-719. A discussion of the organization and tactics of the various pressure groups which influence French politics, despite a traditional and general hostility to them. Organizations of business, great and small, and of the peasantry, labor, education and veterans together with the political and social settings in which they operate and the methods they use are described. It is noted that pressure politics declined after the Liberation, but that as governments have grown weaker, pressure groups have grown more active, though they have never become so powerful as before World War II. Ch. A. LeGuin

183. Dominique, Pierre. FAUT-IL ENCORE PARLER DE DROITE ET DE GAUCHE? [Should one still speak of a right and a left?]. *Écrits de Paris* 1956 (144): 36-43. A survey of the origins and development of the right and the left in French politics from 1791 to the present. An examination is made of the basic concepts and attitudes of the right and the left and a present-day definition given of these terms. Carla Rich

184. Gandilhon, René. LES RESSOURCES DES ARCHIVES DU CADASTRE [The resources of the cadastral survey archives]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(2): 213-215. The archives of the departmental cadastral surveys from 1783 to 1807 contain many documents which enable the historian to learn of agricultural and social conditions. The revisions of these surveys, dating from 1850, and the additional comparative statistics on buildings, published in 1884, added important commentaries on commerce and industry, transportation and demographic statistics. The most important documents and sources are cited. Carla Rich

185. Humbert, Jacques (General). LA DEFENSE DES ALPES 1860-1939; PREMIERE PARTIE, 1860-1914 [The defense of the Alps 1860-1939; Part I, 1860-1914]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(3): 59-80. A history of the French Alpine defenses from 1860, when the acquisition of Savoy and Nice changed the frontier line between France and Italy. There was a continual struggle by local generals, especially Berge, to maintain defensive strength there, against general staff demands for concentration in the Lorraine area. When Franco-Italian tensions eased after 1902, the Alpine sector became definitely secondary, notably under Joffre. The essay is documented and includes photographs and maps. Article to be continued. H. M. Adams

186. Laurent, Robert. UNE SOURCE: LES ARCHIVES D'OCTROI [A source; the city toll records]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(2): 197-204. The city toll is a local tax based on the consumption of various products such as foodstuffs and construction materials. By careful research into the fluctuations of this toll a great deal may be learned of the commercial, industrial and social life of the 19th century French town. Dijon is used as an example. The author reviews the problems of research and includes three graphs. Carla Rich

187. Maurois, André (French Academy). WASHINGTON, FONDATEUR DES ETATS-UNIS [Washington, founder of the United States]. *Historia (France)* 1956 20(117): 123-127. A study of French opinion on George Washington at different times in history. Before the French Revolution, his prestige, thanks mostly to La Fayette, was very great in France. He was viewed with some hostility by French leaders after 1793 but was popular again after Bonaparte's coup d'état. Forgotten after 1815, his popularity was revived during World War I. H. Monteagle

188. McKay, Donald C. THE THIRD REPUBLIC IN RETROSPECT. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1957 33(1): 46-60. The Third Republic has two histories which are sharply delineated. The first extends from the disaster of 1870 to the outbreak of war in 1914 and the second from the truce of 1918 to the disaster of 1940. World War I forms a historical watershed. From 1870 to 1914, France was in political, diplomatic and economic ascendancy. Moral and spiritual disillusionment following World War I, coupled with a new diplomatic isolation, caused insecurity, pacifism, inflation and economic depression, a loss of the cream of its manhood and a psychological inertia which was to lead to the ruin of the Third Republic. C. F. Latour

189. Reade, Brian (Victoria and Albert Museum, London). FRENCH TASTE FROM 1800 TO 1900. *History Today* 1956 6(12): 841-848. The author shows the evolution of taste in the visual arts in relation to social and political developments. W. M. Simon

GERMANY

See also: 221

190. Grosche, Monsignor. EVOLUTION DU CATHOLICISME ALLEMAND [Evolution of German Catholicism]. *Documents* 1956 11(7): 711-724. A survey of German Catholicism from the nadir of the Reformation period and the 17th and 18th centuries to the beginning of Catholic reorientation and resuscitation in 1843 and the period of the *Kulturkampf*. The survey continues with the split between the social Catholics and those conservatives who looked toward the corporative state, and to the regeneration of Catholicism through German youth. J. L. B. Atkinson

191. Kohn, Hans. NATIONALISM. *Current History* 1956 30(176): 213-217. Historically German nationalism has two strands. The first places emphasis on liberal, constitutional rights, while the second stresses the struggle for a national power strengthened by militarism and authoritarianism. The second was dominant on three decisive occasions; 1813, 1848 and after 1866. The success of Nazism was due to the fact that Germany became a highly industrialized state without fundamentally changing the authoritarian foundation of its society. D. W. Houston

192. Krasuski, Jerzy. GENEZA PARTII KATOLICKIEJ W NIEMCZACH [The genesis of the Catholic Party in Germany]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(11/12): 267-299. The author gives an account of the role played by Roman Catholics in Germany in the 19th century. The State-Church relation and the role of Catholics in the economic life of the country are described. The political organization of the Catholics (the *Zentrum*) both before and after the *Kulturkampf* is discussed in detail. The ideological character of the *Zentrum* and the part played by its leader, Ludwig Windthorst, are also stressed. E. Boba

193. Kuczynski, Jürgen. BEZWZGLEDNE ZUBOŻENIE A SPRAWA WYZYWIENIA W NIEMCZACH [Absolute impoverishment and the problem of food consumption in Germany]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 268-282. After analyzing statistical data, the author concludes that a rise in

al wages does not necessarily mean an increase in food consumption. On the whole, during the 19th century there were only slight changes in the level of food consumption. After World War I the situation was worse than before the war, and after World War II in Western Germany worse still. Only the consumption of sugar and of articles such as tea, coffee, alcohol and tobacco shows continuous growth. The increased consumption of such products is explained by the fact that, by taking drugs, workers could more easily stand the increased tempo of work for the profit of capitalists. A. F. Dugnus

194. Matyniak, Alojzy [Stanisław]. ZARYS DZIEJÓW I DOZNAWSWA LUŻYCKIEGO [Outline of the history of Silesian ethnography]. Przegląd Zachodni 1956 12(11/12): 10-320. A list of the persons who have studied the ethnography of Lusatia and a short review of published works on this subject. The footnotes contain many bibliographical references. E. Boba

195. Meyer-Pyritz, Immanuel. DEUTSCHE UNIVERSITÄTEN V. DIE ERNST-MORITZ-ARNDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU GREIFSWALD [German Universities. Part V. The Ernst Moritz Arndt University in Greifswald]. Neue Deutsche Hefte 1956 (30): 460-469. A history of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University (University of Greifswald). Founded by Duke Artislav IX of Pomerania it served not only students of Pomerania, but of all north Germany and Scandinavia. Philip I, Duke of Pomerania, took a great interest in the university, sending his five sons to it and taking part himself in disputations. University life was disrupted during the Thirty Years' War until the reign of Charles X of Sweden when it again revived. During the Napoleonic Wars, Ernst Moritz Arndt emerged as a fighter for its independence. Until 1945 the University continued its tradition of scholarship and academic freedom. A. Dittmann

196. Shultes, Karl. GERMAN POLITICS AND POLITICAL THEORY. Political Quarterly 1957 28(1): 40-48. An examination of the background of German state theory which until recently has been under the unfavorable influence of ideologies and abnormal political situations. "Autocratic state-isms, authoritarian trends, and the lack of a normal democratic development" impeded the sociological trends accepted in the Anglo-Saxon world. The author discusses the contribution of some political thinkers from the 1920s to the present and gives a forward looking synthesis, an "all-German democracy," rejecting Communism and "capitalistic restoration," a democracy which combines socialist planning and a rule of law inspired by freedom. J. A. S. Grenville

197. Unsigned. CARL VON CLAUSEWITZ. Militärpolitisches Forum 1956 5(11): 13-15. A summary of the life and influence of the German military philosopher. F. B. M. Hollyday

GREAT BRITAIN

(including Mediterranean possessions)

Also: 156, 162, 181, 240, 243, 244

198. Bond, Maurice F. (Clerk of the Records, House of Lords). LA REYNE LE VEULT: THE MAKING AND KEEPING OF ACTS AT WESTMINSTER. History Today 1956 11: 765-773. The author discusses the royal assent to legislation since the 17th century; the recording of Acts of Parliament, and some prevalent misconceptions about it; and the housing of the documents. They are now kept in the Victoria Tower of the House of Lords by a special record office. The establishment of this agency has made research into legislative history more fruitful than before. W. M. Simon

199. Gaskell, Philip. THE STRAHAH PAPERS. Times Literary Supplement 1956 (2849): 592. A description of the British Museum Add. MSS. 48800-48819, the ledgers and other business papers of William Strahan and his successors in the printing business in London, 1739-1857 (119 vols.). Strahan, who published Johnson's Dictionary, Gibbon's Decline and Fall, and many other important books, was the most successful publisher of his day. These records illustrate every aspect of the printing and publishing business in the period covered. P. H. Hardacre

200. Gazley, John G. (Dartmouth College). THE REVEREND ARTHUR YOUNG, 1769-1827: TRAVELLER IN SICILIA AND FARMER IN THE CRIMEA. Bulletin of the

John Rylands Library, Manchester

1956 38(2): 360-405. A sketch of the life of the Reverend Arthur Young, son of the famous Arthur Young. The Reverend Arthur Young, though not so well known, had an interesting career revolving around his two passions—the church and agriculture. The general outline of his life can be pieced together from the Young MSS in the British Museum. The author, however, mainly concentrates on the letters he wrote from Russia which are deposited in the John Rylands Library, Manchester. Young visited Russia first in 1804, on the invitation of the Russian government, to undertake some agricultural surveys and he lived there from 1805 to 1814 and from 1815 to 1820 and again in 1827. His letters home, extracts of which are reproduced, give interesting information about Russian conditions at this time.

J. A. S. Grenville

201. Petrie, Sir Charles. PARLIAMENT, THE PARTIES AND THE PEOPLE. Quarterly Review 1956 294(610): 401-414. After pointing out that the constitutional structure in England has changed little since 1906, the author considers social and political changes since then which are still not reflected in that structure, such as changes in the general social complexion, in the character of the major parties and their relations with each other. Parliamentary procedure is also examined and the observation made that the constitutional structure needs renovation. Ch. A. LeGuin

202. Rattray, R. F. THE MAN IN THE STREET. Quarterly Review 1957 295(611): 9-21. A survey of the gradual evolution in the omnipotence and omniscience of political forces from the King and the Parliament, who can do no wrong, to the man in the street, who also can do no wrong and who must be followed. The author cites examples from the end of the 18th century to the present, ranging from Lincoln to Shaw. The triumph of socialism in 1945 was the victory of the man in the street. This political force and its victory is criticized on the grounds that the man in the street fails to discharge his duty as a democrat, that he is too materialistic, too unwilling to sacrifice, and is no longer dynamic. Ch. A. LeGuin

203. Toike, Masaharu (Hitotsubashi Univ., Tokyo). EIKOKU TEKKŌ-GYŌ NO HATTEN KATEI NI KANSURU ICHI-KŌSATSU [A study of the development of the steel industry in England]. Hitotsubashi Ronsō 1956 35(3): 223-238. A criticism of T. S. Ashton's Iron and Steel in the Industrial Revolution. The author analyzes Ashton's view that the iron and steel industry was a capitalistic enterprise from the beginning, and asserts that in this industry as well as in others the basic process of the industrial revolution, the accumulation of capital by small producers and the enlargement of management, can be detected. Technical reform in the industry must be considered in connection with managerial structure as in the case of the Coalbrookdale Company. H. Imai

204. Unsigned. IRELAND. DEPOPULATION. Round Table 1956 (184): 371-375. A brief survey of the extent and causes of the declining population of the Irish Republic occasioned by the results of the census taken in April 1956. The root cause of this has been the failure of successive governments to realize that agriculture is the basic industry on which Irish prosperity depends. The efforts to turn Ireland into an agricultural-manufacturing nation, as advocated by Arthur Griffith, has been the undoing of Ireland. J. A. S. Grenville

205. Unsigned. LA QUESTION DE CHYPRE ET LA TURQUIE [The Problem of Cyprus and Turkey]. Hellenisme Contemporain 1956 10(3): 175-179. An attack against both Britain and Turkey for ignoring the history and feeling of the Cypriots. The author suggests that self-determination will solve the problem and bring stability to the whole Eastern Mediterranean. S. L. Speronis

206. Wardle, D. B. (Public Record Office, London). SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF RAILWAYS AT THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. Journal of Transport History 1956 2(4): 214-234. In the series "Sources of Transport History," the sources in the Public Record Office for the history of British railways are examined in detail and the main reference numbers to these records are set out.

J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 176

207. Christ, Hans. HUNGARY, TORN BETWEEN TWO WORLDS. Sudeten Bulletin 1957 5(1): 4-5, 8-9. A historical description of the Hungarian dilemma--the problem of whether to turn to East or West. The author concludes that Hungary was often drawn to the East by sentiment.

J. J. Karch

208. Chudoba, Bohdan. PALACKÝ UND HODŽA [Palacký and Hodža]. Neues Abendland 1956 11(4): 353-356. A historical comparison of the contributions of František Palacký and Milan Hodža to Czech nationalism. The author argues in favor of Sudeten German statehood and of the creation of at least economic federation among liberated and neutralized peoples in the Danubian area. J. L. Snell

209. Steiner, Karl. FOLKEREISNINGEN I UNGARN [The national rising in Hungary]. Internationale Politik 1957 1(1): 8-12. A brief sketch of the rising in Hungary in 1956 beginning with an outline of Hungarian history from the days of the "feudal state" to the origins of the "People's Democracy." There is also a note on the character of the recent rising.

J. Erickson

210. Willner, Jenny. ÖSTERREICH IN DER "GESCHICHTE DER NEUZEIT" [Austria in Modern History]. Tagesschau 1957 12(2): 9-10. A review of the fourteenth chapter of the first volume of Geschichte der Neuzeit, published in East Berlin, 1954, of combined authorship, including several Russians. The reviewer attacks the book's emphasis on the reforms of Joseph II and the neglect of those of Maria Theresia and her predecessors. He argues that Joseph's reforms worsened the situation and had to be modified later.

A. Dittman

ITALY

See also: 185

211. Caizzi, Bruno (Univ. of Milan). NORD ET SUD EN ITALIE DEPUIS UN SIECLE [North and South in Italy after a century]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1956 3(1): 142-169. The author points out the basic, historic differences between North Italy and South Italy from Roman times, with particular emphasis on the post-unification and contemporary periods. The institutions, the distribution and sources of wealth, the ideals and orientation of the two sections have produced two different civilizations. Unification has done little to lessen the divergence; in some respects it has increased it. A case in point is the division of labor, the North specializing in industry, the South in agriculture. As a result the South has to face special problems, with the question of agrarian reform becoming very important. Ch. A. LeGwin

212. Giannini, Amedeo. PIETRO BADOGLIO. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1956 23(4): 639-644. A short biographical summary, supplemented by three personal recollections of the author, demonstrating Badoglio's lack of political vision. F. Fellner

213. Grisogono, Prvislav. UJEDINJAVANJE ITALIJE IZ PERSPEKTIJE JUGOSLOVENSKE [The unification of Italy in Yugoslav perspective]. Foruca 1956 (38/39): 10-16. A description of the various factors which have contributed to Italian unification, with special emphasis on geographical personality, name, more recent nationalism, diplomatic skill and ability to face setbacks with hope and calmness. The description also throws light, by contrast and comparison, on the process of Yugoslav national unification. S. Gavrilović

214. Nitti, Francesco. SCUOLA E CULTURA A MATERA DALL'OTTOCENTO AD OGGI [School and culture at Matera from the 1800s until today]. Società 1956 12(4): 688-706. A discussion of the educational system of a rather typical Italian commune, Matera. Such matters as clerical influence, taxation, curriculum and political influences which were exerted upon Matera's schools are treated. The relationship of education to the Risorgimento is the central theme of the article. The author finds many of the ideals of the 19th century in Italy, and even of its Fascist era, rooted in the educational system. Rhetorical aspirations of grandeur taught in Matera's schools were a poor substitute for the forging of a basic and healthy cultural system. A. F. Roile

215. Sironi, V. LA TUTELA PENALE DELLE LIBERTÀ POLITICHE IN ITALIA DURANTE L'ULTIMO SECOLO [The legal protection of political liberties in Italy during the last century]. Occidente 1956 12(4): 329-347. An analysis of the development of the Italian penal code, with regard to political liberties, from 1838 to the present. It reveals that the situation is still unsatisfactory. H. M. Adams

NETHERLANDS

216. Brüsewitz, Carl F. THE MENNONITES OF BALK, FRIESLAND. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1956 30(1): 19-31. The story of a small Old Frisian group from the 17th century until its emigration to the United States in the 19th century. A bibliography of Balk Mennonite material in Goshen College, Indiana, is appended. Ch. G. Hamilton

See also: 506

217. Heek, F. van (Univ. of Leyden). ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND FERTILITY IN THE NETHERLANDS. Population Studies 1956 10(2): 125-138. The author deals with the extremely high birth rate of Roman Catholics in the Netherlands, a rate which is considerably higher than that of Catholics in other countries living under similar circumstances. The fertility of Catholics living on either side of the Dutch-Belgian and Dutch-German frontier has been analyzed and the same analysis was applied to Protestant frontier districts. One of the important factors making for high fertility proved to be the religious devotion of the Catholics, which derived from their position as a strong minority. Journal

POLAND

218. Arciszewski, Franciszek. SOME REMARKS ABOUT THE STRATEGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW AND THE OLD SOVIET-POLISH BORDER. Polish Review 1956 1(2/3): 89-96. A discussion of the past and present strategic military importance of the Carpathian Mountains, the Polesie Marshes, and Königsberg (Kaliningrad) on the Polish-Russian border. The conclusion maintains that the present "Yalta" border deprives Poland of even temporary defense against a Soviet attack and opens her territory "to unimpeded onslaught by Soviet military power." H. J. Silverman

219. Kłafkowski, Alfons. Z OKAZJI 50-LECIA PRACY NAUKOWEJ JULIANA MAKOWSKIEGO [On the occasion of Julian Makowski's half-century of scholarly work]. Przegląd Zachodni 1956 12(9/10): 150-157. Professor Julian Makowski, the prominent Polish expert on international law, specialized in the problems of the Free City of Danzig and Poland's access to the Baltic. This article reviews his publications during the last fifty years. E. Boba

220. Radkiewicz, Wacław. KILKA UWAG W ZWIĄZKU Z ARTYKULEM R. KOŁODZIEJCZYKA O KSZTAŁTOWANIU SIE BURŻUAZJI POLSKIEJ [Some remarks on the paper of R. Kołodziejczyk on the formation of the Polish bourgeoisie]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(6): 88-95. An analysis of certain factors, such as the relationship of various kinds of capital, its accumulation and the consolidation of the Polish bourgeoisie, which in the author's opinion were not treated in sufficient detail by Kołodziejczyk. A. F. Dyrnas

See also: 2: 977

221. Winston, Victor H. (Mid-European Studies Center, New York). THE POLISH BITUMINOUS COAL-MINING INDUSTRY. American Slavic and East European Review 1956 15(1): 38-70. The second half of the article deals with the post-1945 period. Poland's coal mining industry began in the mid-17th century and has expanded enormously. The political division of Upper Silesia considerably affected the development of the industry there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A struggle for foreign markets so as to maintain the level of output marked the inter-war period. Heavy government investments brought a sharp rise in output beginning in 1937. Output rose fastest in Germany's Upper and Lower Silesian areas. The Nazis ruthlessly exploited Polish mines, which under them reached a production peak not since equalled. Uses German, Austrian, Russian and Polish materials. R. B. Holtman

222. Żurawicka, Janina. DYSKUSJA NAD KONSEPTEM III TOMU HISTORII POLSKI [Discussion on the draft of the third volume of the History of Poland]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 523-527. A summary of the discussion on

the volume covering the history of Poland from 1850 to 1919, held on 18 and 19 May 1956 in Warsaw. A. F. Dygna

See also: 2: 2130

PORtUGAL

See: 239

RUSSIA

See also: 179, 200, 218

223. Billington, James H. THE BOLSHEVIK DEBT TO RUSSIAN POPULISM. Occidente 1956 12(4): 319-328. An analysis of the relationship of the ideas, especially the myths of "earthly utopia" and "the people," and practices of the Populists to Bolshevik ideas and practices as applied by Lenin for power purposes. The author suggests similar relationships between indigenous radical movements and parasitical Communist parties elsewhere in the world today. H. M. Adams

224. Chamberlin, William Henry (Cambridge, Massachusetts). RUSSIA UNDER WESTERN EYES. Russian Review 1957 16(1): 3-12. A survey of some of the more important eye-witness accounts of Russia, by foreigners, from Herberstein to the present. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschmidt)

225. Glaser, William A. THEORIES OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY. A CLASSIFICATION OF THE LITERATURE. World Affairs Quarterly 1956 27(2): 128-153. These theories, although they are at the moment simply hypotheses, do offer the essential groundwork for future study by political scientists. They are: The Marxist theory, which sees Soviet policy as a consistent application of Marxism (this is primarily a Soviet interpretation); theories of Great Russian imperialism; the bureaucratic tyranny theory, seeking to identify the Soviet Union as a conventional aggressive nation state; the Byzantium theory, which sees the USSR as the heir to centuries old non-European cultures; the national defense theory, which sees Soviet policy as a search for self-preservation; the Eurasia theory, which emphasizes the Russian orientation to Asia; the "urge to the sea" theory, emphasizing particular geographic conditions; the psychology theory, seeing certain subconscious needs arising from the peculiar Soviet "national character." There is still a great need for evaluation and addition before any reliable generalizations about Soviet foreign policy can be developed. J. Erickson

226. Goldman, Marshall. THE RELOCATION AND GROWTH OF THE PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIAN FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 9(1): 9-37. When technological processes consisted of charcoal blast furnaces, ox carts and water transportation, the metal industry of the Urals had distinct internal and international advantages. But, with the change of the technical arts, and when it became possible to use mineral fuel and overland railroad transportation, the Urals lost the advantages bestowed by nature. Distance from the market and backward techniques prevented any significant growth in the Urals' industries before 1917. In the Ukraine, however, with its rich local deposits, once technological problems were overcome, an industrial base was firmly established which eclipsed its rival. Detailed statistical tables are provided. J. Erickson

227. Lashauri, M. CURRENT SOVIET INTERPRETATIONS OF XIX-XX CENTURY GEORGIAN HISTORY. Caucasian Review 1956 (3): 77-99. "Official" Soviet historians of Georgia, such as G. V. Kachapridze, are distorting the history of Georgia. The idea that Georgia still "voluntarily" adhered to Russia is supported by Soviet historians, and the idea that there were "cultural and political connections" between Georgia and Russia in the eleventh century is simply not supported by the facts. The struggles of the Georgians for freedom, in the 19th century, were not "feudal-monarchic" reactions, for the nobility did lead sections of the liberation movement. On the basis of the new soviet "line," textbooks have to be re-edited and scholarship as matter of truth once again sacrificed. J. Erickson

228. Kochetkov, A. N. NEKOTORYE VOPROSY ISTORII USSKOGO VOENNAGO ISKUSSTVA [Some problems of the history of Russian military art]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 41-150. A critical analysis of the book by A. A. Strokov, istorii voennogo iskusstva, vol. 1 [History of military art]. The major defects in Strokov's approach are a desire to transform all Russian commanders into popular military leaders, the idealization of the Russian army and of its leaders, the idealiza-

tion of Czarist foreign policy and too much simplification in the treatment of the specific characteristics or armies and commanders. M. Raeff

229. Matvievskii, P. E. OB OBRAZOVANII RUSSKOI NATSII [Concerning the formation of the Russian nation]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 58-67. A critical discussion of an article published in Voprosy Istorii No. 7, 1955 on the process of the formation of the Russian nation. Dating the beginning of national elements from the 17th century, and making their growth dependent on the development of bourgeois forces, the process reached its fulfillment and complete ideological expression with the rise of the *raznochintsy* and the firm establishment of capitalism after 1861. M. Raeff

230. Meyer, Alfred G. (Director, Research Program on the History of the CPSU, Columbia Univ.). RUSSIAN UTOPIANS AND SOVIET IDEOLOGISTS. World Politics 1956/57 9(1): 118-128. A review of Ernest J. Simmons (Ed.), Continuity and Change in Russian and Soviet Thought (Cambridge, Mass., 1955), discussing the problem of whether Soviet policy is a continuation or restoration of Czarist policies, or is based primarily on motivations superimposed on the Russian scene by Marxist-Leninist ideology. The writer criticizes the organization of the symposium in not treating Soviet thought as one coherent system of ideas, and for the scant attention paid to Soviet thought before Stalin. As the reaction of an underdeveloped nation to the encroachment of the West, Leninism was a Russian growth which combined "the socialism of Russia's radicals with the nationalism which characterized her social thought, while at the same time laying the theoretical groundwork for the totalitarianism of the Stalin era." G. A. Mugge

231. Pokrovskii, S. A., and S. V. Paparigopulo. O PRINTSIPIAL'NYKH OSHIBKAKH V OSVESHCHENII ISTORII RUSSKOI OBOSHCHESTVENNO-POLITICHESKOI MYSLI [Concerning the errors of principle in the interpretation of the history of Russian socio-political ideas]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (6): 132-143. A critique of the first two volumes of the Ocherki poistorii filosofskoi i obshchestvenno-politicheskoi mysli narodov SSSR [Sketches in the history of the philosophical and socio-political ideas of the peoples of the USSR] (Moscow, 1955-56). The reviewers condemn the neglect and disparagement of the influence of Western thought and example on Russian progressive thinkers, criticize the distortions in the analyses and accounts of ideologies and demand that Soviet historians also study and describe the non-materialistic, bourgeois and reactionary schools of thought. M. Raeff

232. Tal'nikov, D. L. KONTSEPTSIYA KAVELINA I ISTRICHESKIE VZGLIADY BELINSKOGO [The concept of Kavelin and the historical views of Belinskii]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (9): 130-140. Describing the scheme of Russian history developed by K. D. Kavelin (evolution from a clan-oriented society to primacy of individual personality through the agency of the state), the author shows that Belinskii derived his basic concept and approach to Russian history from Kavelin's essay on the "Juridical Customs of Ancient Russia" (1846). It is true that Belinskii took a much more democratic position on the role of the people (as contrasted with the state) in developing the individual personality. The author strongly criticizes the misinterpretations and errors found in some recent works on Belinskii. M. Raeff

233. Unsigned. OBSUZHDENIE NEKOTORYKH VOPROSOV ISTRORII AVIATSIISI [Discussion of some problems of the history of aviation]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 207-212. An account of the discussion held on 28 September 1956 in connection with the article by E. F. Burcha and I. E. Mosolov, "Protiv Iskazhenii istorii aviatii" [Against distortion in the history of aviation] published in Voprosy Istorii No. 6, 1956. The discussion showed that the historians' task is to discover the real achievements and priorities of Russian science and technology, but to reject all falsifications and spurious claims. M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

234. Holmsen, Andreas, Halvard Björkvik, and Rigmor Frimannslund. THE OLD NORWEGIAN PEASANT COMMUNITY. Scandinavian Economic History Review 1956 4(1): 17-81. Three articles reporting on the work done by the (Norwegian) Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture. The first (by Holmsen) describes the Institute, and summarizes recent Norwegian economic history, showing the late development of

industry and the maintenance until recent times of the peasant communities. The second (by Björkvik) is an analysis of farming systems, including discussions on the different kinds of farms and their physical layout. The third (by Frimannslund) deals with the sociological aspects of agriculture, the family, inheritance of farms, marriage and social status. H. Pollins

SPAIN

235. T. de L. L'HISTOIRE CONTEMPORAINE DE L'ESPAGNE [The recent history of Spain]. *Pensée* 1955 (64): 120-122. This review of *Histoire Contemporaine d'Espagne* by F. G. Bruguera, (Paris, 1955), surveys the main characteristics of Spanish history in the 19th and 20th centuries, with a note on the method which has been employed in the writing of this work. J. Erickson

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

236. Betancourt, Rómulo (Ex-President of Venezuela). *¿A DONDE VA VENEZUELA?* [Where is Venezuela going?]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(6): 7-37. During colonial days Venezuela received immigrants and ideas from Europe before the rest of South America. As a result, it led the revolution against Spain which decimated its population and left behind a military hierarchy which kept control of the country during most of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. Despite her dictators the ideal of liberty never died in Venezuela. Industrialization and the growth in the population have undermined the basis for military dictatorship. The experiences of Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru are illustrative of what will happen to Venezuela. H. Kantor

237. Castro Leal, Antonio. DON QUIJOTE, SIMBOLO DE LA CRISIS DE NUESTRO TIEMPO [Don Quixote, symbol of the crisis of our times]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(6): 149-158. This speech, delivered at the Academia Mexicana de la Lengua, 17 October 1956, contains in part an outline biography of Jesus Silva Herzog, university professor, economist, writer, public servant and editor. H. Kantor

238. Curry Herbert, F., Jr. (Univ. of Wisconsin). BRITISH HONDURAS: FROM PUBLIC MEETING TO CROWN COLONY. *Americas* 1956 13(1): 31-42. A survey of the development of political institutions in British Honduras from the popular or "town meeting" type practiced by the first settlers to the final imposition of a wholly unrepresentative Crown Colony organization in 1870. The first type was a natural outcome of neglect by Great Britain, which originally did not even claim sovereignty over the region. The decline of representative institutions is harder to explain, but can be ascribed in part to their own inefficiency and the need for a strong executive to resist Indian raids. D. Bushnell

239. Jacob, Gerhard. DIE LUSITANITÄT. EIN GEISTESGESCHICHTLICHER BEITRAG AUS DEM PORTUGIESISCHEM-BRASILIANISCHEN KULTURKREISEL [Lusitanianism. A contribution to intellectual history from the Portuguese-Brazilian cultural society]. *Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte* 1956 8(2): 139-164. A review of the achievements, since 1900, of the movement "Lusitanidade," which endeavors to promote Portuguese cultural activities in Brazil, with special emphasis on its general influence in the Western and in the Eastern hemispheres. R. Mueller

240. Lewis, Gordon. THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN FEDERATION: THE WEST INDIAN BACKGROUND. *Political Quarterly* 1957 28(1): 49-65. A brief outline of the background of a British Caribbean Federation from the first suggestion by Merivale to the decisive steps taken by the London Conference of 1956. The particular problems and issues involved are discussed in more detail. J. A. S. Grenville

241. Macdonald, N. P. BOLIVIA'S REVOLUTION. *Quarterly Review* 1957 295(611): 46-59. After a brief description of Bolivian history, ethnography and geography since her independence, the author examines the recent problems and condition of Bolivia. These are the problem of white-Indian relations, Bolivia's relations with her neighbors, and nationalism and the problem of foreign powers and their capital. Two basic facts emerge: that Bolivia has undergone revolutionary

changes comparable only with those of Mexico, and without the Mexican bloodshed; and that one of the effects of revolution has been peaceful politics and an orderly succession to the president.

Ch. A. LeGuin

Middle East

See also: 156, 177

242. Dresch, Jean (Sorbonne). QUELQUES OUVRAGES RECENTS SUR LE MOYEN-ORIENT [Some recent books on the Middle East]. *Revue Historique* 1956 215(1): 58-61. A discussion of six recently published books, written from varying approaches, on the Middle East. One deals particularly with the Suez Canal and another with the oil-producing areas.

R. B. Holtman

243. Swensson, Sven A. SUEZ-KRISENS BAKGRUNN [Background to the Suez crisis]. *Internasjonal Politikk* 1956 (5): 101-104. A brief historical background to the history of Anglo-Egyptian relations in the 19th century, extending to the British military occupation of Egypt in the 1930's. It is against these comments that the details of the Suez crisis are given, beginning with the arrangements for the financing of the Aswan dam. J. Erickson

244. Troutbeck, Sir John. BRITAIN IN THE MIDDLE EAST. *Current History* 1956 30(178): 321-326. British imperialism was active in the Middle East for many different reasons. Persia, Iraq and Aden were necessary for the defence of India. Control of Egypt was necessary to safeguard Britain's European interests. A mixture of idealism and the dictates of war-time strategy caused Britain to enter Palestine. After the first World War Britain fell foul of Asian nationalism in this area. As a result of the second World War the issue was complicated by a wide-spread Middle Eastern demand for social reform. D. W. Houston

United States of America

245. Albjerg, Victor. IMMIGRATION AFTER 1865. *Current History* 1955 29(171): 292-299. A survey of immigration legislation in the United States. The government never had a real immigration policy. Congress passed laws regulating immigration only after it was forced to do so by public agitation. D. W. Houston

246. Burmeister, Charles A. SIX DECADES OF RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM: THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, 1898-1955. *Agricultural History* 1956 30(4): 143-150. The activities of the Association varied with different periods, but were always directed toward the welfare of the Western range cattle producer. The Association can be credited with securing the nation-wide market news service on livestock and meats, government grading of meats, the Packer and Stockyard Act, legislation to prevent the introduction of dangerous livestock diseases from other countries, and a more rational policy for utilizing public lands. Based upon reports and publications of the Association. *Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)*

247. Caywood, Louis R. SPOKANE HOUSE. *Beaver* 1956 Winter: 44-47. A discussion of the archeological work done from 1950 to 1953 at the site of an old fur trading post, Spokane House, in the state of Washington. The actual remains and relics of three forts were discovered, believed to be those of the Pacific Fur Company, the Northwest Company (before 1813), and the Hudson's Bay Company. Such excavations clarify the picture of life in the western part of North America.

H. J. Silverman

248. Cohn, Edmond (New York Univ.). BRIEF FOR THE SUPREME COURT. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 7 October 9, 64, 66-70. An examination of the American prejudice toward the Supreme Court, a bias which the author feels is based upon two major fallacies concerning the development of judicial review. R. J. Marion

249. Curti, Merle. THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN PHILANTHROPY AS A FIELD OF RESEARCH. *American Historical Review* 1957 62(2): 352-363. On 3-4 February 1956 a conference was held at Princeton under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation for the purpose of planning research projects in the history of American philanthropy. This is the chairman's report conveying the sense of the meeting.

Suggestions were made for research in the field from a wide variety of viewpoints and in all periods of American history. A tentative periodization of the history of philanthropy was offered. The conference felt that period histories, institutional studies and biographies were needed as well as topical studies. Emphasis is put on the efficacy of the co-operative work of research teams. D. W. Houston

250. Denker, David. AMERICAN EDUCATION: A BRIEF HISTORY. Current History 1955 29(169): 145-152. A general survey of the history of American education from the colonial period to the present day. D. W. Houston

251. Jensen, Bjørn. PROBLEMER OG PERSONER I DEN AMERIKANSKE VALGKAMP [Problems and personalities in the American voting-campaign]. Internasjonal Politikk 1956 (5): 104-109. A general introduction to the ideas and the personalities of the American political scene which gives an outline of the developments of the parties. The "New Republicanism" is contrasted with the ideas held by the Republican Party since 1896, and the present position of the Democrats is related to New Dealism. J. Erickson

252. Kaufman, Herbert. EMERGING CONFLICTS IN THE DOCTRINE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. American Political Science Review 1956 50(4): 1057-1073. The history of public administration in the United States can be divided into three phases. Until the Civil War, the trend was towards legislative supremacy in administrative matters. This was followed by a period in which the dominant trend was toward "neutral competence," i. e. a professional civil service. In more recent years, the tendency has been to look toward the executive for leadership in administration. D. W. Houston

253. Long, John E. "OYSTER WAR." New York Times Magazine 1956 25 November: 34, 37, 39. A description of the 171-years old squabble over fishing rights along the lower Potomac between Virginia and Maryland, especially in relation to oyster fisheries. R. J. Marion

254. Mann, W. Howard. SECURITY AND THE CONSTITUTION. Current History 1955 29(170): 236-246. A survey of the history of security legislation in the United States and its relationship to the Constitution. The use of internal security problems as an excuse for mass witch-hunting and political conflict has been a recurring political phenomenon and has finally moved the Supreme Court to make individual liberties a predominant aspect of constitutional adjudication. D. W. Houston

255. Nevins, Allan (Columbia Univ.). EPIC OF LIBERTY ISLAND. New York Times Magazine 1956 28 October: 15, 67, 68-69. On the occasion of the renaming of Bedloe's Island to Liberty Island, the author reassesses the nature and importance of the several human migrations to American shores. R. J. Marion

256. Pelling, Henry (Univ. of Oxford). LABOUR AND POLITICS IN CHICAGO. Political Studies 1957 5(1): 21-35. Though for political radicals of the late 19th and 20th centuries Chicago was a "focus of hopes and a source of inspiration," the promise of Chicago labor was never fulfilled. The relationship between the racial heterogeneity, administrative weakness, labor organization and the pattern of Chicago politics from the 1880s to the present time is examined. The blind loyalty of the immigrant to his ethnic group provided for exploitation of poli-

tical power. The ethnic factor appears to have been the most important influence in keeping Chicago labor divided and weak. The failure of American labor to establish a political party of its own was not due to faulty leadership but to the whole social environment. J. A. S. Grenville

257. Riegel, Robert, E. (Dartmouth College). AMERICAN FRONTIER THEORY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1956 3(2): 356-380. After a preliminary discussion of the meaning of "frontier" in American history and of changing approaches to the question, careful attention is given to Turner's theories. One can repudiate some of his generalizations as lacking consistency and precision, but the basic importance of his theory and his influence cannot be denied. Ch. A. LeGuin

258. Romulo, Carlos P. THE AMERICAN DILEMMA: DEMOCRACY AND EMPIRE. Current History 1955 29(172): 325-330. A brief study of the history of American imperialism which concludes that, despite its shortcomings, American imperial policy rang the death knell of colonialism in the 20th century. D. W. Houston

259. Rossiter, Clinton (Cornell Univ.). THE PRESIDENCY-FOCUS OF LEADERSHIP. New York Times Magazine 1956 11 November: 9, 58, 60, 62-63. A description of the various facets of presidential leadership. The president is leader of the executive branch, leader of the forces of peace and war, leader of Congress, leader of his party, leader of public opinion, leader of the rituals of American democracy, and leader of the free nations. R. J. Marion

260. Thorpe, Earle E. (Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, Louisiana). FREDERICK DOUGLASS, W. E. B. DUBOIS AND BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. Negro History Bulletin 1956 20 (2): 39-42. The author discusses similarities in the ideas associated with Douglass, Du Bois and Washington. All three shifted from an emphasis on moral values to an emphasis on pragmatism. They all had faith in education as a force for bettering human relations, they all recognized the importance of economic forces and they all had a fundamentally positive attitude towards the South. Each of these leaders made a unique contribution toward the common goal of eradicating race prejudice. L. Gara

261. Wormuth, Francis D. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE TERRITORIES. Current History 1955 29(172): 337-342. The author examines the acquisition of overseas territory by the United States as a constitutional problem. None of the territories has ever achieved political equality with the states. Acquiring overseas possessions has involved a rupture of American tradition and "... it is probable that the rationalizations which the Supreme Court has supplied have contributed to the attrition of constitutional government." D. W. Houston

262. Wright, Esmond. RADICALS OF THE RIGHT. Political Quarterly 1956 27(4): 366-377. The growth of a distinct American conservatism is one of the striking characteristics of contemporary America. It is not to be confused with "Eisenhower Republicanism"; it is broader and less political. It owes much to Europe and to Burke. Its roots in America are less political than social and there are parallels in recent religious and sociological trends in the United States. It is in the American grain, as a protest from a minority, expressed in moral terms. Author

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

263. Aldridge, Alfred Owen (Univ. of Maryland). PAINE'S PLAN FOR A DESCENT ON ENGLAND. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(1): 74-84. Encouraged by the Dutch alliance of 1795, Paine, in 1797, formulated a plan for an attack on England by a gunboat flotilla, to be financed by voluntary contributions of the people. The article is based on a hitherto unpublished manuscript draft or copy of Paine's letter to the Directory. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

264. Barzilay, Isaac Eisenstein (Herzliah Teachers' Institute). THE JEW IN THE LITERATURE OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT. Jewish Social Studies 1956 18(4): 243-261. An

analysis of attitudes in late 18th century England, France and Germany. Three views are identified: That favoring immediate emancipation with the hope that a new and better "integrated" Jewish culture would emerge; that opposing acceptance because of Jewish uniqueness and cultural isolation; and that opposing emancipation but expecting eventual integration. A. B. Rollins

265. Bonasse, G. UN PERSONNAGE D'HISTOIRE ET DE LEGENDE: FRA DIAVOLO [A historical and legendary personality: Fra Diavolo]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleonistische Studiën 1956 (9): 238-258. A detailed biography and account of the military exploits of the Neapolitan partisan leader against the French, Colonel Michele Pezza, surnamed Fra Diavolo, who was executed by the French on 11 November 1806. D. van Arkel

266. Clark, William Bell. INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPTAIN JOHN GREEN, COMMANDER OF THE "EMPEROR OF CHINA," FOR THE FIRST VOYAGE TO CHINA OF A SHIP CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG. *American Neptune* 1954 14(4): 298-299. The instructions, recently found, are in the handwriting of a Daniel Parker and concern the pioneer trip to Canton, dated 25 January 1784. The instructions are printed here in full, and consist of general directives to the captain about provisions, port agents and supercargoes. The ship arrived in Macao on 23 August 1784. J. Erickson

267. Frederiks, K. J. HET VOORSPER VAN DEN OORLOG IN SPANJE [The prelude to the Spanish War]. *Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studien* 1956 (9): 195-222. A detailed account of the diplomatic relations between France and Spain after the Treaty of San Ildefonso (1796). The author demonstrates that Napoleon's policy was seriously hampered by the incompetence and dishonesty of the French ambassador, Lucien Bonaparte, and the unreliability of Godoy, the all powerful Spanish statesman, who had only his personal interest in mind. Napoleon could not even trust Spanish neutrality. D. van Arkel

268. Guranowski, Jan. NAD WOLTEROWSKIM "TRAKTEM O TOLERANCJI" [On Voltaire's "Tract on Tolerance"]. *Nowe Drodzi* 1956 10(9): 118-127. A review essay on the new edition of Voltaire's "Essay on Tolerance," which was republished in Warsaw in 1956. The general background to the writing of the essay is given. This includes the death of Casal, as well as a series of comments on Voltaire's anti-clericalism and his view of the social role of the Catholic Church. J. Erickson

269. Karan, D. SEDAM VEKOVA ŽIVOTA MALE SAMOSTALNE REPUBLIKE [The seven centuries of life of the small independent republic]. *Borba* 1956 27 August. The archival documents displayed at the Historical Exhibition in Dubrovnik throw light on the relations between the Ragusan Republic and the contemporary great powers of Europe. The documents are written in Latin, Italian, Greek, French, Russian and Serbo-Croat (Cyrillic and Latin alphabets). S. Gavrilović

270. Kofta, Maria. PRÓBY HISTORIOGRAFICZNE FRYDERYKA SCHILLERA [Friedrich Schiller's historiographical attempts]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(5/6): 19-57. Schiller's historical works, articles and notes are analyzed with a view to understanding more closely his ideology. E. Boba

271. Lachouque, H. L'ARMEE D'ENNA. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(3): 35-59. An expert on Napoleonic military detail sets out a complete roster and disposition of the commanding officers and their units of that "fusion of all the forces of France," the Grand Army of Jena. He cites names, numbers and locations all over Germany. This is a sesquicentennial homage to the great 1806 victory and includes illustrations from the Brunon and Druène collections. H. M. Adams

272. Rowbotham, W. B. (Commander). THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE DIAMOND ROCK, 1804-1805, II. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(604): 536-551. The author concludes his account of the British occupation of the Diamond Rock. The circumstances of the French capture of the British position on 2 June 1805, after a gallant fight, are described from Admiralty and other sources. Nelson had arrived at Barbados two days too late to save the Diamond Rock. See also: 2: 2271 J. A. S. Grenville

273. Sheppard, E.W. (Major). THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN, 1809. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(604): 553-558. The author explains the great difficulties facing Sir John Moore, but even so concludes that he was not a great, or even a very good general, if we are to judge him by his conduct of this campaign. Considered in isolation the campaign was a failure and did not appreciably affect the result of the war in Spain, let alone the fate of Napoleon. J. A. S. Grenville

274. Silberschmidt, Max. DAS POLITISCHE WELTBILD DER BRITEN IM 18. JAHRHUNDERT [The political world-image of the British in the 18th century]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1956 14: 57-77. The author presents a favorable interpretation of the meaning for universal history of the growth of the British Empire in the 18th century. He reminds us that the scientific and industrial revolutions and

the growth of parliamentary government accompanied the growth of the British Empire, and argues that it was the historical function of England to give the world the modern concepts of political liberty, technological progress and free trade. He strongly suggests that the United States in the 20th century is continuing the 18th century British pattern. J. L. Snell

275. Zeller, Gaston (Univ. of Paris). LE PRINCIPE D'ÉQUILIBRE DANS LA POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE AVANT 1789 [The balance of power principle in international relations before 1789]. *Revue Historique* 1956 215(1): 25-37. The writer deals mainly with the pre-1775 period. The balance of power principle met resistance, especially from the French against whom it was frequently used. R. B. Holtman

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

276. Hall, D. G. E. (Univ. of London). FROM MERGUI TO SINGAPORE, 1686-1819: A NEGLECTED CHAPTER IN THE NAVAL HISTORY OF THE INDIAN OCEAN. *History* 1955 40(140): 255-272. The printed form of a paper read in September 1952 to the Siam Society, Bangkok, in which the author seeks to provide the necessary background for an understanding of the seizure of Singapore by Raffles in 1819. The central fact throughout the period under consideration was the need for a naval station on the eastern side of the Indian Ocean. The author alludes to the British occupation of Penang during the war against revolutionary France, and the subsequent growing awareness, particularly by Raffles, of its inadequacy as a port. W. M. Simon

Canada

277. Davis, Harold. SHIPBUILDING ON THE ST. CROIX. *American Neptune* 1955 15(3): 173-191. Shipbuilding began on the St. Croix about 1784 or 1785, and was virtually over by the close of the 1890s. The depression set in during the 1870s mainly through the advent of iron hulled and steam ships, though there had never been great profits in the shipbuilding industry in this area. In many respects, the St. Croix shipbuilding activities resembled those in other Maine and New Brunswick centers, but the international boundary did give the local builders certain advantages. An itemized list of charges (1865) for building a 750-ton vessel, and sale price lists of vessels are given in the text. J. Erickson

278. Gates, Lillian F. THE HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSION OF UPPER CANADA, 1797-1805. *Canadian Historical Review* 1957 38(1): 21-36. A discussion of the issue of patents in free and common socage in Upper Canada in exchange for certificates of occupation which had promised grants on seigneurial tenure. The author contrasts the views of the merchant-speculator class and of Elmsley with those of Simcoe, Russell and Powell on methods of regulating the process of exchange. She emphasizes the role of the merchants in framing the first Heir and Devisee Act, and traces the subsequent history of the Heir and Devisee Commission. Based on records of the Heir and Devisee Commission and the Simcoe, Russell, Powell and Elmsley MSS. Author

279. Preston, Richard A. THE JOURNALS OF SIR F. P. ROBINSON, G. C. B. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37(4): 352-355. A critical outline of the contents of two volumes of manuscript journals recently acquired by the Royal Military College of Canada. Robinson fought in the Revolutionary War, in the West Indies, in Spain and in the War of 1812. His narrative of the Plattsburg campaign is critical of Prevost who was whitewashed in 1916 in an article in the *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* where passages from these journals were deliberately doctored. Two water colors of the British and American fleets of the War of 1812 are probably original color-sketches by the artist, Emeric Essex Vidal. Author

280. Van Alstyne, Richard W. CANADA, 1763-1840. *Current History* 1955 29(167): 32-37. A general survey of Canadian history. Stress is placed on the fact that the driving power for the Anglo-Saxon conquest and colonization of Canada up to 1815 came from America. From 1815 to 1850 the great British immigration into Upper Canada was both anti-Catholic and anti-American. The Union Act of 1840 was designed to weaken the French Canadian position. D. W. Houston

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

281. Farčić, Antonije. TRŠČANSKI SRBI [The Trieste Serbs]. *Republika* 1956 21 August. Research recently made by Stevan Dimitrijević of Belgrade University discloses that the secret contributions of the Trieste Serbs to Karageorge's war funds amounted to 150,000 gold florins annually. Karageorge visited Trieste at the end of 1803 and had secret discussions with the leaders of the local Serbs about the forthcoming revolution in Serbia and their aid to it. The discussion took place in the house of Jovan Kurtović. S. Gavrilović

282. Panić-Surep, M. ILOČKA JEREMIJADA IZ 1814 GODINE [The Ilok "Lamentations of Jeremiah" of the year 1814]. *Izvora* 1956 29/30 November and 1 December. The article publishes the "Lamentations" of Petar Živković, Serbian Orthodox priest in the village of Ilok, over the tragic fate of the Serbian people after the fall of Karageorge's Serbia in 1813. Some additional details are also given on the tragedy of the Serbs who remained under the conqueror and of those who escaped to Austria and were interned in the Klenak, Bosut and Lača camps. The text of Živković's "Lamentations" is reorded in longhand by an unknown writer on the last page of a copy of Dositij Obradović's *Mezimica* [The beloved daughter], owned by the author. S. Gavrilović

283. Stojančević, Vladimir. STANOVNIŠTVO SRBIJE ZA REME PRVOG USTANKA [The population of Serbia at the time of the first revolution]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1955 (3/4): 1-58. Karageorge's Serbia (1804-1813) had 500,000 inhabitants. This figure includes some 100,000 immigrants who came from Serbian lands under foreign rule from 1806 to 1812, based mostly on local literature. S. Gavrilović

284. Stojančević, Vladimir. TURSKI DOKUMENTI ZA IAKEDONSKATA ISTORIJA 1809-1817 [Turkish documents on Macedonian history, 1809-1817]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (1): 40-142. A report on the publication of Vol. III of this collection which contains 65 documents. S. Gavrilović

285. Unsigned. ISTORISKA IZLOŽBA U DUBROVNIKU [Historical exhibition in Dubrovnik]. *Republika* 1956 14 August. The exhibition, held in 1956, included 95 manuscripts on the history of the Ragusan Republic to 1808. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

see also: 322, 348, 349, 410

286. Augustin-Thierry, A. UN PAMPHLETAIRE ROYALISTE, MARTAINVILLE [Martainville, a royalist pamphleteer]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(7): 631-635. A short résumé of the life of Alphonse-1-D. Martainville, (1777-1830), a pamphleteer and playwright, who survived the Revolution and the Napoleonic era to become the most ardent ultra-royalist in the literary ranks of Restoration Paris. R. C. Delk

287. Bessand-Massenet, Pierre. CONSPIRATEURS SANS COLLETS NOIRS [Conspirators without black collars]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 47-53. Extracted from the author's manuscript *La vie de conspirateur*, this article describes the work of Abbé Brotier, Duverne de Praile (Dunant) and their associates to overthrow the Directory. Their plot, discovered on 30 January 1797, failed largely because of the work of Colonel Malo. R. C. Delk

288. Bessand-Massenet, Pierre. UN AGENT ROYALISTE DUS LA REVOLUTION [A royalist agent during the Revolution]. *Revue de Paris* 1956 63(8): 44-62. Pierre-Jacques Lemaitre, a French lawyer, succeeded, during the Revolution, sending to the royalist agent, d'Antraigues, reports written in invisible ink on the situation in Paris. The information was passed on to Lord Granville by his agent in Genoa, Sir Francis rake. After the failure of the royalist uprising in Paris on 3 Vendémiaire (October 1795), Lemaitre was arrested and sentenced to death. The article is based mainly on materials in the Archives des Affaires Etrangères. H. Monteagle

289. Chizuka, Tadami (Tokyo Univ.). HOKUBU FURANSU OKERU NÖMIN KAKUMEI NO TOKUSHITSU [The character of the peasant revolution in the northern area of France]. *Ekishi-gaku Kenkyū* 1956 (199): 1-13. The author con-

siders agrarian problems before the French Revolution. In the northern part of France, on the eve of the Revolution, there was keen antagonism between the *grands fermiers* and the mass of poor peasants. Particular stress is laid on the double character of the *grands fermiers* who cultivated large tenant farms and yet sided with the feudal oligarchy. The author uses many of the *cahiers* to study the conflicts among peasant groups. The nature of the peasant revolution in this area can be summed up in the following points. First, the poor peasants rose up spontaneously against the oppression of the *grands fermiers*. Second, the French Revolution could not have succeeded without the poor peasants' support. Third, they left their own mark on the peasant revolution. On this last point, the author asserts that in the northern part of France, in spite of the bourgeois policy of the revolutionary government, the poor peasants' democracy hindered the development of capitalism. H. Imai

290. Dalin, V. M. BABEF I MARAT V 1789-1790 GODAKH [Babeuf and Marat in 1789 and 1790]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 45-58. On the basis of previously neglected materials in the Marx-Lenin Institute in Russia, the author traces and describes the relations that bound Marat and Babeuf in the first year of the French Revolution. He points out that already in 1789 Babeuf was very interested in Marat, but approached *L'Ami du Peuple's* views critically. Babeuf was Marat's anonymous correspondent who gave materials for the campaign against the *farmers généraux* in Spring 1790. (This explains Marat's defense of Babeuf in Summer 1790). In spite of their tactical alliance in 1790, Babeuf's ideas on economic, fiscal and social matters were more advanced than Marat's, foreshadowing the eventual ideological separation of the two men. M. Raeff

291. de Lestapis, Arnaud. AGIOTAGE ET CORRUPTION SOUS LE BARON DE BATZ [Speculation and corruption under Baron de Batz]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 109-118. A discussion of the conspiracy of speculation and corruption headed by Baron de Batz in 1793. This began in 1786-1787 when de Batz and Etienne Clavière, backed by Baron de Breteuil, began opposing the New Company of the Indies, supported by Calonne. The collapse of the conspiracy in 1793 led to a counter-revolutionary plot of 1794 designed only to mislead public opinion. It was engineered by Fabre d'Eglantine. R. C. Delk

292. de Raillacourt, D. Labarre. ETAIT-CE UN FILS DE LOUIS XV? [Was this a son of Louis XV?]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 713-716. A sketch of the life of François-Torlon Desmarais (1736-1808), prior of Regnizow, Ardennes, whom H. Bernard-Fauconnier and others have considered the son of Louis XV. The author holds that the evidence is inconclusive. R. C. Delk

293. Eude, Michel. ROBESPIERRE ET LE MINIATURISTE THOÜESNY [Robespierre and the miniaturist Thoësny]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1955 27(3): 193-201. An article based on the testimony of Mme. Naudet, former wife of Thoësny, before the Revolutionary Committee of the section of Popincourt in Paris. Little is known of Thoësny, and the miniature portrait of Robespierre which this testimony proves he painted, has not come to light. The author appeals that it be made known if it is in a private collection. A. Saricks

294. Godechot, Jacques (Univ. of Toulouse). UNE PREMIÈRE CRITIQUE DES "REFLEXIONS SUR LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE" DE BURKE [An early criticism of Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution"]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1955 27(3): 217-227. A letter of François-Louis Thibault de Menonville (1740-1816) to Edmund Burke, dated 17 November 1790, uncovered in the archives at Windsor Castle. (See also: *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1950 (4): 360-373). Menonville, a retired army officer, was a moderate among the deputies of the Constituent Assembly. Not an eager partisan of the Revolution, he admits the validity of some of the criticisms in Burke's book, but believes that Burke actually strengthened the arguments which proponents of the Revolution were using against the privileged classes by his attacks on some of the moderate reforms of the Constituent. Menonville's letter was originally written in English. It is here translated into French and carefully annotated. A. Saricks

295. Hasting, Louis. FRANÇOIS-ELOI BEGUE L'INCONNU DE CHARONNE [François-Eloi Bégué, the Unknown of Charonne]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1955

27(3): 250-258. A reprint of the article which appeared in *Histoire*, (2 November 1953). It seeks to destroy the legend of Bègue as "patriot, poet, philosopher and secretary of Monsieur de Robespierre." The legend flourished when, sometime after 1916, an unknown person placed an iron plate bearing this inscription before a neglected statue in the cemetery of Charonne. (See also: *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1932: pp. 163 and 462). The author concludes that Bègue deserved none of the attributes of the inscription. A. Saricks

296. Hutt, M. G. THE DIARY OF ROUPH DE VARICOURT, CURE OF GEX, DEPUTY IN THE ESTATES GENERAL OF 1789 *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1956 29(80): 252-261. A discussion of the diary of a clerical deputy covering the period 26 April - 29 September 1789, now in the family archives of Count Alfred von Oberndorff. The author emphasizes the value of this record, which supplements the journals of the six other clerical deputies which are known. De Varicourt's entries appear to be completely neutral until July, when he began to identify himself with the conservative upper clergy against the anti-clerical measures pushed through by the Third Estate. P. H. Hardacre

297. Jacob, Louis (Univ. of Lille). UNE AFFAIRE DE FUITES AU COMITE DE SALUT PUBLIC [A matter of leakages in the Committee of Public Safety]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 20-30. The author tells the story of Jean-Marie Hérault de Séchelles and his death at the hands of the Committee of Public Safety. Despite his death, information about the Committee's deliberations continued to reach the enemies of the French government, probably through Louis de Launai, Count of Antraigues, who was murdered in London in 1812. R. C. Delk

298. Kukiel, Marian (General). PRAWDA I BAJKI O PANI WALEWSKIEJ [The truth and the fairy stories about Madame Walewska]. *Wiadomości 1957* 12(11): 1. Criticizing the article of Comte d'Ornano "Vie sacrifiée de Marie Walewska" (*Miroir de l'Histoire* 1957 7(74, 75)), the author points out numerous inaccuracies in it and stresses that many excerpts from the family papers, if properly quoted, might be invaluable. When so many personal details have been made public by Walewska's great-grandson, there is no justification for opposing the publication of a scholarly edition of her papers. A. F. Dygmas

299. Labracherie, Pierre. LE PALAIS ROYAL, ASILE DES FILLES GALANTES [The Palais Royal, sanctuary of prostitutes]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 31-35. A discussion of the problem of prostitution in revolutionary Paris and the largely unsuccessful measures which the revolutionary governments adopted to combat it. R. C. Delk

300. Labracherie, Pierre. UNE JOURNÉE DE FOUQUIER-TINVILLE [A day of Fouquier-Tinville]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 241-247. A description of a typical day in the work of Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville, attorney-general for the Committee of Public Safety. Despite his suppression of his natural sympathy for the accused and his strict subservience to the will of the Committee, he was sent to the guillotine in 1795. R. C. Delk

301. Lucas-Dubreton, J. COMMENT LES VERDELETS DU M. DE VITROLLES ASSASSINERENT LE GENERAL RAMEL [How the verdelets of M. de Vitrolles assassinated General Ramel]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(77): 617-622. The verdelets were a band of about 600 volunteer royalists formed around Toulouse during the Hundred Days. After the second Restoration, the group terrorized the Toulouse area to gain support for the Count of Artois over Louis XVIII. On 15 August 1815, they brutally murdered Jean-Pierre Ramel because of his earlier associations with Fouché and Napoleon. Attempts to bring the assassins to justice were thwarted. R. C. Delk

302. Piétresson de Saint Aubin, P. (Archives Départementales, Lille). LE "MEMOIRE SUR LES GRANDS CHEMINS MILITAIRES PARTANT DE BAVAI" PAR DOM CH.-J. BEVI, HISTORIOGRAPHE DE FRANCE (1781) [The "Memoir on the main military highways radiating from Bavai" by Dom Charles-Joseph Bévy, historiographer of France]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(152): 257-271. An annotated edition of a recently discovered rough draft of the paper which the author presented to the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles-Lettres of Brussels in 1785, and which won him election to that body. No other version is known to be extant. Despite many factual errors

(which the editor mentions in his brief introduction), the work remains one of the first attempts to study the subject scientifically. The editor's copious annotations are based on published literature relating to the Roman occupation of Gaul.

H. D. Piper

303. Perroy, Gilbert (Président, Société historique du XIV arrondissement, Paris). LES GRANDES HEURES DU QUARTIER DE PLAISANCE [The great hours of the quarter of pleasure]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(77): 605-610. A survey of the evolution of the XIV arrondissement of Paris. Before the end of the 18th century it was an area of wheat fields, pastures and windmills. In Louis XV's time the Moulin de Beurre became a resort where the upper classes sought the pleasures of nature. Early in the 19th century commercialization began. Dominated by Mère Saguet, the quarter became a retreat for artists, authors and journalists. With the Second Empire, the urban expansion and the triumph of capitalism, the quarter kept only distant echoes of its colorful past. R. C. Delk

304. Rivoire, Jean. LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE CONTRE LE CELIBATAIRES [The French Revolution against bachelors]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 101-106. The author describes the feeling against bachelors which was manifest during the Revolution and the laws passed inflicting political and economic disabilities on them up to 1794. It also indicates the reaction of bachelors to such legislation. R. C. Delk

305. Rose, R. B. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE GRAIN SUPPLY: NATIONALIZATION PAMPHLETS IN THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester* 1956 39(1): 171-187. To a large section of French people, the Revolution of 1789 was as much a revolution for bread as for political rights. In 1789 the two problems, an insufficient supply and consequently a high price of bread on the one hand, and poverty on the other, reached crisis proportions. There was large scale unemployment causing riots in provincial towns. Moreover, in the crisis of 1789 there was a failure "of the economic machinery for the conservation and distribution of the available supplies." The economic situation in France in the pre-1789 period is next examined, and the revolutionary solutions, especially the plan for nationalization of all large-scale commerce in grain, are described. Although from 1789 to 1799 the official view was that state interference was a temporary but necessary evil, an opposed and popular tradition developed which argued that economic activity by the state was natural and essential. Based in part on contemporary published pamphlets preserved in the John Rylands Library. J. A. S. Grenville

306. Scheel, Henryk. W SPRAWIE OCENY CHARAKTERU WOJEN FRANCUSKICH LAT 1792-1813/14 [On the subject of evaluation of the French wars of 1792 to 1813/14]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 536-540. The author analyzes the discussion between the followers of his own and of E. Hoffmann's theories as to which of the wars waged by France in this period were "just wars" and which were aimed solely at conquest. A. F. Dygmas

307. Shibata, Michio (Univ. of Tokyo). FURANSU KAKUMEI NI OKERU KYÖDÖ-CHI NO MONDAI [The division of common lands during the French Revolution]. *Shigaku Zasshi* 1955 64 (12): 1-18. The author discusses events leading up to the *Décret sur la Mode de Partage des Biens Communaux* of June 1793, and explains why the decree was not effective. He describes the attitude of the various classes to this measure by reference to the structure of communal organizations. The measure did not dissolve communal organizations but was a step in this direction. The decree reflected the views of the montagnards in the Legislative Assembly. Based on official publications. H. Imai

308. Simović, Vojislav. LOKALNA SAMOUPRAVA ZA VREME FRANCUSKE REVOLUCIJE [Local self-government at the time of the French Revolution]. *Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke* 1956 (3): 373-381. A description of the French revolutionary communes in general and of the Paris commune in particular. It is based on the French revolutionary statutes, and some French and Yugoslav literature on the Revolution is also used. S. Gavrilović

309. Smeaton, W. A. THE EARLY YEARS OF THE LYCEE AND THE LYCEE DES ARTS. A CHAPTER IN THE LIVES OF A. L. LAVOISIER AND A. F. DE FOURCROY. I. THE

LYCEE OF THE RUE DE VALOIS. *Annals of Science* 1955 1(3): 257-267. In 18th century France, the growing demand for knowledge was not met by the colleges and universities with their traditional curricula. In the last quarter of the century, private institutions were established at which a variety of courses could be followed. An important example was the *musée*, opened in 1781. Known successively as the *Lycée*, the *lycée Républicain* and the *Athenée de Paris*, it survived the revolution and lasted well into the 19th century. A. L. Lavoisier and A. F. De Fourcroy were both connected with it.

R. S. Smith

310. Soboul, Albert. *LES SANS-CULOTTES PARISIENS EN L'AN II* [The Parisian sans-culottes in the year II]. *l'Irode de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 91-99. A description of the sans-culottes in terms of their dress, equipment, ideas, language, social and economic positions and their roles in the revolutionary committees of 1793 and 1794. R. C. Delk

311. Suratteau, Jean. *LES OPERATIONS DE L'ASSEMBLEE ELECTORALE DE FRANCE (4 BRUMAIRE AN IV - 27 OCTOBRE 1795)* [The operation of the Electoral Assembly of France, 27 October 1795]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1955 27(3): 228-249. An analysis of the printed documents (here reproduced) of this Assembly, based upon manuscript sources in the French National Archives. The duty of this Electoral Assembly, composed of former members of the National Convention who had been re-elected, was to choose a sufficient number of other former members of the Convention to raise to 500 the number of such members who were to sit in the new legislative Councils, in conformity with the Convention decree of 22 August 1795 (the "2/3's law"). See also M. Suratteau's articles in *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1951 (4): 374-393 and 1952 (1): 32-62, in the elections of 1795. A. Saricks

312. Toujas, René (Assistant Archivist of Tarn-et-Garonne). *LA GENÈSE DE L'IDÉE DE FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE* [The genesis of the idea of the National Federation]. *Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française* 1955 27(3): 213-216. An article based on an unpublished letter found in the municipal archives of Montauban. This letter, dated 30 September 1789, from the consuls of the village of Figeac to the patriotic committee of Montauban, proves that, by that date, the chief communities of France were aware of a plan proposed by the town of Angers for the federation of the national guards of the various towns. An entry in the *procès-verbal* of the patriotic committee of Cahors indicates that the call had gone out from Angers before the end of August. These documents lend support to the statement of Baron Poisson (*L'Armée et la Garde Nationale*) (1858), that the bourgeois militia of Angers had first proposed such a federation. They indicate, furthermore, that the idea of such a federation was a consequence of the "Great Year." A. Saricks

GERMANY

313. Braunreuther, Kurt. *ÜBER DIE BEDEUTUNG DER PHYSIOKRATISCHEN BEWEGUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND IN DER WEITEN HÄLFTE DES 18. JAHRHUNDERTS* [On the importance of the physiocratic movement in Germany in the second half of the 18th century]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität* 1955/56 5(1): 15-65. A discussion of the doctrines of Johann August Schlettwein, Johann Georg Schlosser, Jakob Mauvillon and other German physiocrats of the late 18th and early 19th century, the opposition to physiocratic thought in Germany, and the historical importance of the movement. The rising bourgeois class found an ideological support in the classical physiocratic theory in France, where the new society was further advanced than in Germany. By attacking the reactionary feudal society and analyzing existing economic conditions, the physiocrats played an important role in the general progressive movement of the period, which found its literary expression in *Sturm und Drang*. In spite of their inevitable limitations, the German physiocrats represented historical progress. Extract from a dissertation. H. Reed

314. Gentner, Bruno (Pädagogische Hochschule, Potsdam). *FRIEDRICH KOHLRAUSCH - SEINE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHTS UND DER ESCHICHTSMETHODIK IN PREUSSEN IN DER 1. HÄLFTE DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS* [Friedrich Kohlrausch - his importance for the development of the instruction and methodol-

ogy of history in Prussia in the first half of the 19th century]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität* 1955/56 5(1): 67-83. A description of the development of Kohlrausch from an advocate of national, patriotic education during the Napoleonic period to a conservative and, ultimately, to a reactionary. The author also describes Kohlrausch's position in the development of historical methodology and instruction in the period 1800-1848. He was the most important writer on historical methodology in the progressive period of the German bourgeoisie. Much can still be learned from the Kohlrausch who aroused the hatred of reactionaries by his advocacy of economic and political liberty. H. Reed

315. Hausscherr, Hans. *HARDENBERGS ERNENNUNG ZUM DIRIGIERENDEN MINISTER IN ANSBACH UND BAYREUTH* [Hardenberg's nomination to the position of Prime Minister in Ansbach-Bayreuth]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1954/55 4(3): 425-430. A description of how Frederick of Hardenberg succeeded in eliminating his rivals in the cabinet of Frederick William I between 1790 and 1795, and consequently became directly responsible to the Prussian monarch. Hardenberg achieved his success because he knew how to exploit his weak master who was involved in fighting Russia and France at this time. R. Mueller

316. Kemmerich, Max. *DIE VERSCHWÖRUNG DER PATRIOTEN: EINE ZEITGEMÄSSE ERINNERUNG AN DEN PREUSSIISCHEN TUGENDBUND* [The conspiracy of patriots: A present-day remembrance of the Prussian League of Virtue]. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1957 6(1): 5-7. The author reconsiders the membership, aims and importance of the Prussian *Tugendbund* on the basis of published sources. F. B. M. Hollyday

317. Kemmerich, Max. *JENA--AUERSTEDT*. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1956 5(10): 5-10. A comparison of the events of 1806 and their aftermath in Prussia with the situation of Germany in 1945, contrasting the purging of the army by the Prussian officer corps and the treatment of German troops after World War II. The author concludes that justice can be gained by following the free spirit of Erich Ludendorff and that Germany's enemies are "always the same." F. B. M. Hollyday

318. Simon, Walter M. (Cornell Univ.). *PRINCE HARDENBERG*. *Review of Politics* 1956 18(1): 88-99. The author draws upon the documentary and monographic publications since Ranke for a new appraisal of the work and character of the first man to become Chancellor of Prussia. G. A. Mugge

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 276, 432

319. Birch, Alan. *CARRON COMPANY 1784-1822: A REPLY*. *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History* 1956 9(1): 46-50. A reply to A. H. Hall's criticism of a previous article [See abstract 323]. The crux of the discussion about the Carron Company is profits. The figures for the period 1806-1822 do not reveal the true position of the Carron Company. There is certainly a degree of formality which did minimize the fluctuations in the firm's profits. The unresolved complexities of the Carron accounts, however, do not permit an analysis of the financial history of the firm as made by Dr. Hall. J. Erickson

320. Brook, Michael. *WARWICK'S CHEMISTRY LECTURES AND THE SCIENTIFIC AUDIENCE IN SHEFFIELD (1799-1801)*. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(3): 224-237. Dissenters played an important part in scientific education in 18th century England. Details are given of a course of chemistry lectures by a Dissenting minister, the Reverend T. O. Warwick, M. D., intended for the professional and commercial middle class in Sheffield. R. S. Smith

321. Clow, Archibald. *A RE-EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM WALKER'S "DISTINGUISHED MEN OF SCIENCE."* *Annals of Science* 1955 11(3): 183-193. William Walker's famous engraving of the *Distinguished Men of Science* living in Great Britain in 1807/8 is not contemporary but was published in 1862. The genesis of the work and the choice of scientists for inclusion are discussed. R. S. Smith

322. Davies, Alun. LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE ET LE PAYS DE GALLES [The French Revolution and Wales]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(3): 202-212. A brief review of the activities of several Welsh liberals and non-conformists who were sympathetic to the Revolution in France. The author argues that the outbreak of war between France and Great Britain, the groundless fear caused by the abortive French invasion of 22 February 1797, and, especially, the Methodist opposition to radicalism, effectively destroyed the influence which the small group of liberal and radical reformers may have had in Wales. Based on Welsh sources. A. Saricks

323. Hall, A. R. NOTE ON "CARRON COMPANY 1782-1822: THE PROFITS OF INDUSTRY DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION" BY A. BIRCH. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 9(1): 44-46. A criticism of the calculations made by Dr. Birch [See abstract 2: 1049], and a refutation of his general statement that "a policy of accumulating profits was pursued." A table of the net sources and uses of funds is given in the text. J. Erickson
See also: 319

324. Hobsbawm, E. J. (Univ. of London). METHODISM AND THE THREAT OF REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN. History Today 1957 7(2): 115-123. An argument, on the basis of statistical and other evidence, against Halévy's theory that Methodism kept Britain immune from revolution in the first half of the 19th century. Methodism was numerically not strong enough to exercise such an influence; more particularly, it was generally weak in those regions where there was social unrest to begin with, and where therefore it could not have provided an alternative to revolutionary activity. Moreover, the social and political conservatism of the Methodist leaders was frequently repudiated by the rank-and-file. Britain avoided revolution, rather, because the ruling class "never lost control of the political situation." W. M. Simon

325. Mahoney, Thomas H. D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). EDMUND BURKE 1729-1797: A PORTRAIT AND AN APPRAISAL. History Today 1956 6(11): 727-734. A brief biographical sketch based largely on printed sources. Popular rumors about Burke are examined and the grounds on which he was often attacked are enumerated. W. M. Simon

326. Steel, Anthony. DIANA VERSUS CARAVAN AND TOPAZ. Mariner's Mirror 1957 43(1): 46-58. Little evidence is available for Anglo-American disputes about impressment other than in the North Atlantic. The article documents two cases of attempted impressment in July 1807 by H. M. Brig Diana from the American merchantmen Caravan and Topaz off Canton. It suggests, on mainly British evidence, that if the action was of doubtful legality and accompanied by some violence, the Americans offered provocation and in one case were possibly pirates. Eleanor M. Brooksbank

HABSBURG EMPIRE

327. Dvořák, Karel, and Felix Vodička. VČLEŇOVÁNÍ FOLKLORU DO OBROZENSKE LITERATURY [Folklore included in the national revival]. Ceská Literatura 1955 3(4): 293-350. Three essays on the theme of the place of folklore in the nature of the national revival. The first is concerned with the historical motives for bringing folklore into the focus and the scope of the national revival itself, as well as the particular methods of study which were developed. The second surveys the range of the folklore literature incorporated in national revivalism. The third essay examines the process whereby folklore is "popularized" through the requirements of the new national writing. J. Erickson

ITALY

328. Rossi, Aldo. IL CONCETTO DI TRADIZIONE NELLA ARCHITETTURA NEOCLASICA MILANESE [The concept of tradition in the neo-classical architecture of Milan]. Società 1956 12(3): 474-493. An analysis of some of the leading historical examples of Milanese architecture. Particular attention is paid to the development of neo-classical influences, primarily in the 18th century. The emphasis is upon this sort of architecture as an expression of the "progressivism" of the people. The article is illustrated photographically. A. F. Rolle

NETHERLANDS

329. Fockema, Andreea, S. J. NAPOLEONS BESTUURSHERVERVORMING, VOORAL IN NEDERLAND [Napoleon's administrative reforms, especially in Holland]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1956 (9): 187-193. The author discusses the question whether Napoleon consolidated the results of the Revolution, or was merely a new absolutist. In the light of what happened in Holland, he holds that the former was the case. To prove his contention, he discusses the radical changes brought about during the French period, for example, unified law and administration, and the fact that the Napoleonic Code was retained in Holland. D. van Arkel

330. Geyl, P. (Utrecht Univ.). "DE BATAAFSE REVOLUTIE" ["The Batavian Revolution"]. Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden 1956 11(3): 177-199. A reassessment of the "Batavian Revolution," which began in 1795. Not only conservative, but also liberal historians disliked this revolution, the latter because it was too moderate, and because of its strong federalist tendencies. The author holds that Dutch conditions were very different from those in France, in that federalism was still a living tradition and because there was far less class antagonism. On these grounds the moderates (federalists) were better representatives of the national character than the radical unitarians, who were not able to govern. The history of the "Batavian Revolution" only emphasizes the value of moderation. D. van Arkel

POLAND

See also: 298

331. Bobińska, Celina. PEWNE ASPEKTY UŻYTKOWANIA "ZAKUPNEGO" ZIEMIĄ NA MATERIALE MAŁOPOLSKIM W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII W. [Certain aspects of the use of permanent leases of land in the second half of the 18th century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 80-101. A study of the position and rights of peasants who bought permanent leases of their farms. The author discusses the limitations of their freedom and admits that their position was better than that of ordinary serfs. The article is based on printed material and MSS from the State Provincial Archives in Cracow, and is limited to the Cracow voivodship. A. F. Dygna

332. Deresiewicz, Janusz. ZMIANY W STRUKTURZE SPOŁECZNEJ MIAST POD KONIEC ISTNIEŃIA RZECZPOSPOLITEJ SZLACHECKIEJ W ZWIĘCIADŁE PRZYJĘĆ DO PRAWA MIEJSKIEGO [Changes in the social structure of towns towards the end of the existence of Poland, as reflected in the new grants of burghers' status]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 23-28. An analysis of the social origin of persons who, in the 18th century, received the full rights of citizenship in various Polish towns and cities. A. F. Dygna

333. Eisenbach, A. DO KWESTII WALKI KLASOWEJ WŚROD LUDNOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ W POLSCE W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XVIII W. [On the question of the class struggle among the Jewish populace in Poland during the second half of the 18th century]. Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1956 (19/20): 58-112. An article based on documents from the archives of the Branicki family and covering roughly the period 1770-1780. It deals with the petitions of the poorer strata of the township of Orla concerning the burden of taxes imposed by the ruling kahal elders, the violation of the corpora- tion privileges and the elimination of the poor from the kahal administration. The petitions and addresses also concern different groups of merchants, who, with support from the authorities, tried to ensure for themselves the most favorable conditions for exploiting the poorer sections of the community. J. Erickson

334. Hoszowski, Stanisław. POLSKI EKSPORT WIŚLANY W 1784 [Polish exports by the Vistula river in 1784]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 64-80. Basing his study on the reports of the Prussian customs office in Fordon which are now in the State Archives in Danzig, the author analyzes the volume and value of the Polish exports through Danzig and Elbing. Many statistical tables are appended. A. F. Dygna

335. Mandurowicz, Helena. SUPILKI CHŁOPSKIE XVIII [Peasants' petitions in the 18th century]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 469-485. An analysis of the contents of the recently published collection of documents *Supliki chłopskie 18 wieku z archiwum prymasa Michała Poniatowskiego* [Peasants' petitions of the 18th century from the archives of Primate Michał Poniatowski] edited by Janina Skiewicz and Jerzy Michalski. The author shows that most of the peasants' complaints dealt with extortions by the lessees of Primate estates, and that in many cases these complaints were substantiated by the reports of the Primate's economic inspectors. A. F. Dygna

336. Michalski, Jerzy. PLAN CZARTORYSKICH PRAWY RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ [The Czartoryskis' plan for improvement of the government in Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 29-43. An analysis of the drafts prepared about 1762 by the "Familia" (a party led by the Czartoryski princes) for the reform of the Polish government and constitution. These plans, which because of the changed political situation, were never discussed in public in their original form, cover all fields of parliamentary, judicial and governmental organization and activities. An attempt to compare them with the subsequent draft legal code of Andrzej Mrojski and the works of S. Konarski is made. A. F. Dygna

337. Rostworowski, Emanuel. DEBUT POLITYCZNY NA POTOCKIEGO W R. 1788 [The political debut of Jan Potocki in 1788]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1956 47(4): 685-711. Survey of the political activities of Count Jan Potocki, famous traveller, antiquarian and ethnographer. His political activity is very short-lived. It started in 1788 when, while travelling from Paris to Warsaw, he learned in Vienna that Prussia was tempting to annex more of Poland. It ended in 1792, after the king's accession to the Confederation of Targowica, and is exceeded only by months the duration of the famous Diet which he was a deputy. In his numerous broadsheets he owed himself a liberal and democratically-minded aristocrat. A special note was his project for the creation of a semi-guaranteed light peasant militia, taking Austrian Croat units and American revolutionary forces as models. Based on many MSS collections, especially those on Czartoryski and Popiel Cracow. A. F. Dygna

338. Rostworowski, Emanuel. SPRAWA ZAPLECZA RZEMYSŁOWEGO DLA ARMII NA SEJMIE CZTEROLETNIYM [The problem of industrial base for the army as it appeared during the Four-year Diet]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 4(5): 44-63. A study of the state of army supply before 1788, and of the possibilities for Polish industry. The author describes changes in industry during the Diet (1788-1792), but mainly analyzes the parliamentary and journalistic opinions about satisfying the needs of the army, which was greatly expanded by the Diet. Based on printed and MSS sources, mostly from Cracow collections. A. F. Dygna

POR TUGAL

339. Aquarone, J.-B. (Univ. of Montpellier). UNE GRANDE FIGURE DU ROMANTISME PORTUGAIS: ALMEIDA GARRETT (1799-1854) [A great figure of Portuguese romanticism: Almeida Garrett (1799-1854)]. *Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen* 1954/55 8: 9-22. Sketch of the life of the great Portuguese author against the background of his times; the Napoleonic period and the post-Napoleonic era of reaction and revolution. Garrett's chequered career in belles-lettres, as an exile, and in Portuguese politics strikingly reflect the characteristics of this period. He himself seemed to embody them; he was a blend of contrasts, an aristocrat and liberal, a classical and romantic, an anti-clerical and a devout believer, a cosmopolitan and nationalist. Ch. A. LeGuin

RUSSIA

340. Anderson, Matthew S. (Univ. of London). SAMUEL ENTHAM IN RUSSIA, 1779-1791. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(2): 157-172. Bentham decided to try to make his fortune in Russia partly because of Catherine's advertisement of her own enlightenment. His failure to achieve his goal was his own fault. His travels were remarkably extensive. He held a variety of government positions, largely technical in nature. For three years he worked

for Potemkin, trying to develop one of his estates as a center of industry. In Siberia, he organized a remarkable series of expeditions. Bentham was most successful in improving a naval squadron during the Second Turkish War. Based largely on his own correspondence. R. B. Holtman

341. Kariakin, Iu. F., E. G. Plimak, and L. A. Filippov. KAKOI ROSSIJI PRINADLEZHAL A. A. ANTONSKII? [To which Russia did A. A. Antonskii belong?]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 120-126. In contrast to some recent interpretations, the author shows that the educator and publicist, A. A. Antonskii (1763-1848), was in fact very conservative, obscurantist and mystically-inclined. He should not be listed among the progressive and materialistic thinkers of the Russian intelligentsia. Even Antonskii's interest in science and education was strictly religious in origin and had reactionary consequences. M. Raeff

342. Polianskii, F. Ia. EKONOMICHESKII STROI MANUFAKTURY V ROSSIJI XVIII VEKA [The economic structure of manufacture in Russia in the 18th century]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 74-87. Discussing the character of Russian manufacturing enterprises in the 18th century, the author emphasizes the variety in form and organization of these enterprises. He concludes that, essentially, they were a combination of capitalistic (especially in the large ones) and feudal principles of administration and organization of labor. A critique of earlier conclusions, the article is based mainly on data from papers of the *Manufaktur Kollegia*, in the Central State Historical Archives of Lenin-grad. M. Raeff

343. Rubinstein, N. L. KREST'IANSKOE DVIZHENIE V ROSSIJI VO VTOROI POLOVINE XVIII VEKA [The peasant movement in Russia in the second half of the 18th century]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 34-51. On the basis of many unpublished archival documents, the author gives an account of the growing peasant discontent during the second half of the 18th century due to the spread of a capitalist exchange economy and of the *barschchina* (corvée) system. The agitation culminated in the peasant wars led by Pugachev in the 1770s and did not subside even after his defeat. In 1796-1797 it broke out in a new wave of rebellions. The author stresses the elements of similarity in all these peasant movements and points out the gradual improvement in the peasantry's organization and co-operation and its growing ideological consciousness. What had been individual complaints developed into a general demand for the abolition of serfdom. M. Raeff

S P A I N

344. Maravall, José Antonio. EL PLUSAMIENTO POLITICO EN ESPAÑA A COMIENZO DEL SIGLO XIX. MARTINEZ MARINA [The political thought in Spain at the beginning of the 19th century. Martinez Marina]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1955 54(81): 29-82. The author studies the atmosphere in which Martinez Marina lived. Born during the Enlightenment, he was a convert to Romanticism. The political ideas in his two main works, *Teoría de las Cortes* and *Principios naturales de la Moral, la Política y la Legislación* are then discussed. The author next considers his views on the history of Spain, political anthropology and his opinion on the idea of nation and social contract, concluding by describing his historical study of the Castilian public law and the formulation of the constitution of Cadiz. Maria Gómez Molleda

345. Smith, Robert S. (Duke Univ.). ECONOMISTS AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN SPAIN, 1750-1800. *Journal of Political Economy* 1955 63(4): 345-348. A review article based on *L'Espagne Eclairée de la Seconde Moitié XVIIIe siècle* [Enlightened Spain during the second half of the 18th century] by Jean Sarraih (Paris, 1954). Taking this book as a basis, the reviewer describes how Spanish study groups and scientific societies sought to promote economic liberalism and industrial and agricultural progress. He praises Sarraih especially for providing insight into the influence of British and French intellectual currents on the Spanish intelligentsia, drawing largely from contemporary official Spanish sources. R. Mueller

Latin America

See also: 463

346. Al'perovich, M. S., V. I. Ermolaev, I. R. Lavretskii,

and S. I. Semenov. OB OSVOBODITEL'NOI VOINE ISPANSKIH KOLONII V AMERIKE (1810-1826) [Concerning the war of liberation of the Spanish colonies in America (1810-1826)]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 52-71. A general account and a brief historiographical survey of the wars of liberation in South America. The authors argue that the struggle for independence from Spain was a progressive historical event, which succeeded because it had the support and participation of Indians and Negroes, as well as the leadership of the Creoles. Brief biographical sketches of the leading figures of Latin American independence are designed to show their liberal, relatively democratic outlook and policies, their intellectual debt to the Enlightenment and their opposition to Pan-Americanism. Based on well known secondary studies. M. Raeff

347. Debien, G. LES COLONS DES ANTILLES ET LEUR MAIN D'OEUVRE A LA FIN DU XVIIIe SIECLE [The colonists of the West Indies and their labor (force) at the end of the 18th century]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(3): 259-283. A study of the conditions and problems connected with the laboring forces on the French plantations in the West Indies. While concerned primarily with Negro slaves, it discusses briefly the status of the white employees, of the partially emancipated Negro, of the freedmen and of the mulattoes. The author considers the measures, at first few and sporadic and then more general, towards ameliorating the situation of the slaves and other laborers from 1785 into the early years of the Revolution. Such measures, never supported by more than a minority of colonists, were largely ineffective. Based principally on archival materials. A. Saricks

348. Houdaille, Jacques (Howard Univ.). FRENCHMEN AND FRANCOPHILES IN NEW SPAIN FROM 1760 TO 1810. Americas 1956 13(1): 1-29. The author analyzes, with ample citations from Mexican archives, the role of Frenchmen and French customs in late colonial Mexico. The number of Frenchmen was greater than Spanish restrictions would suggest, and their social standing and influence were far above average. They were clearly a force making for more "progressive" attitudes, although their exact influence is impossible to measure. Napoleonic agents, furthermore, entered Mexico to encourage an independence movement after the French invasion of Spain had failed to bring any sort of control over the Spanish colonies. D. Bushnell

349. Houdaille, Jacques (Howard Univ.). THREE ARTICLES RELATING TO FRENCH INFLUENCE IN LATIN AMERICA. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1954 6(1): 62-69. The author shows various facets of French revolutionary influence and colonial reaction in the time of the First Empire. He deals particularly with ex-slaves of Santo Domingo. Drawn from national archives of Guatemala and Mexico. Th. C. Betts

350. Pérez Ayala, José Manuel (Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá). ASPECTOS DESCONOCIDOS DE LA VIDA DEL VIRREY GUIRIOR [Unknown aspects of the life of Viceroy Guirior]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1956 43(497/498): 156-184. An address delivered on the author's election to the Colombian Academy of History, which starts with a full tribute to his immediate predecessor, Túlio Enrique Tascón, liberal jurisconsult as well as historian. The remainder is devoted chiefly to Guirior's career in the Spanish navy, before serving as Viceroy of New Granada (1772-1776). D. Bushnell

351. Samaya Guevara, Héctor Humberto. PROCESO CONTRA EL PELUQUERO AUGUSTIN VILCHES [Lawsuit against the hairdresser Augustin Vilches]. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1954 6(1): 49-61. Because of Napoleon's occupation of Spain the colonial governments feared French agents. A home rule movement in Guatemala added to their fears and caused the authorities there to revert to strict measures. The mulatto, Augustin Vilches, was arrested and convicted as a French agent on dubious grounds. Court testimony, a bibliography and a list of pertinent archive documents of Guatemala are given. Th. C. Betts

United States of America

See also: 326, 482

352. Abbot, William (College of William and Mary). THE STRUCTURE OF POLITICS IN GEORGIA: 1782-1789. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(1): 47-65. During this period the legislature dominated the state government. Although the upcountry members had a majority of seats from the beginning,

the tidewater planters controlled politics until 1785. Nineteen men of exceptional ability held two-thirds of all committee posts and dominated the assembly of over 300 members. Using common sense in dealing with practical problems, they prepared Georgia for statehood in the Union. Voting qualifications and eligibility for office are also discussed. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

353. Bell, Whitfield H., Jr. NICHOLAS COLLIN'S APPEAL TO AMERICAN SCIENTISTS. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(4): 519-550. The text of Collin's address to the American Philosophical Society (1789), suggesting topics for investigation: medicine, rural economics, agriculture, navigation, land surveys, botany, zoology and meteorology. In the introduction the editor observes that Collin made no original contribution to scientific knowledge. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

354. Bellot, H. H. THE LEIGHS OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Transactions [of the] Royal Historical Society 1956 (6): 161-187. The history of Peter Leigh (1711-1759), who was chief justice of South Carolina from 1753 to 1759, and of his son, Egerton Leigh (1733-1781), attorney-general of South Carolina from 1765 to 1781. J. A. S. Grenville

355. Bobbe, Dorothy. A REAPPRAISAL OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. New York Times Magazine 1957 6 January: 15, 87. The author argues that no one did more for all Americans than Alexander Hamilton and that had he lived longer he would have erased the slanders created by his political enemies against him. R. J. Marion

356. Cross, Francis E. NOOTKA SOUND: WINTER, 1788-89. American Neptune 1955 15(3): 205-213. The first American flag vessels to enter the Pacific Ocean were the ship Columbia and the sloop Washington, sailing from Boston, 1 October 1787. The voyage took them to Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, where the Commodore decided to spend the winter, less for reasons of distress or inclement weather than from a wish to convert the sloop into a brigantine. By the spring, the converted Washington was ready to sail. Details of this stay are provided from comments and extracts from notes and journals. J. Erickson

357. Cunningham, Noble E. (Univ. of Richmond). EARLY POLITICAL HANDBILLS IN THE UNITED STATES. William and Mary Quarterly 1957 14(1): 70-73. Extensively used in the middle states but frowned upon in New England and the South, broadsides supplemented newspapers and periodical presses in political campaigns. Six photographs of handbills are included. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

358. Duveen, Denis I. (New York), and Herbert S. Klickstein (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE "AMERICAN" EDITION OF LAVOISIER'S L'ART DE FAUBRIER LE SALIN ET LA POTASSE. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(4): 493-498. An examination of the paper and type of the "American" edition of Charles Williams' translation, supposedly published in Philadelphia in the early 19th century, indicates that it was printed in France in 1784 or 1785. The translation is accurate. The translator's motive was to gain recognition in America, to which he hoped to return. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

359. Hawgood, J. A. (Univ. of Birmingham). THE PAPERS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. History 1955 40(140): 273-285. A discussion of the first seven volumes of the edition of Jefferson's papers, being published by the Princeton University Press. The conclusions are that the edition is technically excellent, but that these volumes do not necessitate any appreciable modification of present scholarly judgment on Jefferson. W. M. Simon

360. Hudnut, William H., III. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH: ENLIGHTENED CONSERVATIVE. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(4): 540-552. Samuel Stanhope Smith (1750-1819), whose stormy career as seventh president of the College of New Jersey ended in his enforced resignation, was the first systematic expositor of "Scottish realism" in America. An empiricist in his anthropology and a Lamarckian before Lamarck, he sought to mediate between science and religious orthodoxy. His words—"If reason and charity cannot promote the cause of truth and piety, I cannot see how it should ever flourish under the withering fires of wrath and strife"—"ironically epitomize" his career. W. H. Coates

361. Mead, S. A. (Univ. of Chicago). FROM COERCION TO PERSUASION: ANOTHER LOOK AT THE RISE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE EMERGENCE OF DENOMI-

ATIONALISM. *Church History* 1956 25(4): 317-337. An examination of the causes of the constitutional provisions for religious freedom, in the light of Schaff's thesis that Congress as "shut up to this course by...the actual conditions of things" in 1787. The Great Compromises created confusion and compromise in which "right" and "left" wing Protestantism, and "sect" and "church" were fused; the result was the "denomination." By 1787 the distinction between these groups was meaningless, and no church was strong enough to make a bid for establishment. The churches "placed their feet unwittingly on the road to religious freedom,...grudgingly and of necessity." E. Oberholzer, Jr.

362. Morgan, Edmund S. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: EVISIONS IN NEED OF REVISING. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1957 14(1): 3-15. A discussion of the imperial, socio-economic and Namierist revisions of the Whig historians which concludes that none of these offer a consistent and adequate explanation of the causes of the Revolution. The answer may be found in a study of the local institutions which gave the patriot leaders their political experience. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

363. Murdoch, Richard K. (Univ. of Georgia). MISSION OF THE CREEK NATION IN 1794. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956 34(3): 266-284. After the American Revolutionary War the Indians along the Georgia (USA)-Florida (Spanish) border were an uncommitted force in the international rivalry. In 1793 the Spanish governor of East Florida dispatched special agent, John Hamby, to the Creek Indians to report on their political outlook. Hamby kept a diary which is reproduced in English, with annotations. The original is in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville. C. W. Arnade

364. Panagopoulos, E. P. HAMILTON'S NOTES IN HIS PAY BOOK OF THE NEW YORK STATE ARTILLERY COMPANY. *American Historical Review* 1957 62(2): 310-325. In 1776 Alexander Hamilton was commander of the Artillery Company of New York State. At the same time, he was a student at King's College and used the back pages of the company pay-book as a student's note book. These notes reveal how early Hamilton developed his interest in economics and statesmanship and shed some light on his scholastic background. They also disclose ideas that recur years later in several of his important papers. The notes are concerned with numerous economic subjects, "political arithmetic," extracts from classical authors, and jottings on miscellaneous matters. Evidence is cited showing that he referred to these notes in later life. D. W. Houston

365. Farmer, Charles. CLOSE-UP OF THE FIRST LADY. *New York Times Magazine* 1957 17 February: 12, 32, 34. New evidence--a letter and a portrait--further proves Martha Washington's claim to fame in her own right. R. J. Marion

366. Woolfolk, George Ruble. RIVAL URBAN COMMUNICATION SCHEMES FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE NORTH-WEST TRADE, 1783-1800. *Mid-America* 1956 38(4): 214-233. The plans for the improvement of internal waterways in the period 1783-1800 illustrate the stages and processes of inter-city rivalry, and the nature of their aspirations. The main obstacle, lack of capital, was overcome when the state legislatures (Virginia and Pennsylvania) authorized stock issues. The urban entrepreneur soon saw his opportunities but was handicapped by the lack of trained engineers and the required materials. J. Erickson

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 518

367. Barth, Hans. AUGUSTE COMTE UND JOSEPH DE MAISTRE [Auguste Comte and Joseph de Maistre]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1956 14: 103-138. Comte's Positivism, like de Maistre's Catholic conservatism, was developed as a remedy for the anarchy which had followed the collapse of theocratic authority in the early modern era. Both de Maistre and other philosophers of the post-1815 period denounced this anarchy, their criticisms were obviously valid. Their pleas for a restoration of order found general approval. But when they insisted that the new order must be theocratic and static, they had to be answered by more progressive contemporaries. Comte, especially influenced by de Maistre's emphasis upon the historical significance of the Middle Ages in his *Pape* (1819), fused the latter's favorable view of the past with Condorcet's optimistic view of the future. He also fused de Maistre's theocratic order of the Middle Ages with his own concepts of scientific and sociological order for the present and future; and it was through borrowing from de Maistre that Comte achieved his progressive view of organic and orderly progress, safeguarded by *une sorte de chevalerie nouvelle*. J. L. Snell

368. Cafagna, Luciano. AGRICOLTURA E ACCUMULAZIONE NEGLI SCRITTI ECONOMICI DI CARLO CATTANEO [Agriculture and accumulation in the economic writings of Carlo Cattaneo]. *Società* 1956 12(4): 623-648. Cattaneo was one of Italy's most famous early economic writers. His *Industria e morale* (1845) was among the first books to treat the increasing important role of modern economics in a generally backward country. As Italy slowly began to grow industrially, Cattaneo provided much of the philosophic justification for increased attention to the clash of capital and labor, and agriculture and commerce. This is a study of some of his major ideas. A. F. Rolle

369. Cogniot, Georges. HENRI HEINE (1797-1856) DEVANT SON TEMPS ET DEVANT LE NOTRE [Heinrich Heine (1797-1856), ahead of his own times and ahead of ours]. *Ensée* 1955(64): 31-41. All his life Heine was passionately devoted to the France of 1789. His work glorified the achievements of the Revolution, he defended "the legitimate and necessary revolution," and exalted--in his praises of 1789 and 93--the ideas of liberty. The text is augmented by extensive quotations from Heine's writing and shows chronologically the development of his views on the Revolution. J. Erickson

370. Dautry, Jean. LES SAINT-SIMONIENS, L'EGYPTE ET LE CANAL DE SUEZ [The Saint-Simonians, Egypt and the Suez Canal]. *Pensée* 1956 (70): 23-31. The followers of Saint-Simon were at first interested in the welfare and progress of Egypt but when their reception in Egypt was not all they had hoped for they became embittered. It was then that the Société des Etudes pour le Canal de Suez was founded, with a much more commercial outlook. This was abandoned in 1848, and the canal project was continued with de Lesseps as the organizer. For both the Saint-Simonians and de Lesseps, the canal was built for the good of Egypt, and belonged to Egypt. Egypt did not belong to the canal. Carla Rich

371. Dollfus, Charles. CHEMINS DE FER D'AUTREFOIS [Railways in the old times]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(115): 543-556. The author illustrates the main points in the anecdotal history of the first railways. Among the points cited are Richard Trevithick's locomotive (1803-1808), George Stephenson and the first line from Stockton to Darlington (Durham) in 1825, the first French railway from St. Etienne to Andrézieux, Marc Seguin's invention of the tubular boiler (1827) and the line from Paris to St. Germain (1837). He gives details on tickets, prices, different types of carriages and the reactions of the public. H. Monteagle

372. Freidel, Frank (Harvard Univ.). FRANCIS LIEBER: TRANSMITTER OF EUROPEAN IDEAS TO AMERICA. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Manchester 1956 38(2): 342-359. In the mid-19th century no one was more active in bringing European ideas to the United States than Francis Lieber, who was born in Berlin in 1798, came to England in 1826, and emigrated a year later to the United States, where he became Professor of History, first at South Carolina College and later at Columbia. He had an uncanny knack for being in the right place at the right time. He was closely associated with the German liberal romantic movement and was obliged to flee to England, where he came in contact with the Benthamites. In the United States his early efforts in teaching physical training were not successful, but his subsequent work on the great American Encyclopedia spread European ideas to America in a cheap and popular form. His teaching and writing was of great influence in the United States and later in Europe. He died in the United States in 1872. J. A. S. Grenville

373. Hyde, F. E. THE EXPANSION OF LIVERPOOL'S CARRYING TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALIA 1860-1914. *Transactions [of the] Royal Historical Society* 1956

6: 139-160. The author discusses the economics as well as the history of the growth of the carrying trade. Particular attention is paid to the firm of Alfred Holt and Company, pre-eminent in Liverpool's trade with the Far East. The pattern and fortunes of the trade are analyzed from much manuscript material. J. A. S. Grenville

374. Jahn, Wolfgang. DER SELBSTÄNDIGE ANTEIL FRIEDRICH ENGELS' AN DER HERAUSBUILDUNG DER MARXISTISCHEN-POLITISCHEN ÖKONOMIE BIS ZUR PER-SÖNLICHEN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT KARL MARX [Friedrich Engels' independent contribution to the formulation of Marxist political economy until his collaboration with Karl Marx]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1954/55 4(6): 728-751. A biographical sketch of Friedrich Engels, commemorating the 135th anniversary of his birth. The author avers that Engels' close acquaintance with the English factory system from 1820 to 1845, and with the English factory workers, prepared him for his later conversion to socialism and stimulated his interest in political economy. Engels' main independent contribution to early Marxism was in recognizing that the bourgeois economy was based on mercantilistic greed and that the class cohesiveness of the bourgeoisie resulted primarily from trade among its individual members. The utopian socialists who preceded Engels had never been able to make this interpretation. His contributions to various French publications dealing with his theory of prices and labor supply are reviewed in considerable detail. R. Mueller

375. Marchand. LES DERNIERS JOURS ET LA MORT DE NAPOLEON [The last days and death of Napoleon]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(77): 589-597. Marchand, Napoleon's valet, gives an account of his master's activities from 21 April to his death on 5 May 1821. In these last days Napoleon made an orderly approach to death, arranging for the disposition of his possessions and for his burial. He also reconciled himself with those around him and sought the aid of the Church. He apparently faced his death more calmly than did those around him. R. C. Delk

376. Maurois, André (French Academy). METTERNICH. Revue de Paris 1956 63(7): 5-17. A biographical article, mainly based on Metternich's memoirs. The author agrees that Metternich was "more expert in avoiding problems than in solving them" but points out that, for 34 years, he remained an obstinate defender of the 1815 treaties and the European balance of power. H. Monteagle

377. Melot, Paul. LA NAISSANCE DE LA BICYCLETTE ET LES ENFANCES DU SPORT CYCLISTE [The rise of the bicycle and the beginnings of bicycle racing]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(79): 69-75. A well illustrated article tracing the evolution of the bicycle from the 17th century to 1904, and summarizing developments in French bicycle racing from 1868 to 1904. R. C. Delk

378. Nicolle, Jacques. UN MAITRE DE L'ENQUETE SCIENTIFIQUE, LOUIS PASTEUR [A master of scientific research, Louis Pasteur]. Pensée 1955 (63): 36-45. Throughout his career, Pasteur followed a most rigorous research method. The origin of "a piece of research" could be in an inquiry from another expert or in a precise series of points. In researching, he went at once to the history and the documentation of his topic, so that he was able to present a devastatingly exact conclusion. After studying certain theoretical principles of his problem, he did not hesitate to search out all the practical proofs and practices he could find. Having found a leading idea, he tried every experimental proof to ensure that his idea was sound. Often his first results contradicted his first notions but, without being discouraged, he carried on with his chosen line of inquiry. Thus he saw that his idea was not wrong, but the problem more complex than he had imagined. Extracts from Pasteur's letters and notes are cited to show this method in action. J. Erickson

379. Piprek, Jan. HEINE I MARKS [Heine and Marx]. Przeglad Zachodni 1956 12(7/8): 253-268. The author discusses the genesis of the friendship between Heinrich Heine and Karl Marx and their co-operation as revealed in Marx's letters to the poet and to his other correspondents. E. Boba

380. Turner, Joseph (American Association for the Advancement of Science). A NOTE ON MAXWELL'S INTERPRETATION OF SOME ATTEMPTS AT DYNAMICAL EXPLANATION. Annals of Science 1955 11(3): 238-245. Clerk Maxwell

held that "the great work for the men of science of the present age is to extend our knowledge of the motion of matter from those instances in which we can see and measure the motion to those in which our senses are unable to trace it." His comments upon other physicists' attempts at dynamical explanation, and his own efforts to find dynamical explanations in electro-magnetism, optics and the theory of gases are reviewed. R. S. Smith

381. Warner, Oliver. SUNSET AT SEA: NAPOLEON'S LAST VOYAGE. Quarterly Review 1957 295(611): 98-103. A detailed account of Napoleon's life on the Bellerophon and the Northumberland and the reactions of his British captors to him, from the time he left French soil to the moment Saint Helena was sighted. The events are described largely by the two English ships' captains, Maitland and Cockburn, and the result is a highly informative, kindly and favorable portrait of the defeated Emperor on the way to his final exile.

Ch. A. LeGuin

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

382. Andrieux, Maurice. BUGEAUD LE PACIFICATEUR [Bugeaud the pacifier]. Historia (France) 1956 20(116): 47-52. An article based on a book by the same author, Le Père Bugeaud (Paris, Plon). It begins in 1840 when General Bugeaud was sent to Algeria as governor-general, and it analyzes his general policy. "His tolerance was real, wide and sincere. It bore its fruits." H. Monteagle

383. d'Estailleur-Chanteraine, Philippe. POURQUOI LA FRANCE EST ALLEE A ALGER [Why France went into Algeria]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(78): 722-729. The article discusses the reasons for French interest and intervention in Algeria during the reign of Charles X. Based largely on French diplomatic archives and written by the author of Africa at the Crossroads (1956). R. C. Delk

384. Unsigned. SOUVENIRS DE LA CONQUETE DE L'ALGERIE [Memories of the conquest of Algeria]. Revue Libérale 1956 (15): 52-84. One of a series of articles on the role of the French in Algeria. The author points out the difficulties encountered by French troops and administrators, and concludes that the terrorism which arose was due largely to the fact that the administration of the colony lay almost entirely in the hands of the military. S. L. Speronis

Asia

See also: 426, 534

385. Haviland, Edward Kenneth. AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION IN CHINA 1845-1878. PART III. American Neptune 1957 17(1): 38-74. Article to be continued.

386. Kuo, I-sheng. LUN HSIN CHING SHIH-MIN TENG-CHI TSAI T'AI-PING T'IEH-KUO KÉ-MING CHUNG TI TSO-YUNG [Discussion on the functions of the newly rising city classes in the Taiping revolution]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1956 (3): 1-25. The author discusses the roles played in the Taiping revolution (1850-1865) by such city classes as charcoal producers, miners, small shop employees, goods deliverers and carriers, even rogues and vagabonds, and all other city and town dwellers who were the "budding proletariat." He supports the contention of Marx and Engels that farmers cannot successfully carry through a revolution because they are scattered over the countryside and do not have the knowledge, the unity, the spokesmen and leadership that only city classes can supply. Ever since the publication of Mao Tsé-tung Hsuan-chi [Selected works of Mao Tsé-tung] in 1954-1955, which contains his "Chinese revolutions and the Chinese Communist Party" and "The high tide of Chinese agrarian socialism," mainland historians have tried to give more credit to urban wage earners for their parts in Chinese revolutions. P. K. Mok

387. Ma Khun-mo, and V. N. Nikiforov. BOR'BA VNUTRI RUKOVODSTVA TAIPINOV I PEREVOROT 1856 GODA [The struggle inside the Taiping leadership and the coup of 1856]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (9): 78-89. On the basis of recently published sources on the Taiping revolt and government, the article describes the social background and

split in the leadership of the Taipings. Attention is focused on the September 1856 massacre of Ian Siu-tsien and his government by the forces of Vei Chan-khuei and Shi Da-kai. This event is explained by the opposition to Ian Siu-tsien's liberal policies of agrarian reform on the part of the conservative group led by the rich landowner and merchant, Vei Chan-khuei.

M. Raeff

388. Mason, Kenneth (Lieut. Colonel). GREAT FIGURES OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION. *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1956 43(3/4): 167-75.

Himalayan exploration is interwoven with the story of British India. No maps or surveys were made before the 1860s. The author refers to the heroic journeys of William Spencer Webb in Nepal and of William Moorcroft in the Karakoram. After the death of Ranjit Singh journeys in Zaskar and in Ladakh were made by Cunningham, Strachey and Thomson. Descriptions are given of expeditions, made after the surveys of 1845-1848, of Montgomerie and of H. H. Godwin-Austen. Recent exploration owes much to Indians like the two Bhota Rawats, Nain Singh and Mani Singh and their successors

E. Wright

389. Sakata, Yoshio, and John Whitney Hall. THE MOTIVATION OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP IN THE MEIJI RESTORATION. *Journal of Asian Studies* 1956 16(1): 31-50. The introduction cautions historians against one-sided and incomplete interpretations of the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Since the history of the Restoration must also be traced through the "unpredictable and even contrary actions of historical agents," a summary of the motivations of the political leadership behind the Meiji Restoration is traced from 1830 to 1873. This summary is based on research done since 1949 at the Research Institute of Humanistic Science [Jimbun Kagaku] of Kyoto University. H. J. Silverman

390. Seed, Geoffrey (Univ. of St. Andrews). THE ABOLITION OF SUTTEE IN BENGAL. *History* 1955 40(140): 286-299. In ordering the abolition, Lord William Bentinck, as governor-general of Bengal, was acting in accordance with majority opinion among the British residents. His predecessor, Lord Amherst, had ignored this sentiment. Bentinck, who had been dismissed from an earlier position in India for interference with local religious customs, needed to be all the more firmly convinced of the safety of abolishing suttee in 1829. His estimate proved justified. W. M. Simon

391. Uemura, Juno. MATSUMOTO-SHI NI OKERU UTSU SENKYO UNDO SEIRITSU NO HAIKEI [The background of the birth and growth of the universal suffrage movement in the city of Matsumoto]. Parts I and II. *Rekishi Hyōron* 1956 (77): 66-73, and (78): 37-46. The author inquires into the conditions that facilitated the growth of the universal suffrage movement in Matsumoto, Shinshū. He discusses them in the light of such revolutionary symptoms as agrarian disturbances in the later Tokugawa regime, agrarian strife at the beginning of the Meiji Restoration and the democratic rights movements led by the Shōkyō-Sha. It was a bourgeois-democratic movement aiming only at establishing a parliament, but at the same time it was rooted in the vigorous fighting spirit of farming people which had proved itself since the Restoration of 1868, and was supported by a section of the new labor movement and a body of socialists. Hence, one can perceive in this movement a transition from the bourgeois-democratic movement to the socialist one. Based on many local historical materials. K. Sugiyama

392. Unsigned. NOVYE MATERIAL'NYE PAMIATNIKI TAIPINSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA [New material documents of the Taiping state]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 220. On the basis of the Chinese journal, Novoe Obozrenie [New Survey], No. 3, 1955, the author notes the most recent discoveries of documents, burial sites, arms, marriage contracts and fresco paintings of the Taiping state and period (1850-1865). M. Raeff

Canada

See also: 277, 280

393. Creighton, Donald. "OLD TOMORROW." *Beaver* 1956 Winter: 6-10. "Old Tomorrow" was the name given to John A. MacDonald, Canadian leader during the mid-19th century. From 1856 to 1865 he refused to settle the issue of

Canadian confederation until he knew that the time was ripe for it. In 1865, when the armed power of the USA seemed a strong threat to the Canadian northwest, MacDonald changed his plans and attended a London conference in which the British and Canadian governments agreed to aid each other in case of war in North America. This was the diplomatic and military basis of Canadian western expansion. H. J. Silverman

394. Gluek, Alvin C., Jr. IMPERIAL PROTECTION FOR THE TRADING INTERESTS OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, 1857-1861. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37(2): 119-140. From 1857 to 1861 the Hudson's Bay Company simulated alarm over American troop concentrations along the Red River boundary and succeeded in persuading the Canadian government to deploy troops along this frontier. The Company only wanted these troops to stop Canadian fur hunters from illegally selling furs to higher paying merchants across the border. These sales had been ruinous to the Company and were sharply reduced by the presence of the troops, which retained for the Company the fur trade of Rupert Island and kept restive settlers from rising against Company officials. Illicit fur trade across the United States border, however, could not be halted once transportation methods had improved and when fur prices in the United States rose more quickly than in Canada. The article is extensively documented from the Hudson's Bay Company's microfilmed archives in the Public Archives Collection at Ottawa. R. Mueller

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

395. Aleksić, Ljiljana. STAV FRANCUSKE PREMA ZAHTEVU CRNE GORE ZA TERITORIJALNIM PROŠIRENJEM 1867 GODINE [The attitude of France towards the claim of Montenegro for territorial enlargement in the year 1867]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1955 (3/4): 123-135. The author deals with Prince Nicholas's unsuccessful efforts to secure from the Porte, with the support of France, an outlet to the sea. His failure ended the brief period of Montenegro's reliance on France. Based largely on French Foreign Ministry archives. Of particular interest are the reports of M. Viet, Consul in Scutari, and M. Touvenel, Ambassador in Constantinople. S. Gavrilović

396. Istorijač [Historian]. PRVI PITOMCI U INOSTRANSTVU 1839 [First government subsidized students abroad, 1839]. *Republika* 1956 21 August. The author gives extracts from unpublished memoirs of an unnamed Serbian statesman describing the government's policy of modernization under which he and nine other young men were sent to the University of Vienna to learn languages and gain higher education at the public expense. S. Gavrilović

397. Kuprešanin, Veljko. LETOVANJE STARIH BEOGRADJANA [The summer vacationing of the earlier inhabitants of Belgrade]. *Politika* 1956 19-22 August. A series of three articles describing the social conditions in mid-19th century Belgrade. Sources are not quoted. S. Gavrilović

398. Nadjanović, B. UZ 110-GODIŠNJCU RODJENJA PRETEČE SOCIALISTIČKE MISLI U SRBIJI [On the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the birth of the precursor of socialist thought in Serbia]. *Borba* 1956 13 September. The author discusses at some length the documentary evidence on the controversial question of Svetozar Marković's place of birth. S. Gavrilović

399. Radonić, Jovan. AVANTURIST KONSTANTIN NEMANJA "KNEZ SRPSKI" [An adventurer, Constantine Nemanja, "Prince of Serbia"]. *Glas Srpske Akademije Nauka, Odjeljenje društvenih nauka* 1956 219(5): 1-9. During the reign of Charles X an adventurer in Paris, pretending to be a prince of Serbia and calling himself Constantine Nemanja, asked the French king for a loan of 100,000 francs and for a military detachment to be sent to Serbia. The author states that this adventurer was not a Serb nor did he ever see Serbia. He probably was a Russian nobleman. V. Melik

400. Unsigned. JUGOSLOVENSKI LETOPIS [Yugoslav chronicle]. *Republika* 1956 4 September. The dates of the opening of the first Austrian, British, Russian and French consulates in modern Serbia. The dates range from 1836 to 1839. S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

401. Bronne, Carlo (Belgian Royal Academy of French Language and Literature). UNE PRINCESSE FRANCAISE REINE DES BELGES: LOUISE-MARIE D'ORLEANS [A French princess, Queen of the Belgians: Louise-Marie of Orleans]. *Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen* 1954/55 8: 31-42. From correspondence preserved by the Belgian royal family and not previously used, new light is thrown on the career of the only French Queen of Belgium, the wife of Leopold I. After initial hesitation and doubt, the marriage of Louise-Marie, daughter of Louis-Philippe of France, to Leopold proved most happy. She became not only a devoted wife but a devoted Belgian. Overcoming her native timidity, she was able in her short life to exert considerable influence on her husband and on her adopted country. Considerable background, social, political and diplomatic, lends depth and credence to the discussion of this attractive woman.

Ch. A. LeGuin

FRANCE

See also: 286, 303, 382, 383, 384, 395, 399, 420

402. André-Marois, Simone. L'UNIQUE AMOUR DE LA COMTESSE DE BEAUREGARD [The only love of the Countess of Beauregard]. *Historia (France)* 1956 19(115): 575-584. A summary of the story of Miss Howard, close friend of Napoleon III, based on the author's book, *Miss Howard, la femme qui fit un empereur*, (Paris: Gallimard, 1956), for which she made use of several unpublished documents.

H. Monteagle

403. Audiat, Pierre. TALLEYRAND SEDUCTEUR [Talleyrand the seducer]. *Revue de Paris* 1956 63(5): 151-157. A review article based on two books; *Françoise de Bernady's Le dernier amour de Talleyrand: la duchesse de Dino*, (Paris, Hachette) and *Roger Langeron's Un conseiller secret de Louis XVIII: Royer-Collard*, (Paris, Hachette). The author thinks that the main quality of Talleyrand was charm, a power of seduction which nobody could resist, as is shown by the case of two people as different as Dorothee de Courlande and Royer-Collard, who was himself a living antithesis of Talleyrand.

H. Monteagle

404. Beregi, Theodore. LOUIS KOSSUTH ET NAPOLEON III [Louis Kossuth and Napoleon III]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1956 58(663): 413-416. Kossuth was not very willing to seek the help of Napoleon III but he eventually entered into secret negotiations with him and was received for two hours in the Tuilleries on 5 May 1859. They proved of no avail and Villafranca's armistice put an end to any hope the Hungarian patriot may have had in this direction. Based on Kossuth's *Souvenirs d'exil*.

H. Monteagle

405. Bertaut, Jules. LES VILLEGIATURES DU ROMANTISME [The holiday resorts of romanticism]. *Historia (France)* 1956 20(116): 101-107. A survey of the resorts where Parisian society spent its holidays in the 1830s. The author insists on the importance of Baden as a summer resort. "Europe had two capitals, Paris in winter and Baden in summer." Alpine resorts were also very popular, especially Aix-les-Bains, which shared with Baden the favor of the French public up to 1848. Later, with the Second Empire, other places such as Biarritz came into prominence.

H. Monteagle

406. Campinchi, César. DEMI-FRERE D'EMPEREUR: LE DUC DE MORNY SEDUISANT HOMME [An emperor's half-brother: The Duke of Morny, a charming man]. *Historia (France)* 1956 20(117): 113-122. A short anecdotal biography of Morny (1811-1865). A natural son of Queen Hortense, he was Napoleon III's half-brother and played an important part in the Second Empire.

H. Monteagle

407. Decaen, Alain. NANA ET SES SOEURS [Nana and her sisters]. *Revue de Paris* 1956 63(7): 92-114. An anecdotal study of prostitution in the Paris of the Second Empire. The author deals particularly with the case of Thérèse Lachmann, better known as La Paiva, the most notorious courtesan of her day.

H. Monteagle

408. Grandjean, Emile. UN CRIME REPUBLICAIN: L'ATTENTAT DE FIESCHI CONTRE LOUIS-PHILIPPE [A Republican crime--Fieschi's Attentat against Louis-Philippe].

Ecrits de Paris 1956 (143): 57-72. A narrative account of the attempted assassination of Louis-Philippe in 1835. The author draws parallels between the political climate in 1835 and in 1945.

Carla Rich

409. Landes, David S. (Columbia Univ.). VIEILLE BANQUE ET BANQUE NOUVELLE: LA REVOLUTION FINANCIERE DE XIXme SIECLE ["Old Banks" vs. "New Banks": The financial revolution during the 19th century]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1956 3(3): 204-222. A detailed reappraisal of the respective roles of the "Old Banks" (private family houses like the Rothschilds, with conservative practices and select established clientele) and of the emerging "New Banks" (large-scale, impersonal, highly-organized public investment and banking firms) during the 19th century. Although the focus is chiefly on France, extensive use is also made of recent published American, British and German scholarship. Previously, the accepted historical view has been that modern large-scale French banks like the Société Générale and Credit Mobilier came into being against the opposition of the older, private banking houses. More careful study now indicates that these newer and larger institutions were specifically formed to serve functions (the support of big and often risky ventures) which the older banks did not care to undertake. Far from being opposed by the older family banks, it is clear that strong support for the new public banking and investment houses came from many individuals actively involved at the same time in the smaller, older houses.

H. D. Piper

410. Lefrançois, Philippe. NAISSANCE DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE [The beginning of the Arc de Triomphe]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 187-190. A brief article on the construction of the Arc de Triomphe from its inception in Napoleon's decree of 18 February 1806 to its dedication on 29 July 1836. Napoleon did not attend the ceremony for the laying of the first stone; nor did Louis-Philippe attend the dedication.

R. C. Delk

411. Lenôtre, Georges (French Academy). A QUOI REVUE UN MINISTRE? [What are the dreams of a minister?]. *Historia (France)* 1956 19(115): 605-607. An article based on the memoirs of Count Molé who was, under Louis XVIII general director of roads and communications. It appears that, at his office, he was very often dreaming of his mistress, a young lady of society who paid him several visits at the ministry.

H. Monteagle

412. Lorin, Marcel. ARMAND CARREL, LE CHEVALIER MORT POUR SA DAME [Armand Carrel, the knight who died for his lady]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 191-198, and (81): 367-374. A sketch of the lives of Armand Carrel and Emile de Girardin, both prominent Paris newspaper publishers. These men were practically unknown to each other until Girardin challenged Carrel to a duel in which the latter was killed (23 July 1836). Carrel accepted the duel to defend the honor of his common-law wife. Perhaps Girardin acted as the tool of Carrel's political opponents.

R. C. Delk

413. Perré, Jean. LES OFFICIERS DE CARRIERE ET LA NATION [Career officers and the nation]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1957 (145): 25-33. An article on the evolution of the French army from 1815 to 1914. The author discusses the social changes in the officer ranks, the position held by the army in the nation, and the consistent support given by the army to the government in power.

Carla Rich

414. Treich, Léon. LES DAMES DE JEUFOSSE [The ladies of Jeufosse]. *Historia (France)* 1956 20(116): 94-100. The author recalls a criminal trial which took place in Normandy in 1857. The famous lawyer, Berryer, won an acquittal for his client, Madame de Jeufosse.

H. Monteagle

GERMANY

See also: 314, 318, 479, 505, 575, 578

415. Carrère, Jean. RICHARD WAGNER, REVOLUTIONNAIRE [Richard Wagner, revolutionist]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 749-754. The author recounts Wagner's role in the revolt in Dresden in May 1849, and suggests that he was interested in attaining a society in which art could enjoy greater life and freedom, rather than in political matters. Therefore, he had little in common with Bakunin

nd other political revolutionists and decided to become involved in no more "political catastrophes." R. C. Delk

416. Dlugoborski, Wacław. WYSTĄPIENIE TKACZY ZIERŻONIOWSKICH W LATACH 1830-1831 [Activities of weavers in the Dzierżoniów district in 1830-1831]. *Kwartalnik historyczny* 1956 63(6): 3-36. The author discusses the economic situation of weavers from six industrial villages in the Dzierżoniów (Reichenbach) district in the first half of the 19th century. He stresses their continued and deepening impoverishment, which was brought about by various industrial depressions and, in full detail, describes the march of weavers from one village to the residence of a manufacturer to remonstrate with him about the prices paid for their work. The character and the effect of this demonstration on manufacturers and the authorities is described. A. F. Dygnaś

417. Dominique, Pierre. DU ZOLLVEREIN ALLEMAND L'UNION ÉCONOMIQUE EUROPÉENNE [From the German *oloverein* to European Economic Union]. *Écrits de Paris* 1956 143): 43-48. A review of the development of the 19th century German Zollverein upon which was created a united Germany. The *Zollverein* is used as an example to prove that the eventual union of all the small markets in Europe is inevitable, but will be slow because there is no dominating European power to impose its will. The union will also be restricted to Europe; thus England must choose between the continent and the Commonwealth. Carla Rich

418. Owsińska, Anna. SPRAWA POLSKA I LIBERALNE IEMCY W LATACH 1832-1833 [The Polish question and the liberal Germany between 1832 and 1833]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(11/12): 225-266. The Polish revolution of 1830 as a part of the European freedom struggle inspired by the French revolutionary movement. The author describes in detail the symptoms of pro-Polish sentiment in Germany during this period. This sentiment became widespread in Southern and Central Germany, but there was also much Prussian sympathy for the Poles in their fight against Czarist Russia. The pro-Polish sentiment is reflected in German historiography, the contemporary press, political speeches and in German literature. The so-called *Poleniieder* (poetical songs lauding the Polish nation), were the most striking and lasting expressions of friendship for Poland. The same friendship brought into existence the *Polenvereine*, which were organizations engaged in sending help to Poland during the uprising and which later helped the refugee Polish soldiers. The German revolutionary movements in 1832 and 1833 had close contacts with Polish military emigrés. E. Boba

419. Popiolek, Kazimierz. KONCENTRACJA I ENTRALIZACJA PRODUKCJI W GORNICZO-HUTNICZYM RZEMYSŁE GÓRNEGO ŚLĄSKA W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XIX STULECIA [Concentration and centralization of production in the mining and smelting industries of Upper Silesia in the second half of the 19th century]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 3(4/5): 255-267. The author describes the structure of the Upper Silesian industry between 1852 and 1902. He gives much statistical data and depicts the growth of the great concerns. A. F. Dygnaś

420. Spencer, Frank (Univ. of Hull). HISTORICAL REVIEW NO. CXXII: BISMARCK AND THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN WAR. *History* 1955 40(140): 319-325. A brief discussion of the historiography and present status of this episode. The author concludes: "The evidence so far available suggests that the war . . . was not inevitable, for Napoleon [III] until the end was irresolute, and Bismarck could have prevented it. Bismarck always knew that Prussia had a choice. Napoleon finally felt that France had none -- rightly, for the success in 1866 of 'blood and iron' had put a premium on the military solution." W. M. Simon

421. Stein, Fritz (Univ. of Berlin). "ROBERT SCHUMANN ALS STUDENT IN HEIDELBERG" [Robert Schumann as a student in Heidelberg]. *Ruperto - Carola* 1956 8(19): 60-65. A description of Robert Schumann's student life at Heidelberg in 1829-1830 and the loving impressions of it as recorded in his letters to his mother. Schumann wrote of the respect given the students and of their admission into local family circles, and of his own full social life and acceptance in Heidelberg society. Schumann left Heidelberg in the autumn of 1830 to return to Leipzig to study music. A. Dittmann

422. Wolff, Klaus. AN EARLY CASE OF AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *Explorations in Entrepreneurial History* 1956 9(1): 37-44. A monograph, *Salzmünde*, Eine ländwirtschaftliche Monographie [Salzmünde, an agricultural treatise] by Hubert Grouven, (Berlin, 1866) provides a strikingly naive account of an agricultural enterprise, penetrated by capitalist features. In spite of its limitations, however, the book reveals the surprising degree to which near-modern, rational, capitalist principles had found their way into agriculture. J. Erickson

423. Zakrzewski, Bogdan. "SYMEON," DEMBOWSCIANA IV. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(1/2): 114-140. The author recalls the history and analyzes the contents of *Zywie*, a radical periodical published during 1844 in Poznań. In the volume one essay and two poems, signed "Symeon," are assumed to have been written by Edward Dembowski, the Polish revolutionary. Probably he was also the founder of the periodical. The essay and the poems are reprinted in an annex to the article, as they were not included in the collected works of Dembowski, published in five volumes in 1955. E. Boba See also: 1: 2103

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 319, 323, 324, 470,

424. Armytage, W. H. G. MANEA FEN: AN EXPERIMENT IN AGRARIAN COMMUNITARIANISM, 1838-1841. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester* 1956 38(2): 288-310. A detailed account of the experiment in agrarian communal life from 1839 to 1841 in Cheshire which, after some initial successes, soon ended in disaster.

J. A. S. Grenville

425. Brose, Olive J. THE IRISH PRECEDENT FOR ENGLISH CHURCH REFORM: THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT OF 1833. *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1956 7(2): 204-225. The author examines the problems raised by the newly reformed Parliament's passing of the Church Temporalities Act of 1833. This Act reduced the number of Irish archbishoprics and bishoprics, and provided for the redistribution of the Church revenues thus released. The radical alteration of the terms by which Church lands were held are discussed together with related questions, such as those of tithes, land tenure and remuneration of clergy. The author collects the views of various persons directly concerned and of political leaders on these problems and on the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission, which was established to administer the revenues of the suppressed sees. The Act was a precedent for later legislation designed to reform the English Church. P. H. Hardacre

426. Etō, Shinkichi (National Engineering Univ.). MITCHERU HÖKOKUSHO NI TSUITE [On the Mitchell Report of 1852]. *Tōyō Bunka* 1956 20: 25-40. In 1847 British exports to China were lagging and Parliament appointed a Select Committee on Commercial Relations with China to examine methods of dealing with the problem. The policy decided upon was sharply criticized by the Mitchell Report in 1852. The article discusses this report in detail and explains why it was allowed to remain buried in a government warehouse in Hong Kong. Y. Saeki

427. Hart, Jennifer (Oxford Univ.). THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH POLICE ACT, 1856. *Public Administration* 1956 34(4): 405-417. Using particularly the Home Office papers in the Public Record Office, and parliamentary papers, the author examines the working of the Police Act of 1856 during its first fifty years. The Act, though more moderate than earlier proposals, was passed by Parliament with considerable pessimism. But fears that England would be turned into a police state proved groundless. Far from the government exercising too much central control over the police, the weakness of the system lay rather in its exercise of too little control. "On balance, therefore, the nation does not seem to have been too severely degraded by the provisions of the County and Borough Police Act whose centenary we may perhaps allow ourselves to celebrate." J. A. S. Grenville

428. Jerman, B. R. DISRAELI'S AUDIENCE. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(4): 463-473. Disraeli's life owed much to the activities of the very many women in it. His sister Sarah showed such devotion to him that he was moved

to call her his "audience." Her part in his life is revealing. She was quick to praise or blame him for his social, political and literary faults. He kept his sister fully informed about his personal affairs and she experienced all his defeats and triumphs vicariously. On his election to Parliament, she felt that his greatest obstacle had been overcome. She continued to send him notes of encouragement. The more Disraeli moved into public life, the less his sister saw of him personally. In 1859 she died and nine years later Disraeli, now Prime Minister, remarked to Sir Philip Rose; "Ah, poor Sa, poor Sa! we've lost our audience..." J. Erickson

429. Jones, E. W. JOHN THOMAS OF THE CAMBRIAN GALLERY 1838-1905. *National Library of Wales Journal* 1956 9(4): 385-391. The author reviews the unique contribution of John Thomas to Welsh life and culture. Born in a humble home he became a skillful photographer and started his own business in 1867. He beautifully portrayed local Welsh life and wrote for Welsh journals "in a limpid conversational style describing his journeys to various parts of Wales." In part based on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

430. McCready, H. W. BRITISH LABOUR'S LOBBY, 1867-75. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1956 22(2): 141-161. In 1867, trade union violence caused a demand for the suppression of the unions, or, at least, an investigation of them. Of vital importance during this critical period, from 1867 to 1875, was the alliance between the organized and persistent lobby of the union leaders and a number of left-wing Liberals. The two acts of 1875, on Conspiracy and on Employers and Workmen, represented a triumph for the labor lobby. The triumph resulted in the appointment of members of the labor lobby to a royal commission, and the election of its representatives to Parliament itself. Union membership increased very considerably. But the outstanding gain was the general acceptance, by society, by parties, Parliament and employers, of trade unions. J. Erickson

431. Parris, H. W. NORTHALLERTON TO HAWES: A STUDY IN BRANCH-LINE HISTORY. *Journal of Transport History* 1956 2(4): 235-248. A description of the varying fortunes, the history and the motives for building the Northallerton to Hawes branch line from 1848 to 1878. The article is mainly based on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

432. Spiro, R. H., Jr. (Mississippi State College). JOHN LOUDON MCADAM AND THE METROPOLIS TURNPIKE TRUST. *Journal of Transport History* 1956 2(4): 207-213. A sketch of the life of McAdam, the greatest of the turnpike trust engineers in the "coaching days from Waterloo to Pickwick," from his birth at Ayr in 1756 to his first association with roads in Bristol in 1806 and to the adoption of his famous "McAdam system" after 1815. The article concentrates on McAdam's work in helping to bring about the consolidation of the trusts in metropolitan London from 1815 to 1827. Based in part on parliamentary papers. J. A. S. Grenville

433. Spring, David (Johns Hopkins Univ.). RALPH SNEYD: TORY GENTLEMAN. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Manchester 1956 38(2): 535-555. From manuscript sources the author reconstructs the life, character, career and attitudes to contemporary problems, of Ralph Sneyd (1793-1870), "an obtuse, quiet, respectable country gentleman," remembered by his descendants only "as forming a link in the chain of a long pedigree." His life and career provide an insight into the life of a solid Tory country gentleman, who regarded the Reform Bill of 1832 as "the beginning of the end, the first stages of an inevitable dissolution of society," to whom religion was "a matter of decency and good sense," and who, although he believed his class was declining, made the best of the new world he detested. J. A. S. Grenville

434. Thompson, D. QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE: A MID-19TH CENTURY EXPERIMENT IN SCIENCE TEACHING. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(3): 246-254. Robert Owen's final attempt at community-making was at Harmony Hall, Queenwood, Hampshire. A school was erected and opened in 1843, but was closed in 1845 for lack of funds. It was then taken over by a Quaker, George Edmondson, who introduced laboratory teaching in science for the first time in an English school. The emphasis in all teaching was on practical work. R. S. Smith

435. Wilde, Jane H. THE CREATION OF THE MARINE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE. *Journal of Transport History* 1956 2(4): 193-206. The Marine Department of the Board of Trade was established by the Mercantile Marine Act of 1850 which provided "for improving the Condition of Masters, Mates, and Seamen, and for maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service." It marks a new era in the regulation of British shipping as it recognized that the state had some responsibilities for ensuring safety and life at sea. With the help of British parliamentary papers, Hansard and contemporary journals, the growing recognition of state responsibility, beginning with the report of a parliamentary select committee in 1836, further shown by select committees in 1843 and in 1847-1848, is traced to the final passage of the Act of 1850. A great part of the credit for the reform must be given to Buckingham, Fitzroy, Murray and Labouchere whose contributions are discussed. Despite the protests of shipping interests and of seamen, the Act which, among other provisions, established a compulsory system of examination for masters and mates, came into force on 1 January 1851. J. A. S. Grenville

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 327, 404

436. Bartek, Henrich. OUR TRADITION AND LOUIS ŠTUR. *Slovakia* 1956 6(2): 3-10. The author praises the contribution of Louis Štúr, who formulated modern Slovak nationalism and who popularized the Slovak language, making it thereby a tool of literary expression. He particularly praises Štúr's studies on Slovak philology and his adaptation of Hegelian dialectic methods in evolving a concept of Slovak patriotism during the bleak post-1848 period when the Slovak nation was threatened with Magyarization. R. Mueller

437. Habel, Fritz Peter. SELF-DETERMINATION, 1848 AND TODAY. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1957 5(1): 9-10. The author discusses the political aspirations of Bohemia-Moravia in 1848. In this context he studies the Frankfurt National Assembly, the Pan Slav Congress and other meetings of that year. J. J. Karch

438. Hrobak, P. A. ŠTÚR AND THE SLOVAK INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. *Slovakia* 1956 6(3/4): 34-39. A review of the life of Louis Štúr, a Slovak patriot and a great literary figure of the Romantic period, who did much to engender a genuine Slovak national feeling. The author emphasizes his disputes with the Hungarian liberal leader, Kossuth. C. F. Latour

439. Karolyi, D. MISCARIA ANTIHABSBURGICA DIN TRANSILVANIA DE SUB CONDUCEREA LUI MAKK-GAL (1849-1854) [The anti-Habsburg movement in Transylvania under the leadership of Makk-Gal (1849-1854)]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1955 8(4): 67-85. József Makk, a former non-commissioned officer in the Austrian army and subsequently a member of Kossuth's revolutionary army, was entrusted in 1851 with a mission to organize the revolution in Transylvania, according to a plan worked out by himself, Kossuth and General Gal, and inspired by the conspiratorial method of Mazzini - the so-called "seasons" and "flowers" system. Makk's organization had branches at Târgu-Mureş and Cluj and liaison agents in Constantinople, Bucharest, Silistra and Rusciuc. The rebellion was due to break out in the spring of 1852, but in January, owing to Biró Mihály's treason, the Transylvanian leaders were caught and later hanged. G. Ciorănescu

440. Krejčí, Karel. SVATOPLUK ČECH A RUSKO [Svatopluk Čech and Russia]. *Ceská Literatura* 1955 3(4): 350-377. Russophilism was a characteristic of the period in which the noted Czech writer, Svatopluk Čech, was active. There had always been considerable Czech interest in Russia and several Russian themes in the literature of an earlier period, but Čech's poetry is distinctive for its precise comments and observations on Russia and on the international situation. Čech is representative of the tradition established by Kollar and others, for this deep interest in Russia, and in Slav affairs generally, became increasingly important. Extensive quotations from Čech's works illustrate many of the particular points. J. Erickson

441. Kvapil, Miroslav. STANKO VRAZ A NAŠE ČARODNÍ OBROZENÍ [Stanko Vraz and our national revival]. *Český Přehled* 1955 41(7): 253-254. The Slovener, Stanko Vraz, who played a big part in the "Illyrian movement" among the Southern Slavs, met several of the leading personalities of the Czech-Slovak national revival movement. He was in close personal contact with K. J. Erben, Šafárik and J. Zap. The article also mentions his relationship with Jan Šafařík, and the discussion which took place on his poem *lavý Dcerá*. J. Erickson

442. Pfaff, Ivan. JAN NERUDA A RUSKO [Jan Neruda and Russia]. *Česká Literatura* 1956 4(3): 193-236. Jan Neruda's artistic work and political views were considerably influenced by his journeys into the Balkans and his contact with Russian writers and Russian literature. It was the Russian school of "realist criticism" which had the greatest impact upon him, and, for Neruda, Gogol was its greatest exponent. Social ideas were to be found also in Russian drama, with which Neruda was also acquainted. Detailed examples of his "russophilism," and its effect upon his writing, are given in his text. J. Erickson

443. Radonić, Jovan. SRPSKA VOJVODINA OD 1848-1851 [Serbian Vojvodina 1848-1851]. *Glas Srpske Akademije Nauka* 1956 219, *Odeljenje društvenih nauka nova serija* (5): 19-29. A short survey of the Austrian government's relations with the Serbian Vojvodina, especially with the Patriarch Rajačić. The Austrian government in 1849 took the administration of the Vojvodina into its own hands. Rajačić was profoundly disappointed. In 1850 he was called to Vienna to a conference of the Austrian Orthodox episcopate. He purposely delayed its work so that the conference, because of his prudent sabotage, ended without any results. V. Melik

ITALY

See also: 448

444. Rubin de Cervin, G. B. A 26-FOOT AMERICAN CUTTER IN THE NAVAL MUSEUM OF VENICE. *American Neptune* 1955 15(3): 199-205. During the 1860s the Italians, in order to build up their naval strength, obtained two iron-clad steam-frigates from builders in New York. In the 1866 naval engagement between the Italians and the Austrians at Lissa, one of these American-built ships, the *Re D'Italia*, was rammed and sunk. One of her boats was picked up later. The boat, now in Venice, can be assumed to have been one of the four cutters forming part of the ship's equipment. A full scale plan of the boat is given in the text together with contemporary prints of the *Re D'Italia*. J. Erickson

POLAND

See also: 418, 423

445. Brodowska, Helena. SPORY SERWITUTOWE CHŁOPÓW Z OBSZARNIKAMI W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM W DRUGIEJ POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [Disputes on the "servitudes" between peasants and landlords of the Polish Kingdom in the second half of the 19th century]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 283-298. The land reform of 1864 gave peasants the ownership of the land they personally cultivated but also left to them the right of using some parts of landowners' forests and pastures. The latter right was a source of constant friction between the two parties and numerous individual attempts to resolve the disputes were made. These attempts, as reflected in the official records of the Łódź archives and in the contemporary press, are described. A. F. Dyrnas

446. Fijalek, Jan. Z ZAGADNIEŃ DOBROCYZNOŚCI PUBLICZNEJ W ŁÓDZKIM OKRĘGU PRZEMYSŁOWYM W 18 W (SZPITAL PARAFIALNY DLA UBOGICH W PABIAŃCACH W LATACH 1815-1870) [From the problems of public charity in the Łódź industrial district in the 19th century. (The parish hospital for destitutes in Pabianice in the years 1815-1870)]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 102-115. A history of this institution, which is typical of many others, describing its organization, size, budget, financial possibilities and services offered. Based on the records of the State Provincial Archives in Łódź. A. F. Dyrnas

447. Ihnatowicz, Ireneusz. Z BADAŃ NAD KAPITAŁEM GOSPODARCZYM W PRZEMYSŁE ŁÓDZKIM W LATACH 1860-1880

[From the researches on the foreign capital in Łódź industry: 1860-1880]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 245-254. Although the leaders of the Łódź textile industry were predominantly Germans, the accepted thesis that foreign, and especially German, capital produced the tremendous development of this industry is incorrect. The accumulation of capital in Łódź was the result of the exploitation of workers and thus the capital was of local origin. A. F. Dyrnas

448. Kieniewicz, Stefan. ECHA "TRYBUNY LUDÓW" WE WŁOSZCZACH [The echoes of "Trybuna Ludów" in Italy]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 153-158. The author discusses the interest shown by the Italian press in the Polish paper *Trybuna Ludów* [Tribune of Peoples], founded in 1849 in Paris by Adam Mickiewicz. A. F. Dyrnas

449. Kozanecki, Tadeusz. MAURYCY MOCHNACKI I OBÓZ CZARTORYSKIEGO (INEDITA Z WRZEŚNIA-LISTOPADA 1834) [Maurycy Mochnacki and Czartoryski's party: Unpublished documents of September-November 1834]. *Przegląd Historyczny* 1956 47(4): 721-765. Eight letters (of Maurycy Mochnacki, General Władysław Zamyski, General Henryk Dembiński and Major Stefan Dembowski) and two memoranda—all, with one exception, from the Czartoryski Archives in Cracow—are published preceded by a long introduction analyzing the development of Mochnacki's political ideas. In 1831 he opposed both aristocratic and democratic parties and urged national unity to face the tasks confronting Poland. Slowly he appreciated more and more the influence of great aristocratic names among the people. Still retaining democratic convictions, he considered the regaining of independence the immediate aim and relegated social reforms to the future. He began conversations with the followers of Prince Czartoryski but died soon afterwards.

A. F. Dyrnas

450. Kula, Witold. PRZEMYSŁ WLÓKIENNICZY W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM (1831-1865) (MATERIAŁY DOTYCZĄCE DYNAMIKI JEGO ROZWOJU) [The textile industry in the Polish Kingdom (1831-1865): Materials showing the dynamics of its development]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 180-199. The author describes the situation of the textile industry during this period. He gives many statistical tables showing the number of factories, workers and the value of production. The number of establishments steadily decreased, while the volume of production grew, indicating that a concentration of capital was taking place. Based on the pre-war notes from the now lost papers of the Central Archives of Old Records in Warsaw. A. F. Dyrnas

451. Lewandowski, W. MATERIAŁY DO UDZIAŁU ŻYDÓW W GWARDII NARODOWEJ, GWARDII MIEJSKIEJ I STRAŻY BEZPIECZENSTWA W POWSTANIU LISTOPADOWYM 1830-1831 R. [Documents relating to the role of the Jews in the National Guard, the Municipal and the Security Guard in the November rising, 1830-1831]. *Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (19/20): 112-137. There were considerable difficulties, arising from their legal and social position, over the participation of Jews in the revolutionary organizations in Poland. From documents drawn from the files of the central administration it is clear that the Jews showed a great deal of sympathy for the Polish cause, and that relatively large numbers took part in the formations which were created. The documents themselves are reprinted in the text and give details of Jewish membership of these organizations.

J. Erickson

452. Mańkowski, Zygmunt. ANALIZA KLASOWA PLEBSU WARSZAWSKIEGO W LATACH 1820-31 [Analysis of the class structure of the Warsaw plebs: 1820-31]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 116-126. The author estimates the size of what would now be called the working class population of Warsaw. Special care is taken to establish a dividing line between the petty bourgeoisie and the proletariat. It is estimated that the working class formed 60 to 70 per cent of the entire Warsaw population, i. e. 75,000 out of 126,000 in 1831. Based on printed sources, contemporary periodicals and documents from Cracow and Warsaw collections. A. F. Dyrnas

453. Miszalowa, Gryzelda. WARSZTATY MUNICYPALNE W ŁODZI (BURŻUAZYJNA PRÓBA ZAŁAGODZENIA KRYZYSU 1844/45 R.) [Municipal workshops in Łódź: A bourgeois attempt to alleviate the crisis of 1844-1845]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 142-152. A description of the

impact of this crisis on the textile workers of Lódz and a discussion of the organization, costs and adequacy of the municipal workshops established by the city mayor. Based on papers in the Provincial State Archives in Lódz. A. F. Dygna

454. Pazdur, Jan. GÓRNICTWO I HUTNICTWO ZAGŁBIA STAROPOLSKIEGO W POŁOWIE 19 W. (1846-1864) [The mining and smelting industry of the Old Polish basin in the mid-19th century (1846-1864)]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63 (4/5): 200-220. A detailed analysis of the structure of industry in the Radom district. The author stresses the difficulties caused by the exhaustion of the local timber supply which was used for fuel and the tendencies towards the concentration of capital. Based mostly on records of the State Archives in Radom. A. F. Dygna

455. Śreniowski, Stanisław. O "ZAROBKOWANIU" CHŁOPÓW PAŃSZCZYZNIAŃCZYK W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM W LATACH 40-TYCH I 50-TYCH XIX WIEKU [On "earnings" of serfs in the Polish kingdom in the 1840s and 1850s]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63 (4/5): 159-179. The author describes the economic situation of the peasants and the possibilities of their earning money in addition to their income from farming, such as by transporting goods by their carts, felling the forests, working on landowners' harvests or in the factories. The article is based on the statistics, prepared by the government in connection with plans to improve the peasants' economic status, and which are preserved in Warsaw and various provincial archives. A. F. Dygna

456. Tyrowicz, Marian. DROGI RADYKALIZMU SPOŁECZNEGO ALEKSANDRA PUŁAWSKIEGO [Aleksander Puławski's road to social radicalism]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63 (4/5): 127-141. A biographical sketch of a Piarist father (1800-1838) who taught in Polish grammar schools and who, after the outbreak of the 1830-1831 insurrection, took an active part in the radical Towarzystwo Patriotyczne [Patriotic Society]. After emigrating to France he was one of the most notable members of Towarzystwo Demokratyczne Polskie [Polish Democratic Society], the carbonari and free mason societies. One of the more energetic publicists and organizers of the Polish left, he was instrumental in founding the Gromadę Ludu Polskiego in England. A. F. Dygna

PORtUGAL

See: 339

RUSSIA

See also: 341, 442, 636

457. Bill, V. T. (Princeton Univ.). THE DEAD SOULS OF RUSSIA'S MERCHANT WORLD. Russian Review 1956 15 (4): 245-258. A study of the industrial and commercial classes in 19th century Russia as portrayed by Russian writers from Pushkin to Gorki. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschmidt)

458. Daniilov, G. D. O DVIZHENII GORTSEV POD RUKOVODSTVOM SHAMILIA [Concerning the movement of the mountaineers under the leadership of Shamil']. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (7): 67-72. Another in a series of articles correcting misinterpretations of the revolt led by Shamil'. [See abstracts 1: 3094, 2: 1313]. On the basis of earlier historical studies and some archival documentation the author argues that Dagestan's social system, while basically feudal since the 12th century, was peculiar in that there existed a large group of free peasants. Shamil' and "Miriudism" expressed the interests of the wealthier strata of this free peasantry. The ideology of the movement, though theocratic and based on the Shariat, expressed the national aspirations of the people and there is no evidence that Shamil' received aid from Turkey. In fighting against the oppressive colonialism of Czarist Russia, Shamil's was a progressive movement. M. Raeff

459. Scheikévitich, Antoine. ALEXANDRE Ier ET L'HERESIE SABBATISTE [Czar Alexander I and the Sabbatist heresy]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1956 3 (3): 223-235. A detailed, largely undocumented account of the history of the prolonged Sabbatist heresy in the Orel region of Russia. Although the small Sabbatist group was persecuted cruelly and violently by the state and the state church from 1820 until 1905, it flourished and grew steadily. At the time it was claimed by their persecutors that the Sabbatists were Jewish apostates, because of their emphasis on Old Testament

teachings and their observance of the Old Testament Sabbath. Actually, they seem to have been an offshoot of rational Protestantism, closely allied in spirit to Unitarianism.

H. D. Piper

460. Tarasova, V. M. O NEOPUBLIKOVANNOI RUKOPISI N. I. TURGENEVA "ZAMECHANIA NA KNIGU M. KORFA 'ZHIZN GRAFA SPERANSKOGO'" [Concerning the unpublished manuscript of N. I. Turgenev, "Remarks on the book of M. Korf 'The Life of Count Speranskii'"]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 128-132. A summary of a review article written by the exiled Decembrist, Nicholas Turgenev, in 1862 on M. Korf's biography of Speranskii. This unpublished article contains a thorough critical evaluation of Speranskii's personality and activities. On the whole, Turgenev is not very favorable to Speranskii, whom he reproaches for having failed to act against serfdom and for adopting a narrow bureaucratic approach to reform. M. Raeff

461. Taubin, R. A. REVOLUITSIONNAIA PROPAGANDA V VOSKRESNYKH SHKOLAKH ROSSI V 1860-1862 GODAKH [Revolutionary propaganda in Russia's Sunday Schools in 1860-1862]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 80-90. On the basis of manuscript sources and the documents of investigating committees and courts, the author describes the organization, activities and suppression of the Sunday School movement in Kiev-Kharkov and St. Petersburg. The schools were founded and staffed by people of diverse social groups and political views. Their most important feature was their use by the radical intelligentsia as a legal means of disseminating liberal, revolutionary and materialistic ideas among workers and soldiers. M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

462. Philip, David. LA STRUCTURE DES PARTIS ET LA VIE POLITIQUE EN NORVEGE [Structure of the parties and political life in Norway]. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1956 58 (655): 177-182. On 17 May 1814, Norway gave itself one of the most liberal constitutions. It was achieved when Denmark, a faithful ally of Napoleon, was forced to cede Norway to Sweden and the Swedes agreed to the new constitution for Norway. The author briefly studies the political, social and economic evolution of Norway from 1815 to 1905, when, after a referendum, the union with Sweden was severed. By 1884, the parliamentary system had been safely established.

H. Monteagle

Latin America

See also: 346

463. Caicedo, Bernardo J. LA VERDAD SOBRE EL FEDERALISMO DE NARIÑO [The truth about Nariño's federalism]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1956 42 (495/496): 816-843. The author revises the conventional view of Antonio Nariño as a centralist in the Civil War of 1812 and a federalist in the constitutional and factional struggles of 1821-1823. He asserts that Nariño's latter-day federalism went no further than a recognition that the rigid centralism of Colombia's 1821 constitution called for modification in response to public sentiment. D. Bushnell

464. Esquivel Molina, Manuel (Costa Rican National Archives). UN CASO DE PANAMERICANISMO PRACTICO. LA SOLIDARIDAD CONTINENTAL EN 1856 [A case of practical Pan-Americanism. Continental solidarity in 1856]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20 (1-6): 143-147. The author cites examples of the solidarity of other Latin American republics with Costa Rica in its struggle against the filibuster, William Walker, in Nicaragua. The proposed treaty, drawn up by various Latin American representatives in Washington, for a Hispanic American confederation is reproduced. D. Bushnell

465. [Herrera Zeledón, Ezequiel]. DIARIO LLEVADO POR EL LIC. DON EZEQUIEL HERRERA ZELEDON, DURANTE LA CAMPAÑA NACIONAL 1856-57 [Diary kept by a lawyer, Don Ezequiel Herrera Zeledón, during the national campaign 1856-57]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1956 20 (1-6): 122-128. Reminiscences of the final stages of the Costa Rican campaign against the filibuster, William Walker, in Nicaragua. D. Bushnell

466. Martínez Delgado, Luis. SOBRE LA MUERTE DE APOLINAR MORILLO [On the death of Apolinario Morillo]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1956 43(497/498): 261-271. A series of letters justifying the role of Martínez Delgado in the long dispute over the assassination of Sucre for which Morillo was executed in 1840. Strong criticism is directed against the Venezuelan historian, Angel Grisanti, who accused Delgado of propagating the notion that Morillo was not really executed. D. Bushnell

467. Romero, Mario Germán. EL ARZOBISPO ARBELAEZ Y EL II CONCILIO PROVINCIAL NEO-GRANADINO [Archbishop Arbelaez and the Second New Granadian Provincial Council]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1956 42(495/496): 771-811. Vicente Arbelaez became Archbishop of Bogotá while the Church was under heavy anti-clerical attack and one section of the clergy was seeking redress by political alliance with the Conservative Party. Arbelaez proposed to remove the clergy from politics, moderate the tone of Catholic journals and to co-operate with the lay school system to the extent of providing clergymen to teach religion under official auspices. His views were reflected in the decrees of the ecclesiastical council held in 1868, but aroused such opposition within the hierarchy that Pius IX neither confirmed nor rejected them. D. Bushnell

468. Salcedo-Bastardo, J. L. VEINTISEIS CARTAS DEL LIBERTADOR [Twenty-six letters of the Liberator]. *Revista Shell* 1957 5(21): 14-19. The author describes twenty-six letters written by Simón Bolívar to General Daniel F. O'Leary, recently purchased in London by the Shell Company of Venezuela and presented to the archives of the Bolívar home in Caracas. Eight of these letters were previously unknown. H. Kantor

469. Silva Castro, Raúl. ENSAYO SOBRE LASTARRIA [Essay on Lastarria]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1957 16(1): 235-255. A biographical essay on the life and works of José Victorino Lastarria, the 19th century Chilean writer, political leader and educator. H. Kantor

470. Unsigned. CORRESPONDENCIA DEL CONSUL BRITANICO EN COSTA RICA CON AUTORIDADES INGLESAS [Correspondence of the British consul in Costa Rica with the English authorities]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(1-6): 90-121. Dispatches written in 1856 describing Costa Rica's war effort against the filibuster, William Walker, in Nicaragua. This selection also includes correspondence between the Costa Rican consul in London and British officials in which the former sought and obtained the sending of a British warship to Costa Rican waters and a British offer to sell arms on easy terms. D. Bushnell

471. Unsigned. CORRESPONDENCIA ENVIADA POR DON LUIS MOLINA AL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, DE COSTA RICA, CON MOTIVO DE LA CAMPAÑA DE 1856-57 [Correspondence sent by Don Luis Molina to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, with regard to the campaign of 1856-57]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(1-6): 38-89. Dispatches from the Costa Rican minister in Washington reporting his efforts to counteract United States sympathy and aid for the filibuster, William Walker, in Nicaragua. He could not prevent United States recognition of Walker's government, although he felt Secretary of State William L. Marcy was basically anti-Walker. He was encouraged by numerous expressions of sympathy from European diplomats in Washington. D. Bushnell

472. Unsigned. CORRESPONDENCIA RECIBIDA DURANTE EL AÑO 1856, POR EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE COSTA RICA, PROCEDENTE, EN SU MAYOR PARTE, DEL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES DE EL SALVADOR, CON MOTIVO DE LA CAMPAÑA 1856-57 [Correspondence received during the year 1856, by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Costa Rica, proceeding for the most part from the Foreign Affairs Ministry of El Salvador, with reference to the campaign of 1856-57]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(1-6): 7-37. Correspondence chiefly between the Foreign Ministries of Costa Rica and El Salvador, describing the joint efforts of the two countries, together with other Central American states, to expel the filibuster, William Walker, from Nicaragua. Explanations are offered for Salvadoran delays. The article also contains scattered references to other topics, such as coastal navigation. D. Bushnell

tions are offered for Salvadoran delays. The article also contains scattered references to other topics, such as coastal navigation. D. Bushnell

473. Unsigned. FONDOS DE LA ANEXION A ESPAÑA, 1861-1865, CATALOGO [Collections from the Spanish annexation, 1861-1865, Catalogue]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* 1956 19(88/89): 162-239. A list of documents in the records of the restored Spanish regime in Santo Domingo. This covers a major portion, though not all, of the records now in the Dominican archives. D. Bushnell

474. Weds, William B. EXPEDICION DE WALKER A NICARAGUA. UNA HISTORIA DE LA GUERRA CENTRO AMERICANA [Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. A history of the Central American War]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1956 20(1-6): 149-184. A translation of a book by the same title, published in 1856. This installment takes Walker from his early career up to his attainment of mastery in Nicaragua. Article to be continued. D. Bushnell

Middle East

475. Edwards, F. M. GEORGE FORSTER SADLEIR (1789-1859). *Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society* 1957 44(1): 38-49. An account of the career of the first European to cross the Arabian peninsula from East to West. He did so in 1819 to make contact with Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt, then invading Arabia, and to persuade him, unsuccessfully as it proved, to make war on the pirates of the Persian Gulf. Sadleir was a soldier in the service of the East India Company; a man of whom little is known, but who appears modest, competent and brave. E. Wright

United States of America

See also: 360, 385, 394, 464, 471, 474, 649, 656

476. Abbott, Martin (Oglethorpe Univ.). FREE LAND, FREE LABOR, AND THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. *Agricultural History* 1956 30(4): 150-156. The Freedmen's Bureau was responsible for distributing confiscated lands to former slaves in 1865 until the program was stopped by President Johnson, who insisted upon the restoration of lands to their former owners. The Bureau also endeavored for four years to establish an equitable system of contract labor. After that period, the free labor system was still full of imperfections even though Bureau administration had been characterized by fairness, honesty and the protection of the rights of the freed worker. Based upon documents in the National Archives. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

477. Arrington, Leonard J. (Utah State Agricultural College). AGRICULTURAL PRICE CONTROL IN PIONEER UTAH. *Agricultural History* 1956 30(3): 104-113. Prices of agricultural products were controlled by the Mormon Church from 1862 to 1867. This action kept prices from falling below a set level and thus aided the farmers. Yet, prices could not rise and excessive shipments to neighboring mining areas were prevented. Based upon manuscript records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

478. Bonner, James C. (Georgia State College for Women). SHERMAN AT MILLEDGEVILLE IN 1864. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(3): 273-291. A description of Sherman's three-day occupation of Milledgeville and the surrounding area in November 1864, and the destruction wrought by 30,000 men intent upon destroying everything which might aid the Confederate war effort, such as food, buildings, livestock and provisions of all kinds. Ruby Kerley

479. Braun, Fritz. NINETEENTH CENTURY EMIGRANTS FROM THE MENNONITE CONGREGATION OF FRIEDELSEIM IN THE PALATINATE. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1956 30(2): 133-154. The names of these emigrants are arranged in family relationships, as taken from church registers. There are a few extracts from the letters of some of them. The article has been translated by John Yoder. Ch. G. Hamilton

480. Brown, Alexander Crosby. WOMEN AND CHILDREN LAST. THE TRAGIC LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ARCTIC. American Neptune 1954 14(4): 237-262. On 27 September 1854 a fatal disaster occurred when the Arctic was returning from a voyage to England. Of nearly 400 on board, only 86 or 87 were saved and of that company there was not a woman or a child. Decency and honor were abandoned, and the crew and male passengers took the few life-boats, leaving the weak to drown in the icy waters off Newfoundland. The wreck is reconstructed from contemporary accounts with contemporary illustrations, and the whole atmosphere of censure and discussion is recreated from the writings of experts called in to judge upon the disaster. J. Erickson

481. Butcher, Philip. EMERSON AND THE SOUTH. Phylon 1956 17(3): 279-286. Emerson's antipathy towards the "peculiar institution" of the South led him into sympathy with the Abolitionists. For him, the purpose of the Civil War was to bring an end to slavery, not to preserve a Union which countenanced slavery within its borders. Numerous extracts from his letters, from 1822 onwards, are cited to show the development of his interest in the South and in the slavery question. His attitude to the South was that it, more than any other section of the nation, fell short of the ideal. His was primarily the position of an idealist, not merely of a partisan social critic. J. Erickson

482. Danhof, Clarence H. (Tulane Univ.). GATHERING THE GRASS. Agricultural History 1956 30(4): 169-173. The history of the shift from human to animal labor, which characterized agricultural technology during the first half of the 19th century, began with the hay rake. From 1800 to 1850, the rake was greatly improved and was used, in its various forms, by a number of farmers. Acceptance was slow, however, because many fields were not suited to its use, and, more important, because of general resistance to new ideas. Based upon early farm periodicals. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

483. Doll, Eugene. TRIAL AND ERROR AT ALLEGHENY. THE WESTERN PENITENTIARY, 1818-30. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1957 81(1): 3-27. The author first briefly surveys the "Pennsylvania System" of prison reform (solitary confinement) which was highly successful in the early 19th century in Philadelphia. Then, the early history of Western State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh is considered. This prison was modeled on the successful pattern but it was ill-conceived, dogged by misfortune and badly administered from the beginning. By its bad example it indirectly helped to pave the way for a new era of prison reform. D. W. Houston

484. Enkvist, Nils Erik (Akademi Åbo, Finland). THE OCTOORON AND ENGLISH OPINIONS OF SLAVERY. American Quarterly 1956 8(2): 166-170. A study of Dion Boucicault's Octoroon, a play on slavery in the United States, and of its adverse reception in 1861 in England, and its favorable reception in New York. Ruby Kerley

485. Feldman, Eugene. JAMES T. RAPIER, 1839-1884. Negro History Bulletin 1956 20(3): 62-66. A biographical sketch of James T. Rapier, son of an Alabama planter and a Negro mother. After college study in Canada and Scotland he returned to the United States at the end of the Civil War to become a significant Negro leader in Alabama during reconstruction. He gained fame as a labor organizer, an editor and publisher, an official of the Alabama Republican Party, a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention and as a member of Congress. In Congress, from 1873 to 1875, Rapier championed anti-segregation legislation. L. Gara

486. Goldsmith, Adolph O. (Louisiana State Univ.). REPORTING THE CIVIL WAR: UNION ARMY PRESS RELATIONS. Journalism Quarterly 1956 33(4): 478-487. The author recounts Civil War incidents growing out of the new conditions of modern warfare and modern newspaper reporting. The article includes information on the partly successful attempt at official news censorship, the relations between reporters in the field and the commanding generals, and the impact of news reporting on the Lincoln administration. L. Gara

487. Graebner, Norman A. THE ROOTS OF OUR IMMIGRATION POLICIES. Current History 1955 29(171): 285-292. A review of United States immigration policy during

the first half of the 19th century. The first great wave of immigration, which was German, passed peacefully enough. Real hostility did not result until the large influx of Irish to the eastern cities. The Irish constituted an economic threat, were Roman Catholic, and their political affiliations ran counter to the cherished ideals of established political organizations. The result of this hostility was the Know-Nothing party, which might have proved important if it had not founder on the slavery issue. D. W. Houston

488. Hall, Martin Hardwick. COLORADO VOLUNTEERS SAVE NEW MEXICO FOR THE UNION. Mid-America 1956 38(4): 195-214. During the first week of July 1861, a Confederate force of 375 men occupied Fort Bliss, Texas. Forty miles north lay the Federal garrison at Fort Fillmore. If the Confederacy could have taken New Mexico, it might have been able to strike at Californian sea-ports and gold-fields. After defeating the Federal troops, the Confederate forces moved up to Fort Union, a vital strategic point in northern New Mexico. Urgent appeals were sent to the Governor of Colorado for reinforcements. The dispatch of Colorado troops to New Mexico resulted in a great deal of friction between the commanders, but, in the developing military engagement, the destruction of the Confederate supply train by the Colorado troops under Chivington was decisive. Sibley, the Confederate commander, was obliged to abandon New Mexico. J. Erickson

489. Hatch, Francis Whiting. SEAGOING BANK NOTES WITH DENOMINATIONAL MASTS. American Neptune 1955 15(3): 213-217. Among the small local banks which sprang up in the first part of the 19th century on the American East Coast was that of the township of Castine. The Castine bank issued its own notes, ranging in denomination from one to ten dollars. The decorations had a nautical flavor. A sloop adorns the one-dollar bill, a two-masted schooner the two-dollar bill. More sober in design is the ten-dollar bill. Facsimiles of the one, two and three-dollar bills are reproduced in the text. J. Erickson

490. Henlein, Paul C. JOURNAL OF F. AND W. RENICK ON AN EXPLORING TOUR TO THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS IN THE YEAR 1819. Agricultural History 1956 30(4): 174-186. This journal of two cattle raisers, who traveled on horseback from Chillicothe, Ohio, to what is now the center of the state of Missouri, is primarily a description of the physical features of the country as they were in 1819. The writers evaluated land as to its possible usefulness for grazing and farming, and were interested in the possibility of growth of the small towns through which they passed. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

491. Hoffman, William S. (Appalachian State Teachers College). WILLIE P. MANGUM AND THE WHIG REVIVAL OF THE DOCTRINE OF INSTRUCTIONS. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(3): 338-354. The Whigs in North Carolina first attempted to use the doctrine of instructions for partisan purposes and Willie P. Mangum was one of the political leaders who revived it for his political gain. Mangum's martyrdom arose from his leaving the Jackson bandwagon too early. The author discusses his changes of political parties, voting record, stands on major issues, political maneuvering in North Carolina politics and his refusal to obey instructions. Ruby Kerley

492. Johannsen, Robert W. REPORTING A PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1956 47(4): 97-106. The author reproduces letters from Isaac I. Stevens to Stephen A. Douglas from 1853 to 1855. Stevens was surveying the route for a projected railway to the Pacific Northwest. Douglas and others were actively encouraging him in the venture. D. W. Houston

493. Kanof, Abram, and Markowitz. JOSEPH B. NONES: THE AFFABLE MIDSHIPMAN. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1956 46(1): 1-19. The first published description of the long autobiographical manuscript and notebooks of Joseph B. Nones (1797-1887) which were presented to the American Jewish Historical Society by the late A. S. W. Rosenbach. Nones, who served in the U. S. Navy at the time of the Barbary Wars under Commodore Decatur, made an original contribution to the science of nutrition when, almost twenty years before Liebig, he perfected a concentrated food mixture whose formula he offered to the U. S. Navy. F. Rosenthal

494. King, William F., Jr. THE SAILMAKERS AND HIP CHANDLERS OF 79 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON. American Neptune 1955 15(3): 220-223. In the summer of 1854, the sailmaking firm of Rhoades and Matthews was founded in Boston. The vast business of equipping the California clippers was handled, in part, by the Boston traders, and in 1861-1862, the sailmakers of Boston were enormously prosperous. Their prosperity was due also to the contracts they had from the army for making tents. In 1869, of the 33 hip chandlers in Boston, 23 were on Commercial Street. An inventory, taken on 1 January 1885 and reproduced in the text, gives a good idea of the equipment that the sailmaker used and the stock he carried. J. Erickson

495. Longaker, Richard P. (Kenyon College). ANDREW JACKSON AND THE JUDICIARY. Political Science Quarterly 1956 71(3): 341-364. Jackson's attitude towards the Judiciary was more complex than has commonly been held. More important than his distaste for John Marshall was his attitude in enforceability in the controversy with Georgia over the Cherokee Territory and his belief, as reflected in the Bank etc., that the President had a right to judge the constitutionality of a legislative. On the other hand, he showed respect for the Supreme Court in the Nullification Controversy. G. Stourzh

496. Marcus, Jacob Rader (Ed.) (Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion). TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WEST. American Jewish Archives 1956 (2): 59-130. Notes and documents on Jewish experience in the trans-Mississippi West from the 1820s to the 1880s, together with some bibliographical lists of primary sources. Materials are presented state by state and are drawn largely from newspapers, synagogues and letters, particularly those to Rabbi Isaac Leeser of Philadelphia, an early 19th century promoter of trans-Mississippi Jewish migration. A. B. Rollins

497. Miles, Guy S. (Morehead State College). DAVID ROCKETT EVOLVES, 1821-1824. American Quarterly 1956 (1): 53-60. A study of newspaper accounts of the debates in the Tennessee legislature, in order to determine David Rockett's knowledge of public affairs. His stands on the disposal of public land on the frontier, internal improvements, imprisonment for debt, banking and relief measures show that he spoke for the ordinary settler and not for the land speculators. Evidence proves that he was more substantial than his critics admit. Ruby Kerley

498. Mitgang, Herbert. LINCOLN AS THE GREAT IMAGE OF AMERICA. New York Times Magazine 1957 10 February: 60. The author relates the changing world opinion about Lincoln during his lifetime and argues that Lincoln still remains today, for the world, the image of America. R. J. Marion

499. Moore, John Hebron (Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi). COTTON BREEDING IN THE OLD SOUTH. Agricultural History 1956 30(3): 95-104. Southern planters searched widely for better breeds of upland cotton during the early 19th century. By 1820, Mexican hybrid, which resulted from a chance mixing of varieties known as Mexican, Creole, and Georgia Green Seed, was the most popular. This variety was further refined and became known as Petit Gulf. Using a system of seed selection introduced by Rushout, Henry W. Vick developed Hundred Seed. Vick became the most successful cotton breeder and seed dealer in the pre-Civil War South. Based upon contemporary newspapers and farm periodicals. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

500. Record, Wilson (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). NEGRO INTELLECTUALS AND NEGRO MOVEMENTS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. American Quarterly 1956 8(1): 1-20. The contention that the Negro intelligentsia tended to support egalitarian-integration movements while non-intellectual Negro leaders advocated subordination-separatist movements is

supported by a survey of some pre-Civil War efforts by Negroes to change or abolish slavery, and by the protest activities of Negroes between the Civil War and World War I. The amount and kind of education for Negroes formed the basis of the Booker T. Washington-W. E. DuBois controversy; the Washington bi-racial system against the DuBois full citizenship policy. Ruby Kerley

501. Rickels, Milton (Pepperdine College). THOMAS BANGS THORPE IN THE FELICIANAS, 1836-1842. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1956 39(2): 169-197. A phase in the life of the northern born and educated humorist and portrait painter, who spent much of his life on the frontier of Louisiana. The article covers his activities and writings during the years he spent in East and West Feliciana parishes. Thorpe's humorous writings for New York periodicals are recorded against the economic and social background of the period. Manuscript sources as well as contemporary newspapers and periodicals are used. E. D. Johnson

502. Ruchames, Louis. JIM CROW RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS. American Quarterly 1956 8(1): 61-75. Public agitation about segregation on railroads in Massachusetts became an issue in 1841 with a series of incidents involving Negro and white leaders of the Abolition movement. The author outlines some of these incidents and the arguments presented for legislative action to end segregation on the railroads. Despite legislative support the railroads were forced by public pressure to abandon their segregation policy. Ruby Kerley

503. Russel, Robert R. (Western Michigan College). WHAT WAS THE COMPROMISE OF 1850? Journal of Southern History 1956 22(3): 292-309. The author illustrates the lack of agreement on the provisions of the New Mexico and Utah Territorial Acts relating to slavery, from twenty-two college textbooks which give twelve substantially different descriptions of these provisions. He summarizes the slavery provisions and their intent, and discusses them from the viewpoints of the pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups and the concessions of each. Ruby Kerley

504. Saunders, Fred A. EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF WILLIAM SAUNDERS, MARINER, 1848 TO 1863. American Neptune 1957 17(1): 17-27. The introduction to these extracts gives a short biographical sketch of William Saunders. The extracts from the diary deal with a selected number of incidents: A near-collision at sea in 1853; an eye-witness description of a fire on the New York waterfront in the same year; a voyage round Cape Horn in 1854, which gives a general description of sailing conditions; the shipwreck of the American clipper ship *Tingqua*; a crossing of the Atlantic in 1853; and a Liverpool-New York voyage in 1853. There is a wealth of observation and minute detail in each entry. J. Erickson

505. Yoder, Don (Ed.). FROM THE PALATINATE TO THE FRONTIER OHIO: THE RISSEK LETTERS (1832-1833). Mennonite Quarterly Review 1956 30(1): 44-64. A description, with many personal details, of the journey of a Mennonite group from Germany to Ohio in the early 19th century. Ch. G. Hamilton

506. Yoder, Marie. THE BALK DUTCH SETTLEMENT NEAR GOSHEN, INDIANA, 1853-1889. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1956 30(1): 32-43. A history of this one Dutch Mennonite church. Ch. G. Hamilton
See also: 216

507. Unsigned. "SOUTHERN RIGHTS" AND YANKEE HUMOR. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 34(1): 30-35. A narration of a humorous incident in which the rebel paper *Southern Rights* was involved and which took place when the Federal army occupied Jacksonville, Florida, on 5 October 1862, for a second time. C. W. Arnade

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

ee also: 373, 377, 378, 380, 684

508. Buchheit, Gert. BISMARCK UND DER RÜCKVERSIEHERUNGSVERTRAG [Bismarck and the Re-Insurance Treaty]. Militärisches Forum 1957 6(1): 10-12. A brief review

of the diplomatic background and terms of the "Re-Insurance Treaty" of 1887. F. B. M. Hollyday

509. Céram, C. W. DANS L'ILE DES MYSTERES [In the island of mysteries]. Historia (France) 1956 19(115): 591-597. A description of the archeological quest of Arthur

Evans. Evans is best known for his work in Crete, where he discovered and reconstructed the palace of Minos in Knossos after long researches and excavations in the first quarter of this century. H. Monteagle

510. Chaloner, W. H. (Univ. of Manchester). DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL. *History Today* 1956 6(10): 680-684. A review article based chiefly on Charles Beatty's *Ferdinand de Lesseps: a biographical study* (London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1956). Chaloner praises Beatty for emphasizing that de Lesseps' organizational genius surpassed his engineering skill. R. Mueller

511. Degler, Carl N. (Vassar College). CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF FEMINISM. *American Quarterly* 1956 8(1): 21-39. Mrs. Gilman's writings are presented as having a twofold aim: "To show the disastrous and all-pervasive effects upon women and upon society of the continued suppression of her sex; and to demonstrate in theory and practice means whereby women could assume their rightful place in society." Her argument that women should be in the world as well as of it and that the utilization of their labor, skills and nature would enlarge the pool of human energy and enhance human happiness, has helped to produce a different attitude toward working women in the past fifty years. Ruby Kerley

512. Edwards, E. W. (Univ. College, Cardiff). THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT OF 1904. *History* 1957 42(144): 19-27. The connection between the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Anglo-French agreement was important but not direct. For a year, until the danger of war in the Far East mounted and with it the prospect of Britain being involved against France, Lansdowne resisted French overtures for a settlement in Morocco and made no attempt to produce an Egyptian settlement as a *quid pro quo*. Even in 1903-1904 the French were more eager for an agreement than the British. Based on printed primary and secondary sources. W. M. Simon

513. Ferrell, Robert H. (Indiana Univ.). WOODROW WILSON: MAN AND STATESMAN. *Review of Politics* 1956 18(2): 131-145. An appraisal of Wilson's character and the influence of his ideas upon 20th century foreign relations. The writer concludes: "In the retrospect of nearly forty years, Wilson the statesman comes out rather well. The tragic aspect of his great career is that, at the end, when victory lay within grasp, the temperamental weaknesses of Wilson the man asserted themselves, and the Covenant went down to defeat before the Senate." G. A. Mugge

514. Ford, Harold P. (Davidson College). CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS ABOUT WILSONIAN DIPLOMACY. *Christianity and Crisis* 1956 16(22): 176-178. A fourfold critique of Wilsonian diplomacy and its legacy. Wilson had too simple a conception of diplomacy, saw alternatives in terms of black and white, and was overconfident in his powers of analysis and persuasion. His reduction of world problems to symbols, useful in sparking mass emotions, resulted in too great a faith in institutions themselves and, with the return of the desire for "normalcy," led to his downfall. Every issue became a matter of ultimate principle. He was unable to see that an opponent might be as sincere and as well-intentioned as he was. Pretentious moral claims resulted in his identification of the interests of the United States with those of mankind. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

515. Hermann, Richard. DEN POLITISKE SCENEN I LONDON [The political scene in London]. *Internasjonal Politikk* 1956 (5): 109-115. Disraeli gave Britain the leadership in international politics and also the control of the Suez Canal. The recent action under Eden was an effort to maintain this supremacy, but the presence of the United Nations greatly affected his freedom of action. The Suez crisis once again brought differing political attitudes into sharp relief. J. Erickson

516. Itenberg, B. S. SVIAZI PEREDOVYKH RABOCHIKH ROSSI S REVOLUTSIONNYM DVIZHENIEM ZAPADA (70-E GODY XIX V.) [Relations of leading Russian workers with the revolutionary movements of the West; the 1870s]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 17-30. On the basis of contemporary memoir and periodical literature and archive records of political trials, the article describes the efforts made by individual Russian workers to become directly acquainted with European

socialist ideas and labor movements, and to establish contacts with the Russian radical intelligentsia in exile. Through such relations exceptional individuals among the Russian proletariat (such as Khalturn and Obnorskii) learned about social democratic ideas and organization in the 1870s. M. Raeff

517. Mark, B. PROLETARIAT ŻYDOWSKI W OKRESIE STRAJKÓW EKONOMICZNYCH W LUTYMI-MARCU-KWIETNIU 1905 R. [The Jewish proletariat in the period of the economic strikes in February-March-April 1905]. *Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (19/20): 3-38. After the general political strike of January 1905, there followed a wave of economic strikes, in which the Jewish proletariat played a considerable part, especially in Belorussia and Lithuania. In Riga the Jewish workers joined, on a mass scale, the militant action undertaken by the general body of the workers. The revolutionary influence spread to the Jewish commercial employees and the working intelligentsia in Warsaw, Łódź, Odessa and Vilna. The anti-Jewish pogroms, which the Czarist police tried to organize in order to break up this common front, failed with few exceptions. Based on material drawn from Ministry of the Interior reports, on materials from underground publications and the contemporary press. J. Erickson

518. Masuda, Tomiju (Waseda Univ., Tokyo). 19 SEIKI CHŪYŌ KARA DAIICHI SEKAI TAISEN MADE NO FURANSU NO TAIGAI TŌSHI [French foreign investments from the middle of the 19th century to World War I]. *Shakai Keizaishi-gaku* 1955 21(3): 33-48. The author considers French foreign investments in connection with the development of French capitalism. He discusses the role of the Banque d'Affaires and the Banque de Dépôt. The reason for the preference for foreign bonds, such as those of Russia and Turkey, was the lack of a financial organization capable of developing industries in foreign countries and the fact that export capital was drawn largely from the small savings of a large number of Frenchmen. Foreign investment was much influenced by political and diplomatic developments after 1880. Uses statistics given by Sé, Feis and Crihan. H. Imai

519. May, Ernest R. THE FAR EASTERN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERIOD OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR: A RUSSIAN VIEW. *American Historical Review* 1957 62(2): 345-351. A critical analysis of A. S. Dobrov's *Dal'nevostochnaya Politika*. S. Sh. A. v Period Russko-Yaponskoi Voiny [The Far Eastern policy of the United States in the period of the Russo-Japanese War] (Moscow, 1952). Dobrov claims to have exploded American "falsifications of history." In fact, however, he has not overturned the conclusions of Western historians. The only new evidence that he presents is based on the dispatches of Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States. Dobrov's thesis asserts that Roosevelt and Hay, as agents of American monopolistic capital, plotted the conflict between Russia and Japan. His point of view is more nationalistic than Marxist and his book is, in effect, a political tract. Based on published diplomatic documents, memoirs and monographs. D. W. Houston

520. Nakayama, Jiichi (Univ. of Nagoya). 1901-NEN NI OKERU EI-DOKU KANKEI NO TENKAN [The shift in Anglo-German relations in 1901]. *Seiyo Shigaku* 1956 (29): 1-19. The turning point in Anglo-German relations that led ultimately to World War I came not in the first half of 1901, but after November of that year. The crucial factors were not the policy of Chamberlain, as stated at Edinburgh in October, and the German naval construction program, but the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the problem of the Berlin-Baghdad railway. H. Imai

521. Novotny, Alexander (Univ. of Vienna). DAS PROBLEM DES FRIEDENS UND DES KRIEGES IM JAHR DES BERLINER KONGRESSES 1878 [The problem of peace and war in the year of the Congress of Berlin 1878]. *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* 1956 9(4): 290-294. The Congress of Berlin not only avoided a final struggle between Russia and Turkey, but also re-established the concert of the big European powers after decades of misunderstandings and complications. One of its lesser known provisions forced Rumania to grant equal civil rights to Christians and Jews, and the government of the Netherlands showed special vigilance in ensuring that this provision was enforced. C. F. Latour

522. Wilkie, J. S. (Univ. of London). GALTON'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HIS USE OF MODELS AND META-

PHORS. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(3): 194-205. During the last years of the 19th century, evolutionary biologists were divided over the question of "continuous" or "discontinuous" variation. Certain evolutionists (Pearson, Weldon) held that change was the result of small and continuous steps only, whilst others (Bateson, De Vries) favored the notion of evolution exclusively by discontinuous variation. Galton showed that evolution could proceed in both these ways. The adequacy of his models and metaphors to explain the mechanism of change by discontinuous variation is discussed. R. S. Smith

WORLD WAR I

See also: 549, 572

523. Bordeaux, Henry (French Academy). *L'HEROIQUE DEFENSE DU FORT DE VAUX* [The heroic defence of Fort de Vaux]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(115): 523-529. A description of the resistance during five days (2-7 June 1916) in the most difficult conditions, of Commandant Raynal and his troops against overwhelming German forces during the Battle of Verdun. H. Monteaule

524. Bouchardon, Pierre. *L'AFFAIRE BOLO PACHA* [The Bolo Pasha affair]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(115): 57-566. The treason of Bolo is recalled by the judge who was in charge of the trial in 1917. Paul Bolo was an adventurer from Marseilles who had been given the title of pasha by a former Khedive of Egypt. He received in 1916 in New York 1,700,000 dollars from German agents in order to buy the French paper *Le Journal* and, thinks the author, to buy also a leading politician, Joseph Caillaux. Bolo was court-martialled and sentenced to death. He was shot at Vincennes on 7 April 1918. Caillaux was arrested but Bolo had refused to testify against him. H. Monteaule

525. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. *UN AS DE L'AVIATION L'LEMANDE: ERNST UDET* [A German air ace: Ernst Udet]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(77): 611-616. An account of Udet's life from his service in World War I to his suicide on 7 November 1941, at the end of his World War II service. R. C. Delk

526. Domanyckyj, Victor. *THE NATIONAL PROBLEM IN WORLD WAR I*. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1956 12(4): 298-312. Already by 1912 there was a general feeling that a European war was coming. During the first months of the war it was difficult to determine the national problems in it. In spite of the mass of conflicting problems and interests, national ideology and national theory reached its climax in the doctrine of Woodrow Wilson. The Peace Conference was composed of men--with the single exception of Wilson--addicted to the old methods of diplomacy, and in this situation Wilson's moral integrity was conquered by Clemenceau's tactics. In the Bolsheviks' solution of the national question there is the striking difference between word and deed, though their attention to the struggle of the colonial peoples of Asia brought very considerable results. J. Erickson

527. Feighan, Michael A. *NATIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION - ITS POLITICAL ORIGIN*. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1956 2(4): 312-318. With the entry of the USA into World War I, became necessary to define the war aims of the American nation. The war aims of the old empires were vague and often incompletely understood. Woodrow Wilson sharply and clearly defined the idea of national self-determination, which was drawn from American historical experience. J. Erickson

528. Kovač, Ante. *NEZABORAVNI HEROJI SA DOBRUDŽE* [Unforgettable heroes from Dobruja]. *Republika* 1956 4 September. Extracts from a series of contemporary records giving details of the role played by the first Serbian volunteer division under the command of General Stevan Hadžić on the Dobruja front in World War I. S. Gavrilović

See also: 2: 1386

529. Łowczowski, Gustaw (Colonel). *BITWA POD KOSTUCHNÓWKĄ* [The battle near Kostuchnówka]. *Bellona* 1956 3: 3-24. On 4 June 1916, the Polish Legion fought its heaviest engagement in the district round Kostuchnówka. The article discusses the methods of infantry combat in 1916, the general operational situation in the spring of that year, as well as the organization of all the Polish Legions at the time of this

battle. The battle itself is described in great detail. Four sketch maps are appended. J. Erickson

530. Terzić, Velimir (Col.-General, Yugoslav Army). *CERSKA BITKA* [The battle of Cer]. *Nedeljna Informativna Novina* 1956 19 August. A description of the decisive victory in the Cer (Tser) Mountain won by the Serbian army in World War I over the vastly greater forces of the Austro-Hungarian Empire commanded by Potiorek. The battle was fought from 15 to 21 August 1915. S. Gavrilović

531. Unsigned. *ČETRDESETOGODIŠNICA KAJMAČĀLANA* [The 40th anniversary of Kajmakčalan]. *Republika* 1956 16 October. The decisive battle of Kajmakčalan on the Salnik front in World War I was fought by the Serbian army on the Drina division whose strength was 18,000 men and 118 cannon. The ridge was captured on 30 September 1918. S. Gavrilović

532. Unsigned. *JUBILEJ UČESNIKA U SARAJEVSkom ATENTATU* [The jubilee of the participants in the Sarajevo assassination]. *Politika* 1956 10 December. The article announces that Ljubića and Damjan Božić, two participants in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort in June 1914 in Sarajevo, have celebrated their second jubilee in Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

See also: 1: 668

533. Vercel, Roger. *FRANCHET D'ESPÈREY, VAINQUEUR DES BALKANS* [Franchet d'Espèrey, conqueror of the Balkans]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 678-688. Based largely on the author's memories and on d'Espèrey's notes, this well-illustrated article discusses d'Espèrey's role in World War I, especially the Balkan campaigns in the later stages of the war. R. C. Delk

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 389, 391

534. Burks, Ardath W. *ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSITION FROM HAN TO KEN: THE EXAMPLE OF OKAYAMA*. *Far Eastern Quarterly* 1956 15(3): 371-382. The first decade of the Meiji era, 1868-1878, was a period of great political experiment and change for the Japanese state. A serious problem was presented by the abolition of the feudal domains, han, and the establishment of modern prefectures, ken. This article is a survey of the changes in the administrative structure from the Bizen han to the Okayama ken from 1868 to 1877. This transition is characterized as "far more a Japanization of European influences than a westernization of Japan." H. J. Silverman

535. Gillion, K. L. (Australian National Univ.). *THE SOURCES OF INDIAN EMIGRATION TO FIJI*. *Population Studies* 1956 10(2): 139-157. Indian emigration from various parts of India to Fiji in the period from 1879 to 1916 is analyzed from documentary data. Three-quarters of the emigrants embarked from Calcutta and in the main were unaccompanied young men and women who came from the Northeastern United Provinces, and were a fair cross section of village castes. The recruitment system, religion, caste, age, sex and marital status are considered. Most emigrants went as indentured laborers who left India primarily because of economic but also because of social pressure, and intended to return. J. A. S. Grenville

536. Gol'dberg, D. I. *VOZNIKNOVENIE I PERYVI ETAP RABOCHEGO I SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO DVIZHENIIA V JAPONII* [The origin and first stage of the labor and socialist movement in Japan]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (8): 33-43. A descriptive account of the emergence of a labor movement in Japan (1872-1896) under the conditions of emerging capitalism and industrialization, followed by a brief account of the first groups which adopted socialist ideologies. As they were mainly petty bourgeois in character they followed utopian socialism, Russian populist doctrines, German ideas on state socialism, and Christian socialism. The article is based on published secondary material, mainly in Japanese. M. Raeff

537. Hasegawa, Noboru. *AIKOKU-KŌSHIN-SHA NO SEIKAKU* [The character of Aikoku-Kōshin-Sha]. *Rekishi Hyōron* 1956 (78): 1-36. The author describes the Aikoku-Kōshin-Sha, (1880-1884), a political association supporting the idea of a civil

administration in Aichi prefecture, and concentrates mainly on its organization and policy. This political association had ex-samurai, now becoming part of the municipal lower classes, as its leading social element, and a vast semi-proletariat consisting of small farmers and poor peasants as its main body. Though the ex-samurai controlled the movement, it nevertheless greatly influenced the farming people. This was because the latter had not yet developed an ideology of their own. But when the deflationary measures of 1883-1884 were under way, the semi-proletariat of the middle and lower farming people began to reject its ex-samurai leaders and attempted to take the leadership of the association into its own hands. Its former leaders then joined the Aichi Liberal Party, and a hostility grew between the two political groups, until Aikoku-Kōshin-Sha was forced to dissolve on the ground that it disturbed the public peace. Based on general materials such as Naitō-ke Bunsho, Suzuki-ke Bunsho, Aiki Nippō. K. Sugiyama

538. Koyama, Hiroya (Saitama Univ.). MEIJI ZENKI NI OKERU CHISO KEIGEN RON NO TENKAI [The development of the theory of the reduction of land tax during the earlier half of the Meiji era]. Shakai-Kagaku Kenkyū 1956 7(6): 1-52. The author considers the political opinion on how the problem of the reduction of the land tax has been dealt with since its revision in 1873. The theory held by the Liberals was characteristic of a transition period. They held that when the landownership by parasitic landlords was being established, the revision naturally gave priority to the landowning classes, and aimed at equalizing and greatly mitigating the burden of the land tax (i.e. that it was aimed at the establishment of modern landownership with priority given to direct producers) is criticized. The main source materials are Jiyū Shim bun, Dai-Nippon Teikoku Gikai Shi vol. 1, Kokumin no Tomo. K. Sugiyama

539. Matsuo, Sontai (Kyōto Univ.). KYŌTO CHIHŌ NO KOME-SŌDŌ [Rice riots in Kyōto and its neighborhood]. Jim-bungakuhō 1956 6: 115-146. The author describes the progress of the rice riots in Kyōto and its neighborhood in 1918. The rioters consisted of physical laborers, craftsmen, tradesmen and small farmers and peasants in farming villages. The common view that the riots were confined to laborers should be amended. Those attacked were rice retailers in towns, village headmen and rice dealers. The movement was not organized on class lines but was the work of regional bodies which sprang up spontaneously. Though the riots were no more than mere disturbances, they did have some effect. They were an event of historical importance which produced the necessary conditions for emancipating the masses. Source materials are Kyōto Chihō Saibansho Hanketsu and Kyōto-shi Tanaka-buraku Kuse-gun Kutsugawa-son Sōjō Hōkoku Yoshin Chōsho Sokō Chōshō Tsuzuri. K. Sugiyama

540. Morris, Morris David. THE PROBLEM OF THE PEASANT AGRICULTURIST IN MEIJI JAPAN, 1873-1885. Far Eastern Quarterly 1956 15(3): 357-370. Time has come for a serious re-evaluation of the economic history of the agricultural class in Japan in the early years following the Meiji Restoration in 1868. The author maintains that there are serious fallacies in the traditional interpretations of this period and presents statistical analyses which suggest new and contrary views. Thorough and detailed analyses of Japanese economic history from 1873 to 1885 are necessary, since the consequences of the Restoration were too complex for the national generalizations that historians have thus far made. H. J. Silverman

541. Nakamura, Katsunori (Faculty of Law, Keio Univ.). KINOSHITA NAOE NI OKERU KINDAI SHISO-NICHIRO SENSO ZENGO O CHŪSHIN TO SHITE-- [Modern thoughts in Naoe Kinoshita--chiefly in the period just before and after the Russo-Japanese War]. Hōgaku Kenkyū 1956 29(8): 876-900. The author discusses the works of Naoe Kinoshita (1869-1927), especially Kami Ningen Jiyū and Senso no Kage. He selects from among his many tenets his anti-war principles, his objection to the conventional view of the Japanese national constitution and his advocacy of a universal suffrage movement. His anti-war principles were based on Christian absolute pacifism. The critical, rational spirit behind this principle prompted him to attack the prevalent idea of Japanese nationality, with divine authority indisputably given to the Emperor. Consequently he was regarded as a dangerous character even by the contemporary socialists. He held that the only way to social reform was through acquiring suffrage for every Japanese man and woman over twenty years of age. K. Sugiyama

542. Raikov, A. V. NOVYE DANNYE O B. G. TILAKE [New data on B. G. Tilak]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 132-135. The author reports the existence in Russian archives of five articles by the Indian nationalist leader, Bala Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) written in 1908 for the Mahratta paper, Kesari. A brief summary of the major ideas contained in these articles is given. Mention is also made of notes contained in the dispatches of the Russian consul, Geikin, concerning the trial of Tilak and the agitation in Bombay after his sentencing. M. Raeff

543. Varg, Paul A. MISSIONARIES AND RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY. World Affairs Quarterly 1956 27 (2): 153-171. The Chinese recognized the rights of the missionaries only because of the superiority of Western naval and military power. This reliance on force led the Chinese to believe that the missionary was merely a part of Western imperialism. The educated classes in China were also afraid for their own power. The mandarin's claim to power lay in his knowledge of the Chinese classics and he did not wish to see this replaced by the Bible, scientific training and education. The American leaders, though they were less brazen than other Western statesmen, did realize the political value of the missionary, but in general this value was overestimated. After the Boxer rising a new era began; the missionary became apologetic about imperialism and soon took a firm stand supporting China. J. Erickson

Australia and NEW ZEALAND

544. Paszkowski, Lech. EMIGRANCI POLSKIEGO POCHODZENIA W AUSTRALII. MR. JULES-CZETWERTYNSKI [Emigrés of Polish origin in Australia: Mr. Jules-Czetwertyński]. Wiadomości 1957 12(10): 3. A study of Prince Stefan Juliusz Czetwertyński (born 1853) who joined the Turkish army in order to fight Russia and took part in the Battle of Plevna in 1877. He later emigrated to Australia, where he worked as teacher of French, first in the Jesuit college in Melbourne and later in his own school in New South Wales. A. F. Dynegas

545. Stevens, Norman D. LABOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1890-1916. Political Science 1956 8(2): 128-139. The third article in a series on New Zealand Labour politicians. Tables are included which analyze the general elections of 1902 and 1905 and the intervening by-elections. S. L. Speronis See also: 1: 3210, 2: 430

Canada

546. Eayrs, James. THE ROUND TABLE MOVEMENT IN CANADA, 1909-1920. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38 (1): 1-20. The article examines the organization and influence of the Round Table Movement in Canada from 1909 to 1920, and concludes that, contrary to the charges of its critics, its influence on government policy was slight. Based on the unpublished papers of Sir Edmund Walker and G. M. Wrong in the library of the University of Toronto; and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden and J. W. Dafoe in the Public Archives of Canada. Author

547. Saywell, John T. THE CROWN AND THE POLITICIANS: THE CANADIAN SUCCESSION QUESTION 1891-1896. Canadian Historical Review 1956 37(4): 309-337. The article examines the problem of leadership in the Conservative government following the death of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1891. It also examines the Governor-General's prerogative of choosing his Prime Minister, still on occasion a real responsibility, although the selection is usually automatic. Based on MSS in the Public Archives of Canada, particularly the family papers of Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General from 1893 to 1898. Author

548. Stacey, C. P. (Ed.). JOHN A. MACDONALD ON RAISING TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE, 1885. Canadian Historical Review 1957 38(1): 37-40. A document indicating that Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of Canada, had no objection to forces being raised in Canada for imperial expeditions, provided they were raised as units of the British army and not at Canadian expense. Author

549. Williams, A. M. CONSCRIPTION, 1917: A BRIEF FOR THE DEFENCE. *Canadian Historical Review* 1956 37 (4): 338-351. Personal papers of Canadian statesmen recently made available tend to discredit accepted ideas about conscription in Canada during World War I. Conscription was easily necessary and not merely a political maneuver; it achieved its purpose although not at the cost of national unity. The country was actually split on the problem of recruiting and enlistment. Author

Europe BALKANS and NEAR EAST

550. Amort, Čestmír. VELKÝ SYN BULHARSKÉHO LIDU [DIMITR BLAGOEV] [A great son of the Bulgarian people--Dimitr Blagoev]. *Slovenský Přehled* 1956 42(7): 219-221. Blagoev was one of the first organizers of socialism in Bulgaria. He was born in Bulgaria on 14 June 1856, and in the late 1870s went to Russia, where he studied law. He founded the first Bulgarian workers' journal and his work began to show results by 1903 with the organization of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, of which he was the first leader. He also became editor of Workers' Pages. J. Erickson

551. Chastukhin, I. N. KREST'IANSKOE DVIZHENIE V BOLGARII V 1899-1900 GG. I VOZNIKNOVENIE BOLGARSKOGO ZEMLEDEL'ČESKOGO NARODNOGO SOIUZA [The peasant movement in Bulgaria in 1899-1900 and the emergence of the Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 90-101. An account of the organization and activities of the Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union from 1897 to 1900. As a result of a serious agrarian crisis, the peasantry organized a movement independent of any existing party and of the workers in the cities. Such an attitude handicapped the Union politically. The agrarian revolts led by the Union failed to produce a true revolutionary peasant movement, though they succeeded in their limited goal of forcing the repeal of particularly burdensome legislation. Based on published Bulgarian materials. M. Raeff

552. Constantinescu-Iași, P. CU PRIVIRE LA LEGATURILE LUI GHEORGHI DIMITROV CU MISCAREA MUNCITOAREASCA DIN ROMÂNIA. 1912-1917 [On the relations of Gheorghe Dimitrov with the labor movement in Rumania. 1912-1917]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1955 8(4): 31-40. Dimitrov visited Rumania in 1912, on the occasion of the second Congress of the Rumanian Social Democratic Party, and again in 1915, during the second Balkan Socialist Conference. In 1912 he published in the Bulgarian newspaper *Rabotniceski Vestnik* (3-11 July) seven "letters from Bucharest" and as representative of the *tesnătach* group [Bulgarian revolutionary socialists], obtained the exclusion from the Balkan Conference of the Bulgarian moderate socialists. Finally the Rumanian newspaper, *Lupta*, published in its issue of 26 September 1915 a statement by Dimitrov protesting against mobilization and Bulgarian participation in the war. G. Ciorănescu

553. Hurezeanu, D. SITUATIA SOCIAL-ECONOMICA A TARANIMII INAINTE DE RASCOALA DIN 1907 [The social and economic situation of the peasantry before the insurrection of 1907]. *Studii. Revistă de Istorie* 1955 8(4): 41-66. In 1905, Rumania's agricultural situation was as follows: 5,385 state owners (whose holdings varied in size between 100 and 1,000 hectares) possessed 3,810,302 hectares (48.54 per cent of the whole arable land), whereas 920,831 peasant families owned 3,153,641 hectares (40.6 per cent); 5,196 bailiffs had rented 2,967,437 hectares, i. e. 58 per cent of the properties varying between 50 and 5,000 hectares. The lease system was more frequent in Moldavia (69.3 per cent of all land contracts) whereas the tithe system was widely prevalent in Wallachia and Oltenia (respectively 89.9 per cent and 90.4 per cent). The average revenue of a farm up to 10 hectares did not exceed 20 lei, and of a farm between 10-30 hectares, 560 lei. The author concludes by asserting that the feudal type of exploitation predominated over the capitalistic type. G. Ciorănescu

554. Istorijač [Historian]. IZ ŽIVOTA I RADA SVETOZARA A MARKOVIĆA [From the life and work of Svetozar Marković]. *Republika* 1956 16 October. The Serbian radical socialist leader's discussions with Blaznavac and Jovan Ristić in the 1870s were conducted solely for the purpose of organizing nationalist uprisings in Herzegovina and other Serbian lands under Turkish rule. His attempts to promote a coalition of all Serbian pro-

gressive parties were made for the same purpose and on the strict understanding that each party would otherwise remain free to advocate its own political views. Based on Marković's letters to his brother Jevrem. S. Gavrilović

555. K. A. (Dr.). PERA TODOROVIĆ. *Republika* 1956 7 August. A history of the life and work of Todorović (1852-1907), the dissident leader of the Serbian Radical Party, based on a monograph published by Velizar Ninčić (Belgrade, 1956). S. Gavrilović

556. Kostić, Milan. DJAČKE DRUŽINE U BEOGRADSKIM GIMNAZIJAMA DO PRVOG SVETSKOG RATA [Student societies in the Belgrade secondary schools up to the First World War]. *Republika* 1956 24 July, 31 July, 7 August. A series of three articles giving a detailed account of these societies. On several occasions some of them were outlawed because of their involvement in political activities. The articles quote the case of the society "Srpska Nada" [Serbian Hope] which was outlawed from 1871 to 1879. S. Gavrilović

557. Roca, S. DALMATINSKI SOKOLI U BEOGRADU [Dalmatian sokols in Belgrade]. *Republika* 1956 28 August. The author and seven other Dalmatians who visited Serbia after the 1906 Zagreb rally of sokols of all Slav countries were greatly impressed by Serbia's strong sense of Yugoslav unity and brotherhood. Sokols are a patriotic athletic organization founded on the idea of Slav solidarity. S. Gavrilović

558. S. J. MOKRANJČEV CARIGRADSKI TRIUMF [Mokranjac's Constantinople triumph]. *Republika* 1956 14 August. A detailed description of the reception accorded to the noted Serbian choral conductor and composer by Sultan Abdul Hamid and his court in 1895. The description is based on Dragomir Brzak's publication *S Avale do Bosfora* [From Avaia to the Bosphorus] (Belgrade, 1907), and includes materials on the social conditions in Constantinople at the end of the 19th century. S. Gavrilović

559. Senkevich, I. G. NATSIONAL-NO-OSVOBODITEL'NOE DVIZHENIE ALBANSKOGO NARODA V NACHALE XX Veka [The movement of national liberation of the Albanian people at the beginning of the 20th century]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 48-57. A general account of the activities of nationalist leaders and émigré organizations on behalf of Albanian independence during the two decades before 1908. M. Raeff

560. T. M. GODIŠNJICA ILENDENSKOG USTANKA [The anniversary of the St. Elias Day uprisings]. *Republika* 1956 7 August. The first St. Elias Day uprisings in the history of the Macedonian people took place on 2 August 1903 when the "Kruševča Republic" was prematurely created. It was crushed shortly afterwards by Bahtirlar Pasha's army. The second St. Elias Day uprisings took place on 2 August 1944 when the Macedonian Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council proclaimed the present Republic of Macedonia as an equal member of the Yugoslav federation of states. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

561. Albertini, Rudolf von. DIE DISKUSSION UM DIE FRANZÖSISCHE STEUERREFORM 1907-1909 [The discussion of the French tax reform, 1907-1909]. *Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte* 1955 13: 183-201. The author views the political parties of the Third French Republic and assesses the vitality of the Republic itself through an examination of the background, character, discussion and ultimate passage of the tax reform bill which Joseph Caillaux, Clemenceau's Finance Minister, introduced in 1907. This proposal of a progressive income tax, already adopted by other countries, followed the elections of 1906, in which most of the candidates had supported such a tax. Yet, in the final issue, many Radicals voted against the measure, though the idea had been a part of the Radical program since 1869. The remaining Radicals, plus a solid phalanx of Socialists, passed the bill in the Chamber in 1909. Other parties vigorously opposed the proposed tax reform, using the standard arguments that it would cause a flight of capital from France, stifle private enterprise, encourage falsification of tax returns and constitute too great an invasion of personal rights by the state. It was the right wing parties which now appealed to the spirit of 1789, against the proposed encroachment upon bourgeois "liberty." The stiff re-

sistance in the Senate was overcome only in 1913 and the author contends that the bill was passed then only because of the danger of war. He concludes that France, though politically democratic, remained socially conservative, and thus in the tax debate exposed one of her most serious 20th-century weaknesses.

J. L. Snell

562. Al'perovich, M. S. O DEIATEL'NOSTI AMERIKANSKOI DIPLOMATII VO FRANTSII V 1870-1871 GODAKH [Concerning the activities of American diplomacy in France 1870-1871]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (7): 110-115. Using the published memoirs and dispatches of the American Minister to Paris, E. B. Washburne, the author describes the treacherous role played by the U. S. diplomatic mission during the Paris Commune. While Washburne posed as the friend of democracy and of France, he used his diplomatic status to engage in espionage for the Versailles régime, to promote the interests of Prussia and to bring about the downfall and repression of the Commune. M. Raeff

563. Chatelain, Abel. LE FICHIER ELECTORAL [The election rolls]. *Annales. Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(2): 205-212. The centralized voting list established in 1946 has made a more accurate analysis of interregional migration possible in France. A description of migration trends, active and stagnant zones, type and age of migrants and attraction of urban regions is given and demographic maps on population gains by departments for 1911 and 1949 to 1953 are included. Carla Rich

564. de la Croix, Robert. L'ETRANGE RESURRECTION DU "FRIGORIFIQUE" [The strange resurrection of the *Frigorifique*]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 689-693. The story of the two collisions between the French refrigerator ship, *Frigorifique*, and the British cargo ship, *Rumney*, near the mouth of the Seine on 19 March 1884. The *Frigorifique*, rammed by the *Rumney*, was left to sink; its crew was saved by the British ship. The derelict remained afloat and continued through the fog to ram and sink the *Rumney* as their courses crossed again. R. C. Delk

565. Dominique, Pierre. L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS [The Dreyfus affair]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(76): 435-444 and (77): 571-581. The case of Alfred Dreyfus is traced from its origins in September 1894 to its close in July 1906. Running through the account are allusions to military pride and corruption, political differences, anti-Semitism, the French press and the many personalities (Henry, Sandherr, Weil, Esterhazy, Picquart, Zola, Clemenceau and others) involved in the affair. Based largely on Maurice Paléologue's account of the Dreyfus affair. R. C. Delk

566. Doria, Giulio. ANCORA SULL'AFFARE DREYFUS: CI FU UN TERZO UOMO? [More on the Dreyfus Affair: was there a third man?]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(8/9): 1486-1506. The author comments on a recent posthumously published book of Maurice Paléologue, *Journal de l'Affaire Dreyfus* (Paris: Plon, 1955), in which the French diplomat conjectured that in addition to Major Walsin Esterhazy and Maurice Weil there was a mysterious third party who must share responsibility for falsely charging Dreyfus. Doria concludes that, at least up to the present time, there is no evidence to support such a thesis. C. F. Delzell

567. Harbert, André. LE BANQUET DES MAIRES DU 22 SEPTEMBRE 1900 [The mayors' banquet of 22 September 1900]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 743-748. An account of a banquet held for the mayors of France (22,695 attended) at the time of the Paris Exposition with a view to gaining popular support for the government under President Emile Loubet. R. C. Delk

568. Nolhac, Pierre de (French Academy). QUAND LES SOUVERAINS VISITENT VERSAILLES [When sovereigns visit Versailles]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(115): 537-542. The article recalls the visits made by several kings and queens to the palace of Versailles. The visit of Czar Nicholas II in 1896 was the first of a series in which the author guided the royal visitors. Edward VII and George V of England, Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, the King and Queen of Norway in 1907, the Queen of Holland and Alfonso XIII of Spain were other royal visitors he conducted. H. Monteagle

569. Planté, Louis. L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA MORALE A L'ECOLE PRIMAIRE [The teaching of morality in primary

schools]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1957 (145): 44-56. A history of the phrase "duties toward God" which appeared in the decree signed by Jules Ferry on 27 July 1882, but which had not appeared in the previous law of 28 March 1882. In subsequent legislation on the teaching of morality in the primary schools, this phrase has been wilfully eliminated in quotations from the decree of July 1882. Carla Rich

570. Régis, Roger. AUDACE ET JUS DE CITRON [Boldness and lemon juice]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(115): 601-604. Captain Lux, an agent of the French secret service, was arrested in Germany in December 1910 and sentenced to six years imprisonment. He succeeded in writing letters with lemon juice, visible only when heated, and in gaining help which enabled him to escape and get back to France. H. Monteagle

GERMANY

See also: 419, 570

571. Bourgois-Macé, Andrée. SEBASTIEN KNEIPP LE "ROI DES EAUX" [Sebastian Kneipp, "King of the Waters"]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 175-178. A discussion of the life and work of Abbé Sebastian Kneipp (1821-1897), a German priest of humble origin who became one of the most famous practitioners of the water cure in Europe. R. C. Delk

572. Brjulin, Vladimir (Zhdanov Univ., Leningrad). DIE GROSSE SOZIALISTISCHE OKTOBERREVOLUTION IN RUSSLAND UND DIE DEUTSCHE ARBEITERBEWEGUNG IN DEN JAHREN 1917-1918 [The great Socialist October Revolution in Russia and the German labor movement from 1917 to 1918]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1954/55 4(6): 715-727. The Russian October Revolution of 1917 had its greatest impact in Germany because of the pre-1914 evolution of the German working classes towards socialism and their receptiveness to revolutionary doctrines. Revolutionary socialism, however, shifted its center of gravity from the German to the Russian working classes. The Spartacus group was Germany's only political party which applauded the overthrow of the Czarist regime and the establishment of Bolshevism, an upheaval which inspired the rise of the German Communist Party, brought solidarity between the working classes of Germany and the Soviet Union and shattered the efforts of the German imperial militarists to continue the war. The German occupation troops in the Ukraine defied their leaders after the Brest-Litovsk treaty and pressed for the establishment of a Communist regime in Germany. Their defiance spread also to their comrades on the Western front and hastened the Allied victory. The revolutionary soldiers' and workers' councils in Germany during the November Revolution of 1918 were modeled on those of the Russian Revolution and assured to Soviet revolutionary socialism a lasting influence in Germany. R. Mueller

573. Chojnicki, Władysław. WYCHODZCY MAZURSCY W ZACHODNICH NIEMCZACH PRZED I WOJNĄ ŚWIATOWĄ [Masurian emigrants in Western Germany prior to World War I]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12 (7/8): 310-339. At the end of the 19th century the Masurian emigration from East Prussia shifted from neighboring districts to the quickly developing industrial and mining areas of Westphalia and the Rhineland. It is estimated that in 1914, out of half a million Masurians, 34 per cent were in Western Germany. The article gives a picture of the cultural, political and religious life of the Masurian emigrants. The Masurian associations were constantly exposed to Germanization. Since the pastors of the Evangelical Church were a Germanizing influence, a wide sectarian movement developed under Polish-speaking preachers. In politics the Masurians supported the Social Democrats. E. Boba

574. Cieślak, Tadeusz. STATYSTYKA RUCHU SOCJAL-DEMOKRATYCZNEGO NA ZIEMIACH POMORSKICH W LATACH 1890-1917 [Statistical data on the Social Democratic movement in Pomerania 1890-1917]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12 (3/4): 362-370. Details on the number of party organizations, membership, voting strength and participation of Pomeranian delegates in all-German Party congresses, presented on the basis of the published reports of annual Social Democratic Party congresses between 1890 and 1917. Poles played a considerable role in those congresses. E. Boba

575. Dör, Margarete. DEUTSCHE VERFASSUNGSGECHICHTE IM ZEITALTER BISMARCKS [German constitutional history in the age of Bismarck]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(11): 667-680. A critical analysis of Bismarck's domestic policy and attitude toward the German constitution, with quotations from the leading historical interpretations of it. It is presented in the form of three lectures for German high schools. F. B. M. Hollyday

576. Frauendienst, Werner (Institute for European History, Mainz). SOZIALPOLITIK BISMARCKS - UND HEUTE [Bismarck's social policy - and today]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 4(7): 728-734. The author reproduces most of a hitherto unknown official document; a confidential circular dated 13 March 1879 from Bismarck to the Prussian envoys at German courts. The copy is from the original hand-corrected draft. Bismarck in the circular justified repressive measures against Socialists in grounds of security but stressed the need to eliminate, by social and economic reform, the ground on which socialism could thrive. He referred scornfully to the lack of practical sense in the Reichstag. His tactics clearly were to destroy liberalism by his conservative state socialism, to weaken the political parties and to win popular support directly for the government. Frauendienst concludes that present-day social policy in Germany must be based on genuine belief in social justice. L. Hertzman

577. Fricke, Dieter. DER RUHRBERGARBEITERSTREIK 1905 [The Ruhr miners' strike of 1905]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität* 1955/56 5(1): 99-12. The strike of the miners in the Ruhr in January and February 1905 was the biggest in the history of the German working class up to that time. It is of special significance because it occurred in the center of the German imperialist spirit and because of the total unity of the miners in support of the strike. Due to the domestic and foreign situation, the Prussian government was not in a position to suppress the strike and thus made minor concessions to the workers. These were accepted by the rightist union leaders who thereby betrayed the interests of the miners. Summary of a dissertation. H. Reed

578. Krabusch, Hans (Univ. of Heidelberg). DIE VORGESCHICHTE DES FRAUENSTUDIUMS AN DER UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG [The pre-history of the study by women at the University of Heidelberg]. *Rupertus-Carola* 1956 8(19): 135-139. Based mainly on the archives of the University, the article describes how the University of Heidelberg, after first owing women to attend certain lectures in 1869, forbade them to attend any after 1873, because of the "Russian flood" of women students from St. Petersburg. A lowering of academic standards was feared if women were allowed to continue. In 1900 the first women students were allowed to work for their degrees at Heidelberg. A. Dittmann

579. Stern, Leo. ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DER GRÜNDUNG DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN PARTEI DEUTSCHLANDS [Concerning the antecedents of the founding of the German Communist Party]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg* 1954/55 4(1): 11-27. A description of the founding of the Spartacus movement and its subsequent quarrels with other left-wing political parties prior to and during the first World War. The author indicts the German socialists for their acquiescence to the pro-war coalition after 1914 and praises the Communists' steadfast opposition to German war efforts. He describes extensively the effects of the Russian October Revolution in 1917 in Germany and how they accelerated the growth of the German Communist Party, and gives unstinted praise to Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin. R. Mueller

580. Unsigned. DOCUMENTS POUR LE 60ÈME ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA MORT DE F. ENGELS (5 AOUT 1895) [Documents on the 60th anniversary of the death of F. Engels (5 August 1895)]. *Pensée* 1955 (63): 116-118. On 23 September 1953, in the Concordia Hall in Berlin, a solemn reception was given to Engels by the German Social Democrats. Wilhelm Liebknecht delivered an address, which was published later in *Worwärts* (26 September 1893). The speech is printed here in French version. J. Erickson

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 427, 429, 430, 431

581. Aronsfeld, C. C. JEWISH ENEMY ALIENS IN ENGLAND DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. *Jewish Social*

Studies

1956 18(4): 275-283. A summary of the attacks on British subjects of German-Jewish origin during World War I with an analysis of these subjects' attitudes and activities, and their reactions to criticism. The author stresses and explains their wide-spread neutralism. A. B. Rollins

582. Bealey, Frank. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE LABOUR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1906. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1956 29(80): 261-274. The author reproduces and comments on documents from the papers (in the British Museum) of Herbert Gladstone, Liberal Chief Whip. He describes the electoral arrangement by which the Liberals, apprehensive of the Conservative trend in urban constituencies, assisted the Labour Party in winning seats in the House of Commons. The negotiations were conducted in secrecy in order not to alienate militant Socialists or Conservative working men, neither of whom relished co-operation with Liberals. In the election of 1906 Labour candidates won 30 seats, 24 of which the Liberals had yielded by not contesting them. P. H. Hardacre

583. Hall, A. R. A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH CAPITAL MARKET AS A SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR HOME INVESTMENT BEFORE 1914. *Economica* 1957 24(93): 59-66. A modification of the view that the English capital market was an unimportant source of funds for British industry, and that the machinery of the market for the supply of new funds was inadequate. H. Pollins

584. Hughes, Edward (Univ. of Durham). SIR ERSKINE MAY'S VIEWS ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IN 1882. *Public Administration* 1956 34(4): 419-424. The memorandum on parliamentary procedure, prepared by Sir Erskine May, the eminent Clerk of the House of Commons, for the cabinet in 1882, is reproduced in full together with a short commentary. May's memorandum served as a background to the discussions which resulted in revolutionary changes of parliamentary procedure in 1882. J. A. S. Grenville

585. James, Robert Rhodes (Assistant Clerk in the House of Commons). CHARLES STEWART PARNELL 1846-1891. *History Today* 1957 7(1): 11-17. A brief biographical sketch of the Irish Nationalist leader. W. M. Simon

586. Smith, R. THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INCREASING FOREIGN COMPETITION TO LANCASHIRE COTTON TEXTILES. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester* 1956 38(2): 507-534. The author discusses how far the increasing foreign competition to the Lancashire cotton textile trade during the last quarter of the 19th century significantly led to an alteration of the "Manchester" support for free trading principles and to appeals to the British government for assistance in dealing with those countries raising protectionist tariffs against Lancashire cottons. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, an especially powerful cotton trade organization, concerned itself with these problems, and the MSS minutes of the private meetings of the Chamber make it possible to reconstruct what Lancashire businessmen officially proposed. Though an important minority group urged a return to protection, the majority of Lancashire producers continued to support a free trade policy. J. A. S. Grenville

587. Wilder, Jan Antoni. ECHA REWOLUCJI 1905 ROKU W ANGLII [Impact of the 1905 revolution on England]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 37-67. The author analyzes the influence of the Russian revolution of 1905 on English foreign and domestic policy. He describes the development of labor organizations and workers' parliamentary representation and concludes that the indignation of workers at the ruthless crushing of resistance in Russia speeded the radicalization of workers' parties in England. In foreign policy the pro-Czarist attitude of the capitalist groups and the government was actuuated by the wish to maintain Russia as a counter-balance to Germany in world politics and by a fear that the Russian revolution, if successful, would spread all over Europe. A. F. Dynas

HABSBURG EMPIRE

588. Baumont, Maurice (Univ. of Paris). HITLER A VIENNE [Hitler in Vienna]. *Revue de Paris* 1956 63(10): 53-72. A detailed study, based on the most recent published works, of Hitler's stay in Vienna between his nineteenth and twenty fourth year, (1908-1913). This period of his life is still

very obscure and the scanty information in *Mein Kampf* cannot be followed closely. It remains clear, however, that these five years saw the birth of Hitler's raving anti-Semitism, his racial idea and his illusion of belonging to a superior race.

H. Monteagle

589. Habel, Fritz Peter. FRAGMENTS ON MASARYK'S POLITICAL YOUTH. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1955 3(4): 10-11. For an understanding of the real origins of Czechoslovakia, the author recommends a perusal of "dusty pamphlets." He charges T. G. Masaryk, when a member of the Austrian parliament, with selling secret documents of the Habsburg monarchy, thus committing an act of espionage. Masaryk was initially a monarchist, hoping that a Danish prince would head an autonomous Bohemia. Later, in England, his thinking became broader. He hoped to extend Czech rule over the Sudeten Germans. Masaryk plotted with Russian Communists to advance his plans for Czechoslovakia. J. J. Karch

590. Jelovac, Vuk. NEOBELODANJENI DOGADJAJ [Un-disclosed event]. *Republika* 1956 16 October. A description of an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Archduke Francis Ferdinand on 14 August 1910 during Austrian army maneuvers near Mährisch Ostrau. The attempt was made by three Bosnian recruits; Sergeant N. Stančić, Sergeant N. Nogo and Corporal Pero Golić. The shot was fired by Golić. The author's information is derived from three unnamed Bosnians from Banja Luka, one of whom participated in the Mährisch Ostrau maneuvers. S. Gavrilović

591. Kispling, Rudolf. ERZHERZOG FRANZ FERDINANDS PLÄNE FÜR DEN UMBAU DER DONAUMONARCHIE [Archduke Francis Ferdinand's plans for the reconstruction of the Danubian monarchy]. *Neues Abendland* 1956 11(4): 362-367. A biographer of Francis Ferdinand presents a review of the Archduke's pre-1914 plans for the reform of Austria-Hungary. Francis Ferdinand came to hate the Magyars and had little sympathy for the Poles or the Czechs. He was chiefly interested in satisfying the demands of the tiny minority groups which lacked the power to pose threats to the Habsburg monarchy and he especially favored the Croatians. Francis Ferdinand's proposals were desirable and practical and they still have lessons for the politicians who are preoccupied with the question of European integration. J. L. Snell

592. Ouroussoff, Prince. UNE VERSION INEDITÉE DU DRAME DE MAYERLING [An unpublished version of the drama of Mayerling]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(76): 485-486. Archduke Rudolf and Baroness Veczera had supper at Mayerling with Count Hoyos and Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg. Detecting the Baroness and the Count crossing ankles under the table, Rudolf dragged her from her chair and strangled her. Hoyos killed Rudolf in attempting to save the Baroness. This episode was passed off as suicide, and an attempt to publicize it later was skillfully handled by M. Lozé, prefect of the Paris police, who was later rewarded with the ambassadorship to Vienna. Based on Ouroussoff's notes on conversations with M. Bouret, French Ambassador to Belgium. R. C. Delk

593. Podgórska, Eugenia. POCZĄTKI ZAWODOWEGO RUCHU NAUCZYCIELSTWA LUDOWEGO W GALICJI I CZASOPISMO "SZKOLNICTWO" [The beginnings of trade unionism among elementary school teachers in Galicia and periodical "schools"]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 265-291. The author describes the beginning of the teachers' trade union movement, starting with the opposition of elementary school teachers to the "Towarzystwo Pedagogiczne" [Pedagogical Society], first noticeable in 1886. She underlines the impact of the periodical, *Szkolnictwo Ludowe* [Elementary Schools] which led to the creation of a local association, "Towarzystwo Nauczycieli Ludowych" [Society of Elementary School Teachers] in Nowy Sącz in 1896. The activities of this society, its popular tendencies and its contacts with the Peasant Party politicians are described in detail. The article concludes with the formation of "Krajowy Związek Nauczycielstwa Ludowego" [National (i.e. Galician) Association of Elementary School Teachers] in 1906. Part of a larger work. A. F. Dugnas

594. Urban, Zdenek. NEZNÁMY DOPIS ALOISE JIRÁSKA V SOFIJSKÉM ARCHIYU [An unknown letter of Alois Jirasek in the Sofia archives]. *Ceská Literatura* 1956 4(3): 264. A short letter (dated 1894) from Alois Jirasek to Josef Smaha. It is a personal letter and is introduced by a brief editorial note on Jirasek's Bulgarian contacts. J. Erickson

POLAND

See also: 445, 447, 544, 593

595. Bogusławski, Aleksander. WSPOMNIENIA O 1905 ROKU [Reminiscences of the year 1905]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 225-251. A peasant's reminiscences of his school years and of his membership of the secret National Democratic youth organization "Zet." He describes the school strike in Piotrków, which was part of the struggle for the Polonization of schools in the Congress Kingdom and the distribution of illegal leaflets amongst the peasants as well as his consequent imprisonment. He also discusses action designed to Polonize village offices, and the political attitude of peasants in Piotrków area. A. F. Dugnas
See also: 599, 613

596. Brodowska, Helena. RUCH CHLOPSKI W ŁÓDZKIM OKRĘGU PRZEMYSŁOWYM W LATACH REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 [The peasants' movement in the Łódź industrial region during the revolution of 1905-1907]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 95-115. The author describes the peasants' struggle against landowners during the revolutionary period. On the estates themselves it took the form of a strike of agricultural workers and in the villages it was characterized mainly by the cutting of wood from the estate forests and the grazing of cattle on the estate meadows. The peasants' action was part of the long struggle for the settlement of "servitudes" (peasants' forest and cattle grazing rights) dating from early times and left unsettled by the Emancipation of Peasants Act. Their struggle for the Polonization of village offices and schools is described and the impact of the actions of industrial workers on their attitude is discussed. A. F. Dugnas

597. Czapczyński, Tadeusz. ROK 1905 A TWÓRCZOŚĆ MARII KONOPNICKIEJ [The year 1905 and the writings of Maria Konopnicka]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 252-264. By analyzing the correspondence and literary works of Konopnicka, the author shows that the revolutionary activities of 1905 and their repression made a profound impression on the famous poetess. She maintained, however, a non-political attitude towards the victims of the revolution. She assigned funds at her disposal to the help of poor workers' families but distributed them through institutions of various political creeds. A. F. Dugnas

598. Daniszewski, Tadeusz. GŁÓWNE ZAGADNIENIA REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 NA ZIEMIACH POLSKICH [The main problems of the 1905-1907 revolution with reference to Polish land]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 12-34. A short discussion of problems of the revolution most important from the Marxist-Leninist standpoint. Based on printed materials only. A. F. Dugnas

599. Dutkiewicz, Józef. STRAJK SZKOLNY 1905 NA TERENIE ŁÓDZKIEGO OKRĘGU PRZEMYSŁOWEGO [The school strike of 1905 in the Łódź industrial region]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 116-139. A detailed description of the strike of 1905 in the schools of Łódź, Piotrków and neighboring towns. The strike in Łódź was a part of the general trend in the whole Congress Kingdom and forced the government to issue licenses for Polish private schools. These new Polish schools and educational courses which were established in Łódź are also described. A. F. Dugnas
See also: 595, 613

600. Grossfeld, Leon. WPLYW REWOLUCJI LUTOWEJ NA KRÓLESTWO W ŚWIETLE ŚWIADECTW AUSTRIACKICH [Impact of the February revolution on the Congress Kingdom as reflected in Austrian reports]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 381-394. The author examines the reports of Austrian diplomats from Warsaw and Lublin which show the impact of the Russian revolution of February 1917 on Poland, and reveal the great concern of the Austrian authorities. Based on papers from the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna. A. F. Dugnas

601. Kalabiński, Stanisław. UWAGI O NIEKTÓRYCH TEZACH REFERATU P. KORCZ I H. KATZA ORAZ O UJĘCIU PROBLEMU PRZEZ H. BRODOWSKĄ [Remarks concerning some theses of the paper of P. Korcz and H. Katz and on the approach to the problem by H. Brodowska]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1955 6: 207-208. Critical remarks on the papers by Korcz and Katz, and Helena Brodowska, regarding the attitude of various social classes to

revolution of 1905-1907. A. F. Dygna

also: 596, 606

602. Kancewicz, Jan. KRYSTALIZOWANIE SIE LEWICO-EGO NURTU W PPS W TOKU REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 ROKU [The process of crystallization of the leftist trend in the Polish Socialist Party in the course of the revolution of 1905-1907]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 157-192. The basic differences between the "old" or "rightist-nationalistic, lsudzki" leadership of the Socialist Party and the group of the "young" were over two issues; the attitude to the Russian revolution and the question of co-operation with it; and the attitude to the Polish masses and to the methods to be used in their struggle (strikes, political and economic, demonstrations, mass meetings). The author analyzes the resolutions adopted at the tenth, eighth and ninth Party Congresses (March 1905 - November 1906), as well as other Party enunciations, to show the growing conflict, and in many cases to point out the lack of consistency in the attitude of the "young." The tension and differences of opinion grew, culminating in the formal split at the ninth Party Congress into the two Polish Socialist Parties--the evolutionary Fraction and the Left Wing. The problem of whether to demand full independence or merely autonomy for Poland, and the relations between the Socialists and the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania also receive attention. A. F. Dygna

603. Karwacki, Włodzisław Lech. KSZTAŁTOWANIE SIE DZIAŁALNOŚCI PPS-LEWICY W CZASIE REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. W ŁODZI [Formation and activities of the Polish Socialist Party-Left Wing during the revolution of 1905-1907 in Łódź]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 148-156. A description of the splitting of the Polish Socialist Party into the Left Wing and the Revolutionary Fraction, as took place in the city of Łódź. The author stresses that the evolutionary Fraction, nationalistic and reluctant to co-operate with Russian revolutionaries, made a secret alliance after the reach with the National Democracy, while the Left Wing, under the leadership of "young" Łódź leaders, actively co-operated with the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania, growing closer to its political program. A. F. Dygna

604. Katz, Henryk, and Paweł Korzec. PODSUMOWANIE YSKUSKI [The summing-up of the discussion]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 217-220. A report on the discussion on the papers read at the conference devoted to the fiftieth anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution in Łódź. A. F. Dygna

605. Kormanowa, Zanna. Z PRAC WARSZAWSKIEGO ESPOŁU KOMISJI WYDAWNICW ZRÓDŁOWYCH DO HISTORII KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ W POLSCE [On the works of the Warsaw team of the Commission for the Publication of Sources Relating to the History of the Working Classes in Poland]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 299-315. A summary of the sources so far examined, and an essay on the Warsaw working classes, as reflected in the Warsaw press in the second half of the 19th century. A. F. Dygna

606. Korzec, Paweł, and Henryk Katz. MIEJSCE I ROLA ŁÓDZKIEJ KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ W REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 OKU [The position and role of the Łódź working classes in the 1905-1907 revolution]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 35-94. The authors concentrate on two problems. They describe the general political, social and economic conditions in the Łódź region, giving a short analysis of the structure of big industry, the working man's standard of living and an account of the development of the Social Democracy (SDKPiL) of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania. Secondly, they describe workers' revolutionary activities, starting with the general strike, which in Łódź began on 26 January 1905. Through it, the role played by SDKPiL, as well as by the "youngs" of the Polish Socialist Party, is stressed. The impact of workers' parties (SDKPiL, Polish Socialist Party, National Workers' Association) on the workers of Łódź is also analyzed. A detailed description of the struggle of workers against the 1906-1907 lockout in Łódź factories is also given. A. F. Dygna
see also: 596, 601

607. Kubiak, A., and I. Szajn. MATERIAŁY DO RUCHU REWOLUCYJNEGO 1905 R. [Materials relating to the revolutionary movement of 1905]. Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1956 (19/20): 137-160. Items of information have been taken from two 1905 magazines, which were

published in Yiddish, Der Frajnd and Der Weg. Both of these were progressive papers. Extracts from them relate to general Polish affairs, the peasant movements, revolutionary movements in the army and the struggles among the students. J. Erickson

608. Lipiec, Wanda. ZAGADNIENIE REPERTUARU SCENY ŁÓDZKIEJ PO REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 [The problem of the repertory of the Łódź theaters after the revolution of 1905-1907]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 209-213. An analysis of the repertory of the Teatr Polski [Polish Theater] and Teatr Popularny [Popular Theater]. The author stresses the fact that after the revolution plays by Polish romantics were produced and that this was not possible previously. After 1907 there appeared also a new, wide circle of theater-goers. A. F. Dygna

609. Molenda, Jan. W SPRAWIE WALKI PARTYZANCKIEJ W REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [On guerrilla warfare in the Polish Kingdom during the 1905-1907 revolution]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 193-199. An account of the armed struggle on the barricades in June 1905 in Warsaw, which was inspired by similar actions in Łódź, and details on the guerrilla warfare in the countryside around the capital. Based on records from the Central Archives of Old Records in Warsaw. A. F. Dygna

610. Pietrzak-Pawlowska, Irena. Z DZIEJÓW MONOPOLIZACJI GÓRNICTWA I HUTNICTWA W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM (ZJAZDY PRZEMYSŁOWCÓW GÓRNICZYCH W LATACH 1883-1914) [From the history of the monopolization of the mining and smelting industry in the Polish Kingdom; conferences of mining industrialists between 1883 and 1914]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 341-367. The author describes the state and development of Polish heavy industry during this period, as revealed in the published minutes of the conferences. She shows the connections with Russian heavy industry and markets and their influences on Polish industry and the formation of the first cartels in Polish heavy industry and mining. A. F. Dygna

611. Rola, Henryk. WPŁYW WALKI ZBROJNEJ ROBOTNIKÓW ŁÓDZI NA WYSTĄPIENIA CZĘSTOCHOWSKIEJ KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ [The influence of the armed struggle of the Łódź workers on the activities of working classes in Częstochowa]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 205-206. A description of the general strike in Częstochowa at the end of June 1905. A. F. Dygna

612. Składowski, Sławoj (General, former Prime Minister of Poland). NA PAWIĄKU [In Pawiak]. Wiadomości 1956 11 (52/53): 23. Further recollections of the author's socialist activities. He describes his term in the Warsaw prison, Pawiak, after his arrest by Russian police in connection with the Grzybowski Square demonstrations of 1904. A. F. Dygna
See also: 2: 1487

613. Szustrowa, Jadwiga. UWAGI DO DZIEJÓW STRAJKU SZKOLNEGO W ŁODZI [Some remarks on the school strike in Łódź]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 214-216. Personal recollections of a participant in the school strike of 1905. A. F. Dygna
See also: 595, 599

614. Tomczak, Andrzej. WYSTAWA "REWOLUCJA 1905-1907 R. W ŁODZI I OKREGU" W MUZEUM SZTUKI W ŁODZI [The revolution of 1905-1907 in Łódź city and region; an exhibition in the Art Museum of Łódź]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 221-224. A room by room description of the exhibition, which mainly consists of documents and other archival materials. A. F. Dygna

615. Tych, Feliks. SDKPiL WOBEC CZERWCOWEGO POWSTANIA ZBROJNEGO W ŁODZI [The attitude of the Social Democracy of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania toward the June insurrection in Łódź]. Przeglad Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 140-147. The author challenges the widespread belief that the SDKPiL considered the general strike the furthest extreme to which the proletariat should go in its struggle. He stresses that the armed uprising of the Łódź workers (June 1905) got full support and recognition from the SDKPiL. But although the Social Democracy accepted the principle of armed struggle of workers against the Russian government, and saw that only such a revolution could bring about the

fall of the existing government, it underestimated the need of organizing workers for such action. A. F. Dygna

616. Żurawicka, Janina. LUD W IDEOLOGII "GŁOSU" [The people in the ideology of Głos]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 316-340. An analysis of the attitude of the weekly Głos [Voice] (1886-1900) to the problem of the peasantry. Głos started from the positivist standpoint which was soon to become the platform of the National Democratic Party. Right from the beginning it defended the interests of the peasants, subordinating to them the interests of all other classes. This was the logical outcome of Głos's conception of the peasantry as the core of the nation. A. F. Dygna

617. Żychowicki, Marian. REWOLUCJA 1905-1907 R. W HISTORIOGRAFIIL BURŻUAZYJNEJ [The revolution of 1905-1907 in bourgeois historiography]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1955 6: 200-204. An analysis of two pre-war books, Zarys Dziejów Polskiej Partii Socjalistycznej [Outline of the history of the Polish Socialist Party] (Warsaw) by Leon Wasilewski, and Józef Piłsudski 1901-1908: W ogniu rewolucji [Joseph Piłsudski 1901-1908: In the flame of revolution] (Warsaw, 1935) by Władysław Pobóg-Malinowski. Bourgeois historians have tried to minimize the role played by the Social Democracy in the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania and have stressed the role played by the Polish Socialist Party. But they were not able to hide the split in the latter and the strife between its left and right wings. A. F. Dygna

RUSSIA

See also: 457, 572, 587, 600, 679, 757

618. Akopian, G. S. PEREPISKA V. I. LENINA I S. G. SHAUMIANA PO NATSIONAL'NOMU VOPROSU [Correspondence between V. I. Lenin and S. G. Shaumian on the national problem]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 3-14. Pointing out the participation of Shaumian in the elaboration of the Bolshevik Party's policies on the nationality problem, the article cites letters exchanged by him with Lenin between 1904 and 1914. The author also summarizes the essential points of Shaumian's pamphlet Natsional'nyi vopros i sotsial-demokratia [The national question and social democracy], so far available only in Armenian. He stresses Shaumian's advocacy of local self-government in preference to federal autonomy; his insistence on Russian as the official language, and the role of the collective effort in the elaboration of party policy. Citations from Shaumian's letters are from previously unpublished manuscripts. M. Raeff

619. Arenshtain, A. I. TIPOGRAFIIA LENINSKOI "ISKRY" V BAKU [The printing press of Lenin's Iskra in Baku]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 105-112. An account of the establishment and history of the illegal printing press in Baku which published an edition of Iskra between 1901 and 1903. While Leonid B. Krasin helped to organize the press, it was the Georgian revolutionary, Lado Ketskhoveli, who became its manager and guiding spirit. The idea of the press was Lenin's and he also provided the necessary financial help. The author gives a brief sketch of the life of Ketskhoveli and points out that, contrary to statements found in earlier histories, Stalin did not play a leading role in this enterprise. There is also a brief summary of a few unpublished letters written by Lenin in connection with this press. M. Raeff

620. Avrekh, A. Ia. STOLYPINSKII BONAPARTIZM I VOPROSY VOENNOI POLITIKI V III DUME [The Bonapartism of Stolypin and questions of military policy in the third Duma]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 17-33. Reflecting the Bonapartist policy of the Imperial regime, Stolypin aimed at balancing carefully the left and right wing parties in the third Duma by means of the Octobrist center party. This policy was upset, however, by the conflict between the Octobrists under Guchkov and the court camarilla over the naval budget, and the Socialist deputies' demand for an explanation of the rules of 24 August 1909 which denied the Duma the right to discuss the budget of the armed services. The antagonism between the court and the capitalist bourgeoisie came into the open and sharpened the conflict between the center and right wing groups of the Duma. The article is based on the stenographic reports of Duma sessions, the contemporary periodical press and some unpublished archival documents. M. Raeff

621. Burche, E. F., and I. E. Mosolov. PROTIV ISKAZHENIIA ISTORII AVIATSII [Against the falsification of the history of aviation]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (6): 124-128. The

authors criticize the work of N. A. Cheremnykh and I. F. Shipilov on the life and activities of the Russian aviation pioneer, A. F. Mozhaiskii. They point out that uncritical claims of national precedence lead to a lowering of standards and value in historical works. M. Raeff

622. Dolbanova, N. A. OBSUZHDENIE VOPROSA O RAZVITII KAPITALIZMA V POREFORMENNOI ROSSI [Discussion of the problem of the development of capitalism in post-reform Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 196-198. An account of the meeting of the section of the History of the USSR in the Capitalist Period of the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences. The paper of A. V. Fadeev on the development of capitalism stressed the relationship of the expansion of capitalist elements into the border areas of Russia with their qualitative development in Russia proper. The discussion stressed the importance of the problem and the need to study its various aspects in greater detail. M. Raeff

623. Drabkina, F. I. V SEROSSIISKOE SOVESHCHANIE BOL'SHEVIKOV V MARTE 1917 GODA [The all-Russian conference of Bolsheviks in March 1917]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (9): 3-16. An account of the discussions and activities at the conference of the Bolshevik Party held in March 1917 and its relation to the conference of Soviet deputies held simultaneously. The author, who kept the minutes of the conference meetings, complements her notes (published in fragmentary form) with her own reminiscences. She describes at some length the debates on such major issues as the prosecution of the war and support to the provisional government. She points out the incorrect position and strictly pragmatic approach taken by the majority of the Bolshevik deputies, including Stalin. The vacillations and attempts at compromise with the Menshevik-dominated Soviets were abruptly ended by Lenin's return to Russia and his famous "April theses." She lists the main participants and their ideological and tactical positions and concludes with a description of Lenin's reading of his theses at the conference. M. Raeff

624. Gorbatiuk, V. T., and T. D. Ionkina. RAZVITIE KAPITALIZMA V ZEMLEDELII I RAZLOZHENIE KREST'IANSTVA NA UKRAINE VO VTOROI POLOVINE XIX Veka [The development of capitalism in agriculture and the disintegration of the peasantry in the Ukraine in the second half of the 19th century]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 110-119. Illustrations and statistical evidence which emphasize the rapid development of "capitalistic features" in the agrarian economy of the Ukraine, particularly in its southern regions, after 1861. These features were the decline of noble estates, the extension of kulak and middle farms, the growth of an agrarian proletariat and migratory labor, the use of machinery and the sales and rentals of land. Based on published statistical census data. M. Raeff

625. Grave, B. B. BYLA LI TSARSKAIA ROSSIIA POLUKOLONIE? [Was Czarist Russia a semi-colony?]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (6): 63-74. A critique of the opinion held by Stalin and "codified" in the Kratkii kurs istorii VKPb that Czarist Russia was a semi-colonial dependency of Western imperialist capitalist states from 1900 to 1917. The author argues, on the basis of Lenin's statements, that Russia was itself an imperialist power, albeit a weak and underdeveloped one, pursuing its own imperialistic policies and aims. M. Raeff

626. Kosok, P. REVOLUTION AND SOVIETIZATION IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. Caucasian Review 1956 (3): 45-54. As World War I drew to a close, the smaller nationalities made ready to protect their national interests. The peoples of the Northern Caucasus organized "The Union of the United Peoples of the Northern Caucasus" (1917), and elected a central committee to direct activities. But a peaceful existence was prevented by the entry of the White army under Denikin, against which the Caucasians formed "The Defence Council of the Northern Caucasus." The war with Denikin had scarcely ended when the Red Army invaded and the Soviet occupation began. J. Erickson

627. Kuznetsova, S. I., and B. E. Shtein. ANGLIJSKAI A AMERIKANSKAI ISTORIOGRAFIIA OKTIABR'SKOI REVOLUITSII, INOSTRANNOI INTERVENTSII I GRAZHDANSKOI VOINY V ROSSI [English and American historiography of the October Revolution, foreign intervention and Civil War]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 147-158. A descriptive and critical survey of the major works on the Russian Revolution and Civil War which have appeared in England and the United States

ince 1917. The work of the progressive and liberal historians in the West would be helped greatly by the publication of documents and monographs in Soviet Russia. M. Raeff

628. Lockhart, Sir Robert Bruce. THE UNANIMOUS REVOLUTION. *Foreign Affairs* 1957 35(2): 320-333. The personal reminiscences of the British acting consul-general in Moscow during the revolutions of 1917. World War I had started in a burst of enthusiasm, but September 1915 marked a turning point and a progressive pessimism set in. In its early stages, the February revolution was genuinely unanimous, a revolution made in a holiday spirit. The unanimity soon disappeared because the revolution had two heads--the Duma and the Soviets. The provisional government proved to be too slow and academic. It made plans while the Soviets promised bread. By the time Kerensky became prime minister he was beset by impossible pressures from all sides. The Kornilov coup was the crowning disaster which opened the gates to Bolshevism. The liberals and right wing socialists committed suicide by granting Russians too much freedom, and Lenin restored to Russia the iron discipline and the terror to which it had always been accustomed. If Russia had made peace in 1917 the November revolution might never have occurred, but the Allies insisted that the continue in the war and Kerensky was too honorable to renege on his commitments. The author supplies interesting personal impressions of Kerensky and Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador. D. W. Houston

629. Lockhart, Sir Robert Bruce. THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION OF 1917. *History Today* 1957 7(2): 71-79. An eye-witness account by the former acting British consul-general in Moscow. The bloodless revolution, which had the almost unanimous approval of the Russian people, could not maintain its hold on them in the following months. Among the reasons given for this are the division of power between the government and the Soviets, the inability of Kerensky to make peace because of Allied pressure, and the hopeful attitude of the aristocracy and bourgeoisie toward the Bolsheviks. W. M. Simon

630. Moskalev, M. A. BOR'BA ZA SOZDANIE MARKSISTSKOI RABOCHEI PARTII V 90-KH GODAKH XIX VEKA [Struggle for the creation of a Marxist workers' party in the 1890s]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (8): 91-103. Continuing the account of the first stages of Marxism in Russia begun by the article of Polevoi, [See abstract 633], the author surveys the ideological struggle against populism and emerging legal Marxism, and describes the leading role played by the young Lenin in the 1890s. The article concludes with the Minsk Congress at which the program of a Social Democratic Party was drawn up. No new sources cited. M. Raeff

631. Namiha, H. EDUCATION IN BELORUSSIA BEFORE THE RISE OF "NATIONAL DEMOCRACY"; 1917-1930. *Belorussian Review* 1955 (1): 34-67. Before the 1917 revolution, in spite of the intense desire for education on the part of the Belorussians, the Russian schools were strongly opposed to their admittance. The period from 1917 to 1922-1923 was marked by the spontaneous, though stormy, expansion of cultural and educational establishments in Belorussia. Large scale "Belorussification" began only in 1924; methods of introducing universal compulsory education were studied and in October 1923 a special commission was set up to prepare plans for the extension of the school system over the next ten years. Trends, however, soon began to appear in Bolshevik nationality policy which were clearly hostile to the Belorussian renaissance. The full attack came in late 1929 and early 1930. J. Erickson

632. Petriakov, G. V. DEIATEL'NOST' V. I. LENINA PO RUKOVODSTVU "PRAVDI" V 1912-1914 GODAKH [The activity of V. I. Lenin in the guidance of *Pravda* in 1912-1914]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 3-16. Lenin and the Central Committee made the legal paper, *Pravda*, into a leading exponent of their cause. The article gives a detailed account of Lenin's role in transforming *Pravda* into a disciplined Bolshevik organ under the direct control of the Central Committee. This was accomplished by the resolution voted at a conference between the Central Committee and the Bolshevik deputies of the Duma held in Cracow, December 1912-January 1913. The resolution is printed here in full for the first time. Based largely on materials from the Archives of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism. M. Raeff

633. Polevoi, Iu. Z. RASPROSTRANENIE MARKSIZMA V ROSSIIS [The spread of Marxism in Russia]. *Voprosy Istorii*

1956 (7): 93-108. A summary account of the origin and history of the earliest Marxist circles in Russia. In contrast with the *Kratkii kurs istorii VKPb*, the author points out the role of the working masses themselves in developing their own political consciousness and stresses the contributions of early populism in furthering revolutionary ideas and organizations. He also stresses the positive contributions of Plekhanov and the "Liberation of Labor" as well as of local workers' groups in disseminating Marxist ideas and adapting them to Russian conditions. No new sources cited. M. Raeff
See also: 630

634. Radoš, Zvonko. LENINOVA POZNANICA [An acquaintance of Lenin]. *Borba* 1956 21 October. The 63-year old Dr. Jelena Kavajeva, director of a children's hospital in Ohrid, Macedonia, was a personal friend of Lenin and a participant in the October Revolution in Russia. The article describes her experiences and is based on documents in the State Archives of Macedonia. S. Gavrilović

635. Roller, M. REVOLUCTIONNAIA BOR'BA RUMYNSKIKH MORIAKOV V KONTSE 1917 - NACHALE 1918 GODA [The revolutionary struggle of Rumanian sailors at the end of 1917 and in the beginning of 1918]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 97-105. A description of the organization and activities of Rumanian military and naval units on Russian territory in support of the Russian Revolution. The Rumanian units were organized and led by a social democratic action committee in Odessa, set up by workers evacuated from Rumania during World War I. These units set a high example of revolutionary devotion and were the foundation of a Rumanian Communist movement. Based on the periodicals published by the Odessa committee and materials in the archives of the Institute for the History of the Rumanian Communist Party. M. Raeff

636. Rożankowski, Kazimierz. W STULECIE PIERWSZEJ ODWILŻY [On the centenary of the first thaw]. *Wiadomości 1956* 11(50): 2. The author describes the relaxation of Russian autocracy in the first years of the reign of Alexander II, (1855-1881), and its gradual re-tightening as seen by Herzen, who first coined the expression "thaw" for this phenomenon. A. F. Dugnas

637. Sverdlova, K. T. DEIATEL'NOST' Ia. M. SVERDLOVA V 1917 GODU [The activity of J. M. Sverdlov in 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 3-15. Reminiscences by Sverdlov's widow, largely supplemented by and based on references to published sources and secondary works, of her husband's activities in the Petrograd Central Committee in 1917. She stresses the organizational role of Sverdlov and his agreement with Lenin's policies. M. Raeff

638. Tseitlin, D. A. FABRICHNO-ZAVODSKIE KOMITETY PETROGRADA V FEVRALE-OKTIABRE 1917 GODA [The factory-plant committees of Petrograd in February-October 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 86-97. A descriptive account of the activities and actions of factory and plant committees during the period of the provisional government. The committees took a leading part in securing and extending the gains made by the revolution. After the events of July 1917 the Bolsheviks played a leading role in these committees. At the fourth conference of the Petrograd committees (10 October) it was recognized that the next step should be the seizure of power by the proletariat on 15th October. Under Bolshevik direction, therefore, the committees prepared for the armed uprising against the provisional government. Based largely on contemporary Bolshevik periodical literature and archival documentation. M. Raeff

639. Volin, M. S. VOZNOKNOVENIE BOL'SHEVIZMA KAK POLITICHESKOGO TECHENIIA I POLITICHESKOI PARTII [The appearance of Bolshevism as a political idea and a political party]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 112-127. A general account of the ideological and organizational history of the Russian Social Democratic Party from the late 1890s to its second Congress (1903), in London. The author emphasizes the leading role played by Lenin in giving the movement its sharp revolutionary character and ideological firmness. The second part of the article describes the second Congress in London, and especially the struggle led by Lenin and the "hard Iskrovites" against federalistic tendencies, for a fighting Marxist program and against contamination by unstable members. The author contends that the evaluation of this second Congress given in the *Kratkii kurs istorii VKPb* is erroneous, since it underestimates its

accomplishments by overstressing the work of the later Prague conference. Based on published party documents and the writings of Lenin and other leaders. M. Raeff

640. Von Laue, Theodore H. (Univ. of California, Riverside). LEGAL MARXISM AND THE "FATE OF CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA." *Review of Politics* 1956 18(1): 23-46. A survey of the contribution of the legal Marxists to the debate with the Narodnik writers on the future of capitalism which took place in Russia in the 1890s. In their controversy with the Narodniks, the Marxists' dogmatism forced them to fight on the uncongenial ground of defending capitalist development, although their sympathies were almost entirely enlisted against capitalism. At this time the Marxists "voiced an advanced state of modernity which presumably would not only give the revolutionary movement a better chance of victory but also assured a higher cultural level of the socialist society to come."

G. A. Mugge

641. Waddington, Mme. W. UNE FRANCAISE AU COURRLEMENT DU TSAR ALEXANDRE III [A Frenchwoman at the coronation of Czar Alexander III]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 164-173. A series of extracts from the letters of the wife of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to her sister from 19 May to 16 June 1883. She describes the journey from Warsaw to Moscow, life at the Russian court, the coronation and attendant social activities, and a visit to St. Petersburg. R. C. Delk

642. Whitman, John. TURKESTAN COTTON IN IMPERIAL RUSSIA. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15 (2): 190-205. Turkestan's cotton was not a motive for Russian conquest. Under Russian influence Turkestan became one of the world's leading producers, due to the technical measures sponsored by the state, other government actions in the field of economic policy (land tenure, railway transport, tariffs and taxes), and the introduction of capitalism into an underdeveloped agrarian economy. The government wanted to develop private enterprise. Credit became the key to later developments. Cotton, the corner-stone of Turkestan's economic life, did not appreciably raise the standard of living or change the cultural fabric of village and family existence. War and revolution from 1914 to 1922 threw Turkestan back to its pre-imperial status. R. B. Holtman

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 615

643. Hedin, Einar. DIPLOMATERN CARL FLEETWOOD OCH HANS DAGBOK. I. STUDIEÅR. TJÄNSTGÖRING I DOMSTOLAR OCH UTRIKESFÖRVALTNING INTILL 1885 [The diplomat Carl Fleetwood and his diary. I. Study years. Service in law courts and in the foreign service to 1885]. *Personhistorisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1956 54(3): 97-127. Based upon the diary of Fleetwood, who died at the age of 32 just as he was becoming prominent in the Swedish Foreign Office, the article covers no foreign affairs as such but concerns itself mainly with personalities, the way of life at Uppsala and in the lower echelons of the foreign service. H. E. Ellersiek

644. Hending, Arnold. DET KØBENHAVNSKE HOLLYWOOD [Hollywood of Copenhagen]. *Historiske Meddelelser om København* 1956 4(9/10): 641-688. Ole Olsen popularized the film industry in Denmark. He founded the Nordisk Films Company (6 November 1906) which produced 43 films in its first year. The first actors were unknown persons as the legitimate theatre in 1910 forbade its actors to sign a film contract. These early actors underwent difficult times as the pay was poor and the work was hard. In 1907 and 1908 the USA was the best customer of Danish films, buying to the value of more than Kr. 45,000 each month. Axel Petersen and Arnold Paulsen were able to transform the still films to sound films. Some of the outstanding films of this period were: "Hamlet," "Atlantis," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Napoleon" and "Carmen." The leading stars of the period were: Valdemar Psilander, Aage Nielsen, Paul Reumert, Bodil Ipsen, Clara Pontoppidan, Carl Alstrup and Marguerite Viby. R. A. Sorensen

645. van Eeden, W. "NOORWEGEN IN 1905. VERBREKING VAN DE UNIE MET ZWEDEN [Norway in 1905. Severance of the Union with Sweden]. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1956 69 (2): 145-154. An account of the various stages in Norway's secession from the Union. The author holds that cultural and

historical differences explain the severance but he actually discusses only the political conflicts. He describes the revision of the constitution of 1884 which gave the legislature more effective control over the executive, and in Swedish opinion therefore weakened the Union; the composition of the "Ministerial Council" for the Union; the nationality of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the Norwegian attempt to set up an independent consular service. D. van Arkel

Latin America

See also: 469

646. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS COPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES [General index of the copybooks of the Foreign Affairs section]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* 1956 19(99/89): 247-250. Calendar of correspondence, 19 December 1876 - 20 January 1877. Article to be continued. D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 485, 496, 500, 506, 543, 562

647. Baruch, Bernard M. THE WILSONIAN LEGACY FOR US. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 23 December: 12, 18. A former friend and adviser of Woodrow Wilson reminds us of the latter's devotedness to the ideals of individual liberty and democracy. R. J. Marion

648. Beachy, Alvin J. THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BEACHY AMISH MENNONITE CHURCHES. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1955 29(2): 118-140. A detailed account of a movement numbering only about 2,000 of the 25,000 Amish Mennonites in the USA but which has influenced the membership of the church in many ways. Ch. G. Hamilton

649. Budd, Louis J. (Duke Univ.). ALTRUISM ARRIVES IN AMERICA. *American Quarterly* 1956 8(1): 40-52. Various types of altruism, as persuasive movements of utopianism and ethical law, flourished in America between 1865 and 1900. The author considers the altruism of a number of individuals, especially that of Alcander Longley, who promoted many schemes, settlements and societies and wrote a great deal about them. Ruby Kerley

650. Dabney, Virginius. THE HUMAN SIDE OF WOODROW WILSON. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1956 32(4): 508-524. In many respects, Wilson's character was a bundle of contradictions. He did not suffer fools gladly and his tragic illness affected his attitudes and was the chief cause of his many "breaks" with his friends. While teaching in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, he achieved a great reputation as a football coach but the gay side of his nature was not very visible to the public. Nevertheless, the "Irish" in him needs more emphasis than it has so far received. J. Erickson
See also: 652, 657, 659, 660, 669, 685, 769

651. Dean, Howard E. J. ALLEN SMITH: JEFFERSONIAN CRITIC OF THE FEDERALIST STATE. *American Political Science Review* 1956 50(4): 1093-1104. The article re-evaluates the work of J. Allen Smith, an American political scientist of the Progressive Era. A militant iconoclast, Smith was the first man to apply an economic interpretation to the U.S. constitution, seeing it as the work of the reactionary spirit of the propertied classes frustrating the will of the masses. His work is of value today only because of "...the Goliaths he was bold enough to slay." D. W. Houston

652. Dimock, Marshall E. WILSON THE DOMESTIC REFORMER. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1956 32(4): 546-566. Up to 1912 there had been a good deal of assistance to business enterprises and little outright government ownership. Wilson continued and strengthened this tradition and the balance of private-public ownership is still very much the same in the USA today. The maintenance of this distinctive method of public control owes much to the economic statesmanship of Wilson. This statesmanship stemmed from his training in history, economics and political science, and was impregnated with his own moral philosophy. He stressed justice as the cement of human relations and was in the tradition of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Cleveland, but he probably excelled all of these in his conscious attention to economics. J. Erickson
See also: 650, 657, 659, 660, 669, 685, 769

653. Ellsworth, Clayton S. (College of Wooster). THE COMING OF RURAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS TO THE OHIO VALLEY, 1892-1912. Agricultural History 1956 30 (3): 119-128. Prior to the Civil War democratic-minded pioneers struggled to build a one-room school at every cross-road. The inadequacies of these schools became apparent and educators urged the adoption of many-roomed schools to which pupils living at a distance would be transported free of charge. The major problem, that of adequate transportation, was solved with the advent of good roads and the motor truck. Based upon contemporary publications. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

654. Ewers, John C. THE GUN OF SITTING BULL. Beaver 1956 Winter: 20-23. The author discusses the authenticity of an 1875 Winchester rifle that is reputed to be the gun surrendered by Sitting Bull to Major David A. Brotherton, commander of Fort Buford, on 20 July, 1881. H. J. Silverman

655. Going, Allen J. (Univ. of Alabama). THE REVEREND EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY: HIS IDEAS AND INFLUENCE. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(4): 391-402. A brief, documented discussion of E. G. Murphy's work (1869-1913) in the fields of child labor, education (including his leadership in the Southern Education Board), and Negro-white relations in the South. Murphy was a progressive and exemplified the ideal of the social gospel.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

656. Goodrich, Carter (Columbia Univ.). PUBLIC AID TO RAILROADS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION SOUTH. Political Science Quarterly 1956 71(3): 407-442. The author examines the topic for its importance as an example of public planning for internal improvements in the general context of American history. He presents a mass of statistics and evidence from primary sources and considers the subject in relation to political and constitutional developments in every Southern state.

G. Stourzh

657. Hansen, Alvin H. WOODROW WILSON AS AN ECONOMIC REFORMER. Virginia Quarterly Review 1956 32(4): 566-578. As an economic reformer, Wilson was very much a Jeffersonian liberal. In spite of his background and the type of his contacts during his university career, once in office he adjusted himself with spectacular speed to the realities of the American situation. But he remained a conservative reformer. His program involved not less but more government, and an ousting of big business from political power. He threw his weight against the great concentrations of power in industry and finance, and demanded a new respect for government. Wilson foresaw that democracy could not survive in a laissez-faire type of capitalism. The state was the only means by which people could find protection against the dangers created by urbanization and industrialization. J. Erickson

See also: 650, 652, 659, 660, 669, 685, 769

658. Hay, William H. (Univ. of Wisconsin). PAUL CARUS: A CASE-STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY ON THE FRONTIER. Journal of the History of Ideas 1956 17(4): 498-510. The philosophical journals, The Monist and The Open Court, provide a "striking exception" to the tendency of philosophers to flee from the American frontier. Their publisher, E. C. Hegeler, a successful metallurgist in La Salle, Illinois, found in Paul Carus (1852-1918) an editor sharing his desire to propagate a monistic philosophy "in harmony with all the facts." Carus tolerantly accepted for The Monist articles controverting his views, but adhered to his conviction that "knowledge is the seizing of forms that are in the world." Although he had little influence on other philosophers, there are "strong resemblances" between him and Whitehead. W. H. Coates

659. Johnson, Gerald W. WILSON THE MAN. Virginia Quarterly Review 1956 32(4): 494-508. To those who were brought up among the Scottish Presbyterians, Wilson's character could not have seemed very complex. His great and lasting achievement was the reinstatement of the "categorical imperative" as a serious factor in the conduct of international affairs. Wilson brought into use once again the idea that international action must conform to universal law. Wilson has not been defeated, for such a defeat would mean the entire breakdown of the idea that there are laws which rulers can neither repeal nor amend, and which they ignore only at their peril. J. Erickson

See also: 650, 652, 657, 660, 669, 685, 769

660. Link, Arthur S. A PORTRAIT OF WILSON. Virginia Quarterly Review 1956 32(4): 524-541. It is impossible to understand Wilson without realizing that he had, from his earliest days, imbibed the beliefs of his denomination--in the omnipotence of God, the morality of the Universe, a system of rewards and punishments and the notion that nations, as well as men, transgressed the laws of God at their peril. The less happy side of his personality did, nevertheless, at times control his personal and political attitudes. He craved and needed affection. His egotism and his exaltation of intuition over reason were other defects. The whole picture is not equal to the sum of its parts, and perhaps only a psychiatrist could give a full answer.

J. Erickson

See also: 650, 652, 657, 659, 669, 685, 769

661. May, Henry F. THE REBELLION OF THE INTELLECTUALS, 1912-1917. American Quarterly 1956 8(2): 114-126. The period from 1912 to 1917 is shown as one of doubt, upheaval in ideas, disintegration of tradition, restlessness and confusion of purposes and motives. This mood was reflected in politics and literature. Walter Lippmann's attack on tradition in 1913 and 1914 is one of the examples cited.

Ruby Kerley

662. Mook, Maurice A. EXTINCT AMISH MENNONITE COMMUNITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1956 30(4): 267-276. Evidence shows that fifteen of the communities of this faith have become extinct in Pennsylvania, although the other communities in this state have grown. Ch. G. Hamilton

663. Pratt, Julius W. (Univ. of Buffalo). MANIFEST DESTINY AND THE AMERICAN CENTURY. Current History 1955 29(172): 331-336. From 1868 to 1890 American policy and sentiment were anti-imperialist. After 1890, however, the climate of opinion changed as a result of the popularity of social Darwinism and the teachings of A. T. Mahan. The war with Spain was begun to set Cuba free, but quite suddenly, in the spring of 1898, American opinion was converted to imperialism. Business, religious and other pressure groups united in favor of imperialism. McKinley yielded to these forces and an American empire was created overnight. D. W. Houston

664. Ringwald, Donald C. QUEEN OF THE HUDSON (PART II). American Neptune 1954 14(4): 278-300. The Mary Powell, even as late as 1911, was still the boat to beat. Her records had set up a maritime rivalry which continued for a very considerable period although her mastery was often disputed. Extensive extracts from the log of the Mary Powell are given in the text to illustrate her achievements. J. Erickson

665. Saarinen, Aline B. WHEN J. P. MORGAN PLAYED THE ART MARKET. New York Times Magazine 1956 16 December: 20-22, 25, 27, 30. Morgan's grand operations in art merchandizing were motivated by the selfless ambition "to assemble for the American public a collection of art so great and so complete as to render a trip to Europe superfluous." R. J. Marion

666. Stover, John E. THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S SOUTHERN RAIL EMPIRE. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1957 81(1): 28-38. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company acquired vast holdings in the South in the years immediately following the Civil War. These acquisitions proved to be financially disastrous and were all liquidated by 1877. D. W. Houston

667. Umble, John. DAVID A. SCHNECK'S NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE SONNENBERG (OHIO) SWISS MENNONITE CONGREGATION. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1955 29(4): 276-300. The author discusses the causes for division in a Mennonite church and cites the personal and ecclesiastical factors involved. Ch. G. Hamilton

668. Wells, Merle W. ORIGINS OF ANTI-MORMONISM IN IDAHO. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1956 47(4): 107-116. Unable to halt Mormon expansion into Idaho during the 1880's, non-Mormons in that area resorted to political suppression and economic attack against the Mormon immigrants. Religious differences, social separation, economic hostility against Mormon co-operatives and political objections to Mormon theocracy all help to account for this antagonism. D. W. Houston

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 511, 513, 514, 659

669. de Madariaga, Salvador. WILSON AND THE DREAM OF REASON. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1956 32(4): 594-598. Wilson epitomized the popular yearnings of mankind. The vision of an association of nations caught the imagination of the peoples of Europe. His failure was not of himself, but of his day. No blame attaches to Wilson; he was a man of his time and it was his own country which dealt him the final blow. On the day the American nation forsook Wilson, a long night of suffering began for mankind. J. Erickson
See also: 650, 652, 657, 659, 660, 685, 769

670. Glazik, Josef. DIE RUSSISCH-ORTHODOXEN HEIDENMISSIONEN NACH 1917 [The Russian Orthodox mission to the heathens after 1917]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(5): 403-407. Although the missionary activity of the Orthodox Church was limited, there were several mission churches before 1917. Information about their fate after the Revolution is scarce but it seems that they have managed to survive. The Russian census of 1897 listed 3,500,000 Moslems and 373,000 heathens in Russia. The latter were mostly among the scattered tribes of the far North and in Asiatic Russia. Outside Russia there were missions in China, Japan, Korea, Alaska and Ethiopia. The account of the Orthodox Church in Japan is the most complete. In 1949 the Russian Patriarchate founded a missionary council to spread Orthodoxy among non-Russian peoples. E. C. Helmreich

671. Halaychuk, Bohdan. THE PEACE OF RIGA-THE END OF THE ANTI-BOLSHEVIK FRONT. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1956 12(3): 244-251. The Peace of Riga is considered as the conclusion of the process whereby Soviet diplomacy gradually liquidated its front with the new states torn from Russia, and which served as bases for anti-Bolshevik intervention. The Allied diplomacy showed little understanding of the interests and the desires of the Baltic states. It is not, therefore, surprising that the Estonian government left the anti-Bolshevik front and accepted from the Soviets what the West had refused. This was full and definite recognition of Estonian independence. One after another, the young states turned from the intransigence of the Western powers and accepted from the Soviets what they desired, namely *de jure* recognition of independence. J. Erickson

672. Kamiński, Andrzej Józef. ZACHODNIO-NIEMIECKIE GŁOSY O PRACY ELIZABETH WISKEMANN [West German opinions on the book of Elizabeth Wiskemann]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(9/10): 28-41. A detailed review of West German reaction to Elizabeth Wiskemann's book *Germany's Eastern Neighbours* (Oxford Univ. Press, 1956). Kamiński quotes the opinions and arguments on the book from the West German press and discusses their value. The footnotes give a bibliography of sources up to the end of August 1956. E. Boba
See also: 678

673. Kasprowicz, Bolesław. STRATY GOSPODARCZE GDANSKA JAKO WYNIK JEGO IZOLOWANIA SIE OD POLSKI W LATACH MIEDZYWOJENNYCH [Economic losses of Danzig due to its self-imposed isolation from Poland during the years between the two World Wars]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(3/4): 311-323. On statistical materials from Polish sources and from *Danziger Statistisches Taschenbuch* (1936) the author derives a picture of the declining economic life of Danzig. This decline was due to a political and legal tendency to separate the city and harbor from Poland. German economic measures against Poland and Danzig's unfriendly attitude forced the Poles to build a new port at Gdynia. Danzig, despite its advantages and opportunities, lost its former commanding position as the chief Polish outlet to the world's markets. E. Boba

674. La Croix, Robert de. QUAND BYRD S'ELANÇAÎT AU-DESSUS DE L'ATLANTIQUE [When Byrd was flying over the Atlantic]. *Historia* (France) 1956 20(116): 3-10. The author describes how Richard Byrd and his three companions, Novile, Acosta and Balchen, crossed the Atlantic in their plane *Miss America*, at the end of June 1927. They crashed in the Channel near Ver-sur-mer, on the French coast, but all saved their lives. H. Monteagle

675. Tillett, Lowell R. (Carson-Newman College). THE SOVIET ROLE IN LEAGUE SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY, 1935-36. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(1): 11-16. The author examines Russian trade with Italy during the period of sanctions, basing his study on League trade statistics, which cast doubts on Russia's sincerity. Russia had a perfect record on exports and a near-perfect record on imports of items specifically embargoed, but she did not sacrifice her commercial interests with Italy. Her total trade with Italy declined less than that of Rumania, France or Great Britain. She was criticized especially for oil exports to Italy but they fell by four-fifths from the preceding year, and Rumanian rivalry was perhaps one reason for Russian shipments. United States' shipments more than doubled during the sanctions period. R. B. Holtman

676. Trzebiatowski, Klemens. SZKOLNICTWO I OSWIATA POLSKA W BOLNYM MIEŚCIE GDAŃSKU 1918-1939 [Polish education and cultural life in the Free City of Danzig, 1918-1939]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(3/4): 324-338. The end of World War I found the 40,000 Poles in Danzig without any school with instruction in Polish. On the basis of Danzig's constitution and after pressure from the Polish population, the Senate of the Free City organized, in 1922-1923, eight elementary schools with eight grades of education. In addition, German-language schools in some villages had classes for Polish pupils in Polish. Other types of schools, music, secondary and commercial, were organized privately by Macierz Szkolna, a Polish organization for the advancement of general education. Other forms of education and cultural life were centered on Polish scientific, cultural, youth and sport organizations. At the outbreak of World War II the Polish schools in Danzig were dissolved, the teachers dismissed, imprisoned or killed. E. Boba

677. Vukobratović, Dragan. VERNOST SLOBODI [Fidelity to freedom]. *Borba* 1956 28 October. The author discusses many issues relating to the history of Yugoslav volunteers in the Spanish Civil War. The false passports used for their journey to Spain via France were produced by three printers - Čedo Kapor, Srba Andrejević and Bora Pockov. Based on recollections told by Aleksa Demnijevski-Bauman, Andrejević and other participants. S. Gavrilović

678. Wiewióra, Bolesław. PODŁOŻE POWOJENNEGO UKŁADU TERYTORIALNEGO NIEMIEC I POLSKI [Background of Germany's and Poland's post-war territorial settlement]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(9/10): 1-16. An extensive review of Elizabeth Wiskemann's book *Germany's Eastern Neighbours* (Oxford Univ. Press, 1956). The reviewer discusses those parts of the book which deal with the legal aspects of the German-Polish relations in the past and present, the problem of frontiers and the problem of German minorities in Poland and their expulsion. He praises the book for its contributions to the legal aspects of its subject. E. Boba
See also: 672

679. Chouglaine, Alexander. THE DOCTRINE OF WILSON AND THE BUILDING OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC. *Ukrainian Quarterly* 1956 12(4): 326-332. The Wilsonian principle was not consistently applied to Central Europe and to the lands of the former Habsburg Empire, and certainly not to the Ukrainian population of Eastern Galicia and Volyn. But in Kiev, national self-determination was actually realized in 1917. The Ukrainian Central Committee, in proclaiming the Ukrainian National Republic (20 November 1917), and in declaring the full independence of the Ukraine (22 January 1918) was only claiming Ukrainian legal-historical rights. J. Erickson
See also: 684, 686

Paris Peace Settlements

See also: 526, 774

680. Ciechanowski, Jan. WOODROW WILSON IN THE SPOTLIGHT OF VERSAILLES. *Polish Review* 1956 1(2/3): 12-21. A reprint of an address, delivered on 21 April 1956, at the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Wilson's birth, which discusses Wilson's role in the Versailles settlement, with particular attention to his principle of national

self-determination and his Thirteenth Point concerning Poland. Wilson's unique personality and statesmanship enabled him to exert a new code of Christian morality in international relations, forcing the Old World powers to discard their traditional methods of secret international bargaining and their imperialistic aims. A reappraisal and restatement of Wilson's policies is considered imperative by the author in solving present day problems. H. J. Silverman

681. Habel, Fritz Peter. IN LIGHT OF HISTORY. Sudeten Bulletin 1955 3(3): 4-5. The author maintains that the incorporation of the Sudeten Germans into Czechoslovakia in 1919 was against their will. The Czechs committed outrages against the Sudeten Germans and denied them the right of self-determination. J. J. Karch

682. Kusielewicz, Eugene. NEW LIGHT ON THE CURZON LINE. Polish Review 1956 1(2/3): 82-88. To shed new light on the Curzon Line of 8 December 1919, the author presents a letter of Robert H. Lord, who had participated in Polish affairs during the Paris Peace Conference, to General H. Davies, of the U.S. State Department. The letter affirms the tentative and wholly provisional nature of the Line and displays the objective manner in which Woodrow Wilson's Thirteenth Point was applied. H. J. Silverman

683. Leśniderski, Bogusław. NIEKTÓRE ZAGADNIEŃ WIEJÓW WARMII I MAZUR W LATACH, 1918-1920 [Some problems of the history of Ermland and Masuria in 1918-1920]. Wartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(4/5): 395-416. An analysis of the situation of the Polish groups in these provinces during the referendum. The author discusses the Interallied Commission's attitude to them as well as the propaganda directed at them by both Poles and Germans. A. F. Dugnas

684. Manning, Clarence A. WOODROW WILSON AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(1): 332-339. Wilson's predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, had already shown a recognition of the American position in the world. When the war came, Wilson tried to uphold neutrality, and Roosevelt felt that the USA should enter the war on the side of Britain and France. Henry Cabot Lodge was one of the main ideological opponents of Wilson, and it was clear that he would oppose some of the details linking the peace treaty with Wilson's fondest dream, the League of Nations. To Wilson, the plan for world reorganization, a new system of diplomacy and international relations, was of paramount importance—almost more important than victory—and his plans for reorganization were incorporated in the Fourteen Points. It was his tragedy that he only could advocate rather than build a new world. See also: 679, 686 J. Erickson

685. Seymour, Charles. THE PARIS EDUCATION OF WOODROW WILSON. Virginia Quarterly Review 1956 32(4): 8-594. Wilson was eminently educable; his whole political career was marked by change from one position to another. He had much to learn when he went to lead the American delegation at the Peace Conference. Of political rope he knew nothing at first hand. His ingenuous attitude was mistaken, no doubt, and he took to Paris very little in the way of a specific program. Yet, whatever his frustration during the discussions of the "Four," Wilson did come to realize certain basic realities. A number of the primary demands of each power would have to be satisfied. Another lesson for him was the interplay of domestic and international politics. Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando were not free agents; they had to remember their parliaments back at home. J. Erickson
See also: 650, 652, 657, 659, 660, 669, 769

686. Unsigned. WOODROW WILSON AND THE LIBERATION OF NATIONS. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(4): 293-298. The theory of the self-determination of nations was not fully applied in practice. Even when it was applied to the territories of the Habsburg Empire, there were large areas, such as Galicia and Bukovina, to which it was not applied. Wilson's assistants, Lansing and Colonel House, must bear most of the blame for the failure to apply the principle to the Ukraine and other former Czarist lands. The critics of Wilson did not see that it was not the principle itself, but the failure to apply it logically and consistently, which was unsound. Their fallacious criticisms, however, have led to a suspicion in the West of the whole justice and efficacy of self-determination. J. Erickson
See also: 679, 684

687. Wilson, Woodrow. MAKE THIS LEAGUE OF NATIONS A VITAL THING. International Organization 1956 10(4): 525-528. A reprint of Wilson's address before the second plenary session of the Paris Peace Conference, 25 January 1919. Wilson stresses that the fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the world, and they demand permanent peace. The League must be the instrument for this peace. He sees enthusiasm for the League everywhere. D. W. Houston

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 541, 837

688. Hsu, Sung-ling. I-CHIU-ERH-SSU NIEN SUN CHUNG-SHAN TI PEI FA YU KWANGCHOU SHANG-T'UAN SHIH-PIEN [Sun Yat-sen's Northern expedition in 1924 and the rebellion of the Canton Merchants Corps]. Li-shih Yen-chiu 1956 3(3): 59-69. An important but neglected episode in Sun Yat-sen's revolution. The author describes how the Canton Merchants Corps, 4,000 strong, was supported by the British in Hong Kong and worked together with the disloyal warlords to frustrate Sun's unification expedition, and how the Kuomintang was split into left, right and center factions, with the opportunist warlords joining Sun and then often deserting him. The defeat of the Corps and the anti-revolutionary warlords in Canton gave Sun's forces a dependable base of operations. P. K. Mok

689. North, Robert C. PEIPING ON THE MARCH: THE EIGHTH CONGRESS OF THE CCP. Problems of Communism 1957 6(1): 18-25. An appraisal of the work of the Communist Party in China from the 1920s to 1956. S. L. Speronis

690. Storry, Richard (Oxford Univ.). FASCISM IN JAPAN: THE ARMY MUTINY OF FEBRUARY 1936. History Today 1956 6(11): 717-726. The author tells for the first time the full story of the revolt, which was the result of rivalry between two factions in the army: the Tosei-ha, a conservative and pro-capitalist group; and the Kodo-ha, standing for national socialism, to be introduced by an imperial coup d'état, and drawing its strength chiefly from younger officers. The two also differed on foreign policy, advocating—respectively—an advance from Manchuria into China and into the Russian maritime province. The mutiny by a small group of the Kodo-ha was inadequately prepared and ruthlessly put down. The author concludes: "The mutiny was the climax of revolutionary nationalism in modern Japan. Thereafter the Tosei-ha was firmly in the saddle, consolidating its position by using the threat of revolutionary fascism 'from below' as a pretext for imposing what was in fact fascism 'from above.' The triumph of the Tosei-ha meant that the next move on the continent would be against China, rather than Russia. This led in turn to deeper commitment and... in the end, to Pearl Harbour." W. M. Simon

Australia

691. Unsigned. NEW STATES OF AUSTRALIA? Round Table 1956 (184): 355-361. An account chiefly about contemporary (1956) problems of Australia is preceded by a brief survey of the making of the Federal constitution. The problem of whether new states should be created, which was considered in 1929 and 1935, is also discussed. J. A. S. Grenville

Canada

See: 546

Europe

AUSTRIA

See: 721

BALKANS

See also: 735, 838

692. Br. P. DOBROVOLJCI SLOBODE [The volunteers of freedom]. Politika 1956 30 October. Information on some of the archival and other items displayed at the Belgrade exhibition on the Spanish Civil War. Among the cited exhibits

are: a message of support from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain, 28 June 1936; equipment used to produce false passports for Yugoslav volunteers; and documents from pre-war Yugoslav official files showing the government's close watch over Yugoslavs in the international brigades.

S. Gavrilović

693. Cvjetiša, Frano. NACIONALISTIČKE PRETERANOSTI U SRPSKO-HRVATSKIM ODNOSIMA [Nationalist exaggerations in Serbo-Croat relations]. *Poruka* 1956 (38/39): 7-10. The unified Yugoslav state, created at the Peace Conference of Paris as a European necessity, did not serve its major purpose of ensuring peace and stability. The extreme nationalist policies of both Serbs and Croats and the general abandonment of the concept of democratic unity were the main causes of failure. The unification of Yugoslavs in the context of Europe is compared with the earlier unification of Italy and Germany.

S. Gavrilović

694. Korač, Veljko. IN MEMORIAM SAVA KOSANOVIĆ. *Borba* 1956 15 November. A brief biography of the pre-war secretary of the Serbian Independent Democratic Party who made himself prominent in the political life of Yugoslavia by his outspoken opposition to King Alexander's dictatorship. During World War II he resisted Prince Paul's accession to the Tripartite Pact of the Axis powers and supported Tito's War of National Liberation.

S. Gavrilović

695. Milin, Ljubomir. BELI TEROR [The white terror]. *Borba* 1956 27 October - 22 November. A series of 27 articles on the early history of Communism in Yugoslavia, from 1920 to 1921. The articles are based on local sources, and contain a wealth of detailed information. Two letters to the editor, by Stojadin Kalember and Vladimir Mirić, correcting some of Milin's facts, are published in the issues of 5 and 22 November.

S. Gavrilović

696. Safta, Stelian. ASPECTE DIN INARMAREA ROMINIEI BURGEZO-MOSIERESTI IMPOTRIVA U.R.S.S. IN PERIOADA CRIZEI ECONOMICE MONDIALE (1929-1933). (AFACEREA SKODA) [Some aspects of the arming of bourgeois Romania against the USSR in the period of the economic world crisis (1929-1933). (Skoda affair)]. *Studii Revistă de Istorie* 1955 8(4): 7-29. The author comments, on the basis of press articles and resolutions of the Rumanian Communist Party, on the talks and contracts for armaments between the Rumanian government and the Skoda plants (17 March 1930 and 24 February 1935). They emphasize the corruption of bourgeois political circles, which were preparing imperialistic aggression against the Soviet Union.

G. Ciorănescu

697. T. N. DVADESET GODINA IZLAŽENJA "ŽENE DANAS" [The twenty years of publication of Women Today]. *Borba* 1956 28 October. The periodical of the young women's section of the Women's Movement [Ženski Pokret] Organization in Yugoslavia has played an important role in modernizing the status of women. From 1941 to 1945 its three underground issues called on Yugoslav women to join the ranks of Tito's partisans.

S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

698. Brabec, Jiří. NEUMANNŮV ZÁPAS ZA SOCIALISTICKOU POESII V LETECH UTVÁŘENÍ PROTI-FASISTICKÉ FRONTY (1933-1937) [Neumann's struggle for a socialist poetry during the years of the formation of the Popular Front (1933-1937)]. *Ceská Literatura* 1955 3 (3): 225-249. During the struggle for the Popular Front in Czechoslovakia, not only had the Party to be mobilized, but the fine arts also. Neumann was primarily concerned with the role of the writer and the intellectual in the struggle against Hitlerite Fascism. No reliance was placed upon the "modern decadents," and his efforts centered on the attempt to convince the intellectual of the situation and his responsibilities in it, and on the introduction into Czech Marxist literature of all the necessary criteria and vocabulary of effective socialist poetry.

J. Erickson

See also: 121

699. Hofmannsthal, E. von. FACT OR FICTION OF CZECH DEMOCRACY. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1956 4(4): 44-46. The Czechoslovak state before World War II was not as demo-

cratic as has often been thought. The Czech language was imposed upon non-Czechs, equal rights were not granted to all citizens, the interpretation of the constitution was twisted and the rule of law was not as prevalent as has been supposed. In the post-World War II period outrages were committed by the Czechs against non-Czech nationalities.

J. J. Karch

700. Mikuš, Joseph A. MASARYK'S DEMOCRACY AND SLOVAKIA. *Slovakia* 1956 6(3/4): 45-54. After he became President of Czechoslovakia following World War I, Masaryk repudiated his Pittsburgh Agreement with the Slovak League and, in co-operation with other nationalist Czech politicians, proceeded to suppress Slovak national, cultural and political aspirations.

C. F. Latour

701. Vacek, Václav. MÉ VZPOMÍNKY K 35 VÝROČÍ ZALOŽENÍ RUDÉHO PRÁVA [My reminiscence of the 35th anniversary of the founding of *Rude Pravo*. *Slovenský Přehled* 1955 41(7): 230. A personal note on the history of the Czech Communist newspaper *Rude Pravo* which provides some outline information on the foundation of the paper, its "illegal" period and its ideology.

J. Erickson

702. Unsigned. WERE THE SUDETEN GERMANS DISLOYAL? *Sudeten Bulletin* 1955 3(9): 3-9. The Sudeten Germans did not wish to be incorporated into Czechoslovakia but were not disloyal from 1919 to 1938. The author refers to the conduct of American colonists against the British before 1775 and of the Czechs against Austria during the Habsburg domination, and claims that the Sudeten Germans were, in contrast, not rebellious but complied with the laws of Czechoslovakia. Therefore, there was no justification for mass expulsions in 1945.

J. J. Karch

703. Wierer, Rudolf. CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PRE-WAR CONSTITUTION. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1956 4(1): 8-10. The constitution of Czechoslovakia was written by a National Assembly that was "appointed" and which consisted only of Czechs and a small minority of Slovaks. Other nationalities were not represented. The result was a "centralistic" government. National and linguistic safeguards were defective and opposition arose to the idea of a Czech national state. The weakness of local reliance upon the central government became obvious in 1948 when the Communists gained complete control of the state.

J. J. Karch

FRANCE

See also: 754

704. Schwartz, Eli (Lehigh Univ.). MONETARY EXPERIENCE OF FRANCE 1919 TO 1939. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1956 27(1): 48-71. The author shows how French monetary history has shaped French thought and economic activity between the World Wars. The fluctuations of the French franc on the market and the French price structure are discussed in relation to governmental and constitutional difficulties, lack of trade balances and to the flaws in the national revenue system.

R. Mueller

GERMANY

See also: 798

705. Areit, Karl Otmar (Institute for European History, Mainz). DER EID AUF HITLER. EINE STUDIE ZUM MÖRALISCHEN VERFALL DES OFFIZIERSKORPS DER REICHSSWEHR [The oath on Hitler. A study concerning the moral decay of the officer's corps of the Reichswehr]. *Politische Studien* 1956 7(79): 1-19. The attitude of the leading officers of the German armed services towards the Weimar Republic and the democratic constitution was a negative one throughout the 1920s. The author critically analyzes the genesis and importance of the oath of allegiance taken by them on the person of Hitler after the death of Hindenburg in August 1934. No political nor juridical justification for this act existed, because the armed services had been sworn in on the constitution and not on the person of the president of the state. The oath was taken on the initiative of Blomberg and Fritsch and not upon a demand by Hitler. Based on memoirs and on some unpublished documents.

F. Fellner

706. Bilík, V. I. O SVOEOBRAZII NOIABR'SKOI REVOLUITSII 1918 G. V GERMANII [Concerning the peculiarities of the November 1918 revolution in Germany]. *Voprosy*

9/1956 (6): 88-98. Analyzing the conditions and events in Germany from November 1918 to May 1919, the author argues that the revolution's character is to be determined not much by its final results (bourgeois democracy) as by the actions of the majority of the people during the revolution. Based primarily on published materials and the analyses by Lenin and German Communist writers. M. Raaff

107. Bringmark, Gösta. STRESEMANN MELLAN ÖST H VÄST [Stresemann between East and West]. *Tiden* 1956 6: 344-350. Summarizes H. Gatzke's views expressed Stresemann and the Rearmament of Germany (Baltimore, 1947) and in "Von Rapallo nach Berlin". *Vierteljahrsschriften für Geschichte* 1956 4: 1-29. Stresemann was a more clever nationalist than his opponents of the right. E. Ekman

108. Burkhardt, Jürgen. DIE AUSWIRKUNGEN DER SO-NANNTEN FREIEN MARKTWIRTSCHAFT IN DER MECKLENBURGISCHEN LANDWIRTSCHAFT IN DEN JAHREN 1929/1932 [The effects of the so-called free market economy on the agricultural economy of Mecklenburg from 1929 to 1932]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität* 1954/4(3): 173-190. Free enterprise, as applied to the agricultural economy in Mecklenburg from 1929 to 1932, was usually traditional capitalist practice by which the Junker landlords squeezed maximum benefits from the small holders, obstructing the introduction of socialism into agriculture, the ruling classes brought impoverishment to the masses of rural population, whose cause was championed only by the German Communist Party. The article is supported by charts. R. Mueller

109. Cole, Taylor (Duke Univ.). THE ROLE OF THE LABOR COURTS IN WESTERN GERMANY. *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(3): 479-498. After a brief survey of the historical evolution of the present system of labor courts in Germany, the role of these courts in the development of aspects of the individual labor law is examined. Though emphasis is placed on the post-World War II period, the years immediately following the establishment of the labor court structure by the Weimar Republic are also considered. In general the position of German labor courts and German labor law is that of the pre-1933 period. This return to traditions is commonly accepted as desirable. Ch. A. LeGuin

110. Girard, Ilse. PROF. P. H. SERAPHIM -- "WISSENSCHAFTLICHER" WEGBEREITER FASCHISTISCHER IDEOLOGIE UNTER HITLER UND UNTER ADENAUER [Prof. P. Seraphim -- "scientific" trailblazer of fascist ideology under Hitler and under Adenauer]. *Dokumentation der Zeit* 56 (126): 355-374. The author presents primary source material indicating National Socialist and anti-Semitic views held by a leading social scientist of the Nazi era and present rector of Research of the Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftsakademie of Bochum. C. F. Latour

111. Grassot, R. UN RATE DU IIIE REICH: TILLESSEN, ASSASSIN DE MATHIAS ERZBERGER [An unsuccessful man of the Third Reich: Tillesen, the assassin of Mathias Erzberger]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 179-186. The author describes, against the background of political confusion in post-World War I Germany, Tillesen's alignment with the extreme nationalists, his assassination of Erzberger (1 August 1921), his flight to Hungary and Spain, his return to Hitler's Germany and his trials and sentencing in 1946 and 47. R. C. Delk

112. Hammerschmidt, Helmut, and Michael Mansfeld. ORIGINE ET STRUCTURE DES WAFFEN-SS [Origin and structure of the Waffen-SS]. *Documents* 1956 11(12): 1284-96. A review of the origin, structure and methods of recruitment of the Waffen-SS, in order to evaluate the difficult question of whether former SS men under the rank of Lieutenant Colonel should be admitted into the new German Federal army. The necessity of careful selection and examination of former SS men is stressed. Carla Rich

113. Muth, Heinrich. LITERATURBERICHTE: ZEITGeschichte: DIE INNERE ENTWICKLUNG DER WEIMARER PUBLIK [Review article: Contemporary history: the inner development of the Weimar Republic]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(9): 592-597. A review of

sixteen works (1935-1955) in German and one (1942) in English on the Weimar Republic. F. B. M. Hollyday

114. Pritzkolet, Kurt. LA PRESSE ALLEMANDE HIER ET AUJOURD'HUI [The German press yesterday and today]. *Documents* 1956 11(10/11): 1076-1096. The pre-war German press was dominated by the large industrial combines, and the editorial division of a newspaper was sacrificed to paying publicity. After World War II the press started from scratch under a system of licenses issued by the occupying powers. These licenses stifled the development of an independent local press. Carla Rich

115. Schorske, Carl E. (Wesleyan Univ.). A NEW LOOK AT THE NAZI MOVEMENT. *World Politics* 1956/57 9(1): 88-97. A critical appraisal of the collection of essays in Maurice Baumont, John H. E. Fried and Edmond Vermeil (Eds.), *The Third Reich* (New York, 1955). The chief value of the volume is found in its representative character. It "dramatizes the degree to which the scholarship of National Socialism, still lacking anchorage in empirical investigations, is dominated by contradictory speculations based all too often on narrow social and intellectual attitudes." By its omissions the work indicates what significant gaps in our empirical knowledge of National Socialist history are still to be filled. The writer suggests that one of the important areas for study is that of the domestic history of National Socialism between the seizure of power in 1933 and the beginning of foreign expansion in 1938. G. A. Mugge

116. Singer, Kurt. L'HOMME QUI SE BOUCHAIT LES OREILLES [The man who stopped his ears]. *Historia* (France) 1956 20(116): 19-22. A story of espionage which took place in Berlin in 1935. The hero of the title is called "von Felsack" by the author who met him later in Stockholm but "his real name cannot be revealed in this story." Translated from the German. H. Monteagle

117. Spivak, S. I. K ISTORII BREMENSKOI GRUPPY "INTERNATIONAL' NYKH KOMMUNISTOV GERMANII" [Concerning the history of the Bremen group of the "International Communists of Germany"]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 126-129. A brief account of the organization and history of the left wing, internationalist socialist workers' group in Bremen in 1918. The group was solidly behind the views of the Spartacists, though believing in less centralized organization. It eventually merged into the German Communist Party. Based mainly on the files of the group's paper, *Der Kommunist*. M. Raaff

118. Targ, Alojzy. HANS LUKASCHEK I POLITYKA NIEMIECKA NA GÖRNYM ŚLĄSKU [Hans Lukaschek and the German policy in Upper Silesia]. *Zycie i Mysl* 1956 3(4/5): 110-155. The author describes the situation of the Polish minority in the German part of Upper Silesia between the World Wars, putting equal stress on the injustice of the German authorities and persecutions committed by them and by the German population. The career of Hans Lukaschek is sketched from his days as *Landrat* in Rybnik, while that of Alfons Prosko, his predecessor as president of the province of Upper Silesia is sketched only for the years of his presidency, (1923-1929). A. F. Dugnas

GREAT BRITAIN

119. Moodie, G. C. (Univ. of Glasgow). THE MONARCH AND THE SELECTION OF A PRIME MINISTER: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE CRISIS OF 1931. *Political Studies* 1957 5(1): 1-20. Against the facts of the crisis, the part played by King George V in the formation of the National Government in August 1931 is examined from biographies and other published material. The subsequent arguments about the constitutional implications of the crisis are analyzed in some detail. J. A. S. Grenville

120. Unsigned. AN EDITOR AND HIS TIMES. GEOFFREY DAWSON AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. *Round Table* 1956 (183): 253-258. Present day publicists endeavor to find a scapegoat for the disasters leading to World War II. They point at the National Government and at Stanley Baldwin. In a similar vein charges are leveled at Geoffrey Dawson, the editor of *The Times*, for helping to maintain the system. Dawson's beliefs and actions from 1931 to 1939, his attitude to

the domestic and foreign policies of the National Government, and finally his belief that Chamberlain's Munich policy was the right policy for 1938, are strongly defended by the author.

J. A. S. Grenville

HUNGARY

721. Vallat, Xavier. LA HONGRIE AUX ANNEES 30 [Hungary during the Thirties]. *Écrits de Paris* 1956 (144): 53-67. The destruction of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy after World War I paved the way for the rise of Hitler. Had the Hungarians been able to restore the monarchy in the person of Archduke Otto, as the majority of Hungarians wished in the 1930s, the Nazi movement would not have been welcomed in Austria and Hungary. Carla Rich

POLAND

See also: 718

722. Ajnenkiel, Andrzej. KILKA UWAG W SPRAWIE BADAŃ NAD DWUDZIESTOLECIEM MIEDZYWOJENNYM [Some remarks regarding the studies of the inter-war period]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 173-177. A criticism of the studies of the history of inter-war Poland. Certain problems, or even facts, were played down as "inconvenient." Many records and books were placed on lists of "prohibita" and not entered into general catalogues and bibliographies. Furthermore, as a result of World War II, archival material was partly destroyed and partly disorganized. Some records are still kept by various institutions outside the archival service, others are in the hands of government agencies. A. F. Dyrnas

723. Biegański, Stanisław (Colonel). BITWA WARSZAWSKA 1920 ROKU [The Battle of Warsaw, 1920]. *Bellona* 1956 (3): 58-75, and (4): 52-71. A detailed discussion of the part played by the first, second and fifth Polish armies in the Warsaw battle of September 1920. The operations of each army are analyzed and statistics given to show the comparative strengths of both the Polish and Soviet forces. At the conclusion of the second article there is a consideration of the military principles employed by Piłsudski during his conduct of the campaign. J. Erickson

See also: 2: 1627

724. Jabłonki, Henryk. Z TAJNEJ DYPLOMACJI WŁADYSLAWA GRABSKIEGO W R. 1924 [On the secret diplomacy of Władysław Grabski in 1924]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 440-455. The author describes various informal contacts which Dr. Józef Rettinger, Count Adam Ronikier and Prince J. Woroniecki established, with Prime Minister's Grabski's approval, with British commercial and industrial circles in the hope of attracting British capital to Poland. A. F. Dyrnas

725. Miedziński, Bogusław (late President of the Polish Senate). FANTASTYCZNE "TŁO" [Fantastic background]. *Kultura* 1956 10(12): 106-111. The author attacks the article of J. Negryński, "Gospodarka Narodowa" (W Dwudziestą Piątą Rocznice) [National Economy]: On the 25th anniversary]. *Kultura* 1956 10(9): 76-104. [See abstract 2: 2965]. He corrects certain opinions on the personalities of Marshal Piłsudski's party and outlines his own position and policy between 1935 and 1939. A. F. Dyrnas

See also: 730

726. Morawski, Kajetan. PRZEWRÓT MAJOWY [The May coup d'état]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(5): 1-2. The author who, in May 1926, was in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in W. Witos' cabinet, describes Piłsudski's coup d'état (12-15 May 1926). Though writing as a member of the anti-Piłsudski government, he stresses his own pro-Piłsudski feelings. Pen-portraits of many personalities, especially of President Wojciechowski and Prime Minister Witos, and descriptions of the government's actions during the fighting are given. The author also analyzes the various political groups and forces which organized the coup. A. F. Dyrnas

727. Popkiewicz, Józef, and Franciszek Ryszka. GÓRNOŚLĄSKI PRZEMYSŁ CIĘŻKI W LATACH 1922-1929. DYNAMIKA ROZWOJU PRODUKCJI I NIEKTÓRE PRZEJAWY JEGO WPŁYWU NA GOSPODARKĘ NARODOWĄ [Upper Silesian heavy industry between 1922 and 1929. Dynamics of the development of production and some signs of its impact on the national economy]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(4/5): 417-439. The author describes the development of this

industry, giving many statistical data on employment, production and exports. Based on printed sources only.

A. F. Dyrnas

728. Pragier, Adam. SPOTKANIA Z KOMUNISTAMI [Encounters with Communists]. *Wiadomości* 1957 12(9): 2. Personal recollections of a prominent Polish Socialist of his meetings with the members of the Polish Communist Party in 1919, also with the Russian Ambassador in Warsaw, Antonov-Ovseenko, and with Andrei Radek, later a correspondent of *Tass* in London in World War II. A. F. Dyrnas

729. Staar, Richard F. THE POLISH COMMUNIST PARTY 1918 - 1948. *Polish Review* 1956 1(2/3): 41-58. Organized Marxism in Poland dates back to 1882 with the founding of the Polish Socialist Party. The main concern of this article begins in 1918 with the establishment of the Communist Workers' Party. It traces the general characteristics, leadership and activities of the latter party up to 1948. H. J. Silverman

730. Wiatr, Józef (General). (Letter to the Editor of *Kultura*). *Kultura* 1956 10(12): 111-113. The writer challenges the article of J. Negryński, "Gospodarka Narodowa" (W Dwudziestą Piątą Rocznice) [National Economy]: On the 25th anniversary]. *Kultura* 1956 10(9): 76-104. [See abstract 2: 2965]. He corrects opinions on and explains the problem of the production and export of anti-aircraft guns from Poland in the pre-war years. A. F. Dyrnas

See also: 725

731. Wiatr, Józef (General). W SPRAWIE ROZBUDOWY BRONI PANCIERNEJ PRZED 1939 R. [On the question of the development of armored forces before 1939]. *Bellona* 1956 (3): 31-37. Polish tank production before the war was severely limited by lack of rapid techniques and by the expense which the construction of an armored force entailed. The organization KSUS [the Staff] took control of the armored forces and developed not only tank forces but also motorized brigades. The tank doctrine was linked with the employment of tanks in support of infantry. Considerable technical information is incorporated into this study. J. Erickson

PORTUGAL

732. Ferro, Antonio. SALAZAR ET LA REVOLUTION DU PORTUGAL [Salazar and the revolution in Portugal]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(115): 598-600. A brief, laudatory sketch of the Portuguese statesman by his first biographer. H. Monteagle

733. Mongin, Mariette. L'ENFANCE ET LE CHEMIN DE SALAZAR [The youth and the road of Salazar]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1956 58(657): 78-81. SALAZAR ET LE MONDE OCCIDENTAL [Salazar and the West]. *Ibid.* (660): 67-80. The first article is a brief analysis of Oliveira Salazar's origins and his ideas. The second is a more lengthy comment on his regime and studies his career from 1932 to the present. The author is a strong admirer of Salazar. H. Monteagle

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

734. Larsen, Heinrich S. (Professor of Economics, Handelshøjskolen, Copenhagen). TRÆK OG DE FAGLIGE STORKONFLIKTER I 1920 OG 1925 [The internal struggles of the labor unions in 1920 and 1925]. *Økonomi og Politik* 1955 29(2-4): 163-204. A psychological study of the political developments which led to the great labor unrest of 1920 and 1925. A major factor of this unrest was the struggle for the control of labor between M. C. Lyngsøe, the leader of unskilled labor, and the trade unions. These disputes led eventually to the downfall of the Zahle ministry in 1920, and added to the difficulties of Prime Minister Stauning. R. A. Sorensen

SPAIN

See also: 692

735. D. B. POVODOM PROSLAVE INTERNACIONALNIH BRIGADA [On the occasion of the anniversary of international brigades]. *Politika* 1956 29 October. The results of the author's inquiry into an unsuccessful attempt at the beginning of 1937 to transport a group of 300 Yugoslav volunteers from Montenegro to Spain via the Mediterranean in a French freighter

provided by the "Red Aid." A number of volunteers and the representative of the "Red Aid" were arrested. Based on statements made by Blaža Jovanović, Vlada Božović and two other participants. S. Gavrilović

736. Erdt, Hans. SIEG UND NIEDERLAGE DER SPANISCHEN REPUBLIK [Victory and defeat of the Spanish Republic] Deutsche Rundschau 1956 82(7): 719-727. The author examines aspects of the Spanish Civil War in which the real initial successes of the democratic republic were reversed by the reversal of Western powers to supply food and arms. The Loyalist government was not Communist, nor was Communist influence of any significance even in the international brigades. Franco's forces represented, with German and Italian aid, the interests of the army officer corps, Falange Fascism, large landowners and clericalism. L. Hertzman

737. Garsia, Khose (José García). INTERNACIONAL'NYE RIGADY V ISPAÑII, 1936-1938 GG [The international brigades in Spain, 1936-1938]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (7): 33-48. A descriptive account of the history of the international brigades in Spain. The leading role in their military and political activities was played by the Communist Party, though their membership included broad democratic elements. The author extols the heroism and military value of the international brigades and their individual Communist leaders from many countries. He gives names of chief commanders, political commissars and instructors, and cites the participation and advice of leading Soviet Russian military figures. References to published sources and accounts by participants and friendly Western historians are given. M. Raeff

738. Kirsch, Edgar. DER SPANISCHE FREIHEITSKAMPF 1936-1939 IM SPIEGEL DER ANTIFASCHISTISCHEN DEUTSCHEN LITERATUR [The Spanish freedom fight (1936-1939) through the eyes of German anti-Fascist literature]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg 1954/55 4(1): 99-119. An extensive summary of the treatment which German novelists, poets and free-lance writers accorded to the Spanish Civil War. The author claims that classical Marxist writers, beginning with Karl Marx himself, had already concerned themselves with Spanish social and political issues, establishing a tradition which received new impetus during the Civil War. He describes especially how French and Soviet Russian authors have viewed Spanish attitudes toward foreigners fighting on both sides in the war, and toward Franco's army. R. Mueller

739. Marković, Dragan. ZATOČENIK JOSIP KRIŽAJ [Prisoner Josip Križaj]. Politika 1956 28 October. The author describes air warfare in the Spanish Civil War in which Križaj, a ex-Italian pilot, took part as a Yugoslav volunteer on the Republican side. Križaj was shot down and made prisoner on the Guadalajara front. S. Gavrilović

740. Hušek, Josef. SLOVANŠTÍ DOBROVOLNÍCI V BOJI PANÉLSKÉHO LIDU ZA SVOBODU [Slay volunteers in the struggle of the Spanish people for freedom]. Slovenský Přehled 1956 42(7): 235-236. One of the first of the International battalions in the Spanish Civil War was the famous Polish unit, the Dombrowski. The Poles played an outstanding part among the Slav units. The closest fellow-combatants of the Czechs were the Yugoslavs; Serb, Croat and Slovene. The common inter-Slav unit was named the Czechobalkanik; Czechs and Slovaks fought in all the international units, and often with Spanish units. Many of the partisans of World War II, in the Ukraine, in Bohemia and in Poland were to draw upon these Spanish experiences. J. Erickson

Latin America

741. Berman, Gregorio. EL DIFÍCIL TIEMPO NUEVO A RAVES DE DEODORO ROCA [A difficult period (in Argentina) as seen by Deodoro Roca]. Cuadernos Americanos 1957 16(1): 5-41. A biographical essay on Deodoro Roca (1892-1942), an Argentine leader of the student reform movement of Córdoba in 1918. The author discusses his ideas and his activities during the turbulent period between 1930 and 1940 in Argentina. H. Kantor

Soviet Union

ee also: 626, 627, 631, 723, 728, 744

742. Adamović, A. THE SOVIETIZATION OF BELOUSSIAN LITERATURE. Belorussian Review 1955 (1): 98-107.

Only Soviet literature may exist and develop in Belorussia and in the other republics of the USSR. The Sovietization of Belorussia can be seen in the following stages: The first attempts at Soviet Belorussian writing, 1918-1919; the ascendancy of the pugnacious and "proletarian" group of the 1920-1922 period, nicknamed the *Burapiena* [Storm-Foam]; the period of external Sovietization 1923-1926; the disintegration of the pro-Soviet unity, 1926-1928; and the forced Sovietization of Belorussian literature under the Belorussian Writers' Association, 1928-1932. The final stage came with the decision in 1932 to dissolve this body, as having achieved its purpose, and the great purge, particularly in 1936, saw the NKVD in action against the remnants of individual resistance. J. Erickson

743. Armstrong, John A. (Univ. of Wisconsin). ADMINISTRATIVE APPARATUS IN THE RURAL UKRAINE. American Slavic and East European Review 1956 15(1): 17-37. The article is based on German reports on administration in nine predominantly agricultural and probably typical Ukrainian rajons. These confirm concepts of the Soviet apparatus derived from other sources and give a more precisely defined picture of the rural administrative system. The departments of rajon administration and the NKVD are discussed. Other items studied are the courts and the office of State Procurator, the State Bank and the press. Agricultural questions are the most important and are dealt with as a whole. Administrative overhead is much smaller than the number of technical or professional personnel. R. B. Holtzman

744. Bartel, Norbert. DAS SCHICKSAL DES SOWJET-FILMS [The fate of the Soviet film]. Osteuropa 1956 6(5): 394-402. The Soviet film industry was at its height in the 1920s when Eisenstein and Pudovkin produced their great films. Control by the state became more complete between 1936 and 1938. Censorship has been a great handicap. A scenario must run the gamut of ten control agencies before production starts. These are followed by controls during filming, and the final control by high Party officials for ideological orthodoxy. Producers of films enjoyed greater liberty during World War II, but this vanished in the post-war era. Since Stalin's death restrictions have been less onerous and in 1955 40 films were produced, a figure which compares with a yearly average of 150 in West Germany and 350 in the USA. E. C. Heimreich

745. Berman, Harold J. (Harvard Univ.). LAW REFORM IN THE SOVIET UNION. American Slavic and East European Review 1956 15(2): 179-189. The author attempts to assess current and proposed reforms in the light of Soviet judicial practice and earlier legal developments under Stalin. The article concentrates on the post-1945 period, and is mainly based on observations in Moscow during the summer of 1955. In the early 1930s Soviet doctrine denounced law as a "bourgeois fetish." Vishinski in 1936 led a revulsion against legal nihilism; at the same time, people suspected of political or ideological opposition were being liquidated without any pretense of a fair trial. A system of law and a system of terror can co-exist without the latter engulfing the former. R. B. Holtzman

746. Danilov, V. P. MATERIAL'NO-TEKHNICHESKAIA BAZA SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA SSSR NAKANUNE SPLOSHNOI KOLLEKTIVIZATSII [The material-technical basis of the agriculture of the USSR on the eve of total collectivization]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (7): 3-17. The author describes the transformation in land tenure, agricultural techniques (mechanization) and the emergence of collective farms on the eve of the collectivization drive. In 1929 the material-technological development was lagging behind the growth of the new collectivistic socio-economic organization of rural life. It was only during the collectivization and the second Five Year Plan that the technological material basis for a socialist agriculture was created. Based largely on the contemporary periodical press, official publications, legislative acts and some unpublished archival sources. M. Raeff

747. Footman, David (St. Antony's College, Oxford). NESTOR MAKHNO AND THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR. History Today 1956 6(12): 811-821. An account of the part played in the Russian Civil War by the insurgent revolutionary army led by Nestor Makhno, a Ukrainian peasant who became "an out-and-out revolutionary of anarchist views, and a guerilla leader of outstanding ability," and whose career "provides a unique example of an attempt to put anarchist principles into practice." Makhno's army fought against both the Reds and the Whites, though at one point he was friendly with Lenin. For most of 1919 and 1920 he controlled large parts of the Ukraine

as an independent republic, but was handicapped by lack of experience and supplies and by constant military threats. In 1921 the Red Army liquidated Makhno's movement. Based on printed sources. W. M. Simon

748. Hadjibeyli, Dj. FOUR ANNIVERSARIES. Caucasian Review 1956 (3): 7-20. The first date commemorated, March-April 1918, was marked by mass liquidations by the Communists in Azerbaijan. The second date is 28 May 1918, when Azerbaijan declared its independence, to which de facto recognition was given by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers, and, though *de jure* recognition was pending, it was thwarted by Soviet invasion. The third, 28 April 1920, is one of the blackest in the history of Azerbaijan, for the Soviet domination was made complete on that date. The fourth, 22-24 May 1920, is a tragic sequel to the third, for these were the days of the preparation and outbreak of the Ganja insurrection against the Soviets. The cost was 15,000 victims. J. Erickson

749. Jalovič, A. FORESTS OF THE BELORUSSIAN SSR. Belorussian Review 1955 (1): 107-121. This survey of the timber resources of the Belorussian SSR deals with general climatic conditions, the general state of the Belorussian forests, the forest economy of Belorussia from 1920 to 1930 and the Soviet forest economy after 1930. Considerable statistical information is incorporated into the text. J. Erickson

750. Kulikovič, M. BELORUSSIAN NATIONAL ART UNDER SOVIET CONTROL. Belorussian Review 1955 (1): 82-98. Long before 1917, Belorussian art had achieved a great reputation beyond its own borders. In 1917 and during the later NEP period, there was a fertile field for the mass development of a national art. The Soviet theorists, however, demanded the creation of a "new Soviet folklore"; all possible steps were taken to demonstrate the new "Belorussian socialist folk art." The essence of true Belorussian national art was transformed by Soviet propaganda requirements and by an imposed class character. J. Erickson

751. Kuz'min, N. F. K Istorii RAZGROMA BELOGARDEISKIKH VOISK DENIKINA [On the history of the defeat of the White-guard armies of Denikin]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (7): 18-32. On the basis of unpublished sources from the archives of the Red Army, the author corrects some erroneous interpretations of the Civil War operations that gained currency as a result of Stalin's personality cult. He describes the military developments on the Southern front in 1919 and analyzes the strategic and tactical plans and decisions made by the Red Army command and Politburo of the Communist Party. He concludes that, contrary to prevailing opinion, an offensive into the Don and Kuban in the summer of 1919 was the correct decision at the time the plan was formulated. The plan was rightly abandoned and the center of attention shifted to the Orel-Kursk area as a result of the changed situation in the autumn of 1919. The author also shows that the claim that Stalin was responsible for the new plan to concentrate efforts south of Moscow is based on evidence incorrectly dated. Actually, the plan was worked out by the collective leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party under Lenin's inspiration. M. Raeff

752. Lutskii, E. A. O SUSHCHNOSTI URAVNITEL'NOGO ZEMLEPOL'ZOVANIIA V SOVETSKOI ROSSIY [Concerning the essence of equalized land tenure in Soviet Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (9): 59-71. The author criticizes the usual interpretation that the Soviet Land Law of 1918 meant the adoption of the socialist revolutionary land program to appease the peasantry. He develops the argument that the notion of equalization of land tenure was imposed on the Bolshevik leadership by conditions in the countryside. It was not merely a temporary compromise or expedient, for the principle of equality of land tenure remained a basic feature of Soviet agrarian legislation until collectivization. It was a necessary principle, for it helped to destroy the survivals of feudalism in a land dominated by individual peasant holdings, while preventing the development of capitalistic relations. M. Raeff

753. March, H. F. BENES AND MARSHAL TUKHACHEVSKY. Sudeten Bulletin 1956 4(6): 70-71. The author reviews Beneš' role in forwarding to Moscow material against Tukhachevsky and other Soviet generals and charges Beneš with not telling the truth about it. J. J. Karch

754. Muselier, L'Amiral. SOUVENIRS DE MER NOIRE [Black Sea recollections]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(76): 471-477. Muselier was stationed in the Black Sea as captain of the Scarpe in 1918-1919. His ship was part of the Allied fleet stationed at Sevastopol to isolate the Bolshevik forces. Based on Muselier's memoirs, this article describes the Bolshevik-inspired revolt of the French sailors. Muselier prevented a mutiny on the Scarpe and later evacuated refugees from Odessa. Negotiations with Soviet authorities during the evacuation led him to recommend Allied relations with the Soviets in the hope of guiding them in their efforts. This advice was ignored and made Muselier suspect. R. C. De

755. Petersen, William. THE EVOLUTION OF SOVIET FAMILY POLICY. Problems of Communism 1956 5(5): 28-36. On 17 October 1918 and 19 November 1926 two codes were ratified which established a consistent family policy in the USSR. In its desire to overthrow completely the Czarist order, the Bolshevik leadership was not greatly concerned with enforcing strict moral codes for family life. While laws governing sex life were lax, birth control was discouraged. Child birth is now encouraged so as to increase the population and make up for great losses sustained during collectivization and the war. But officially, Western ideas of family life and love are still spurned. S. L. Speronis

756. Polianskaia, E. M. IZ Istorii SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO INDUSTRIALIZATSII SIBIRI [From the history of the social industrialization of Siberia]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (8): 15-18. A descriptive account of the planning and first steps toward building up a metallurgical and mining center in Western Siberia between 1918 and 1928. Special attention is paid to the Tel'beš factory and the prospecting enterprises in the Gornaya Shoria. Based largely on the official minutes of the political and central planning organs of the Soviet Union. M. Rae

757. Rupen, Robert A. THE BURIAT INTELLIGENTSIA. Far Eastern Quarterly 1956 15(3): 383-398. One of the important keys to understanding 20th century developments in Central Asia is a consideration of the importance of the Buriat Mongolian intelligentsia. This intelligentsia was particularly active from about 1900 to 1937, when most of them were killed during the Russian purges. The author concludes that this group was a mixture of various types: incipient nationalists; Pan-Mongolists; Russian (Czarist and Soviet) agents; and serious scholars and educators. Each individual occasionally evinced a blend of two or more of these types. H. J. Silverman

758. Ruskin, N. N. PHYSICAL EXTERMINATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(3): 239-244. It may be demonstrated from the statistical data dealing with the natural growth of population in Russia for the period before 1914, that the Soviet regime can be held responsible for the destruction of some 70,000,000 people between 1917 and 1941. The statistics for the period 1917-1949 in the Ukraine bear out that 39,000,000 Ukrainians have been liquidated by one method or another under the Soviet regime. Deportations into the wilderness, the unbearable conditions in the forced labor camps, mass killings and artificial famine have been some of the features of the regime which has caused such losses. J. Erickson

759. Selunskaya, V. M. O KANDIDATSKIKH DİSSERTASIYAKH PO Istorii KOLLEKTIVIZATSII SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA V SSSR [Concerning candidates' dissertations on the history of the collectivization of agriculture in the USSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (11): 195-201. A critical survey of dissertations written between 1947 and 1956 dealing with the collectivization of agriculture in Soviet Russia. Examination of these dissertations illustrates the backwardness and inadequacy of the work done in the history of the Communist Party and Soviet society. M. Raeff

760. Skrzypek, Stanislaw. A STUDY IN UKRAINIAN DEMOGRAPHY. Polish Review 1956 1(2/3): 59-72. A presentation of various demographic statistics and analyses from 1926 to 1948 to demonstrate that the Ukrainian territory program is "in great disproportion to the biological strength of the Ukrainian people" and that the figures do not support the argument in favor of the "Great Ukrainian program." H. J. Silverman

761. Spirin, L. M. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA - ORGANIZATOR RAZGROMA KOLCHAKA [The Communist Party, the organizer of the defeat of Kolchak]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 16-31. An account of the plans and decisions made and measures taken by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the high command of the Eastern front of the Red Army in organizing the defeat of Admiral Kolchak in Siberia and the Urals. Describing the divergent opinions on strategy among the Red Army command and the Central Committee, the article stresses the creative role of the latter, the growth in experience of the Soviet commanders, and the military-political genius of Lenin. Based largely on unpublished sources from the archives of the Revolution and of the Red Army. M. Raeff

762. Spirin, L. M. O PERYVKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH PREOBRAZOVANIYAKH V PROMYSHLENNOSTI SOVETSKOI ROSSIYI [Concerning the first socialist transformations in the industry of Soviet Russia]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (11): 72-76. Criticizing an article by V. P. Nasyrin, "O nekotorykh voprosakh sotsialisticheskogo preobrazovaniya promyshlennosti v SSSR" [On some questions of socialist transformation of the industry in the USSR] in *Voprosy Istorii* No. 5, 1956, [See abstract: 2: 2991], the author argues that the industrial policy of the Soviet government in 1918 had been prepared before the October Revolution, and that the rate of nationalization, while hastened by the inimical actions of the bourgeoisie and foreign capitalism, was not conceived as a punitive measure. No new sources. M. Raeff

763. Stewart, David H. (Univ. of Michigan). THE SILENT DON IN ENGLISH. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(2): 265-275. The English version of this book was not made with special care but it did improve as it progressed. It omitted over a hundred pages of text, changed the sequence, and introduced new chapter, section and paragraph divisions. The omissions, which are listed, result in the novel giving a somewhat different total impression. Lenin's position is altered by four omissions. The English version should either be complete or contain a warning that it is an abridgement. R. B. Holtman

764. Unsigned. DOKUMENTE: LENIN ÜBER STALIN [Documents: Lenin on Stalin]. *Ost-Probleme* 1956 8(28): 963-972. The eighteen documents which are reproduced here may be regarded as an extension of the Khrushchev secret speech (printed by the US State Department 4 June 1956). These items deal with the history of the Party in the Soviet Union for the period 1922-1923, and concern the struggle over Trotsky and Lenin's comments on Stalin and the Party machine. Lenin's famous letter of 24 December 1922, where he described Stalin's failings, is also included. J. Erickson

765. Vagts, Alfred. CAPITALIST ENCIRCLEMENT; A RUSSIAN OBSESSION--GENUINE OR FEIGNED? *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(3): 499-519. The author traces the gradual and variable evolutions in Russian Communist minds of the concept of encirclement from World War I to the present. From the first, encirclement was viewed as a propaganda term; by various accretions, among them the idea of "capitalist" encirclement, the concept came increasingly to have an effect resembling the bell signal in Pavlov's dog experiment--undeniable, undiscussible, evocable, paranoic. The intensity of the fear of encirclement has varied. The latest view, that encirclement is largely historical, explains a phase of the Soviet past. How long this interpretation will last depends on the behavior of the capitalist nations and whether the Kremlin can maintain its position against the threat of encirclement. Ch. A. LeGuin

United States of America

See also: 647, 648, 650, 652, 657, 658, 660, 662, 667, 857

766. Frankfurter, Felix (Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court). 'MORAL GRANDEUR' OF JUSTICE BRANDEIS. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 11 November: 26, 65-66. The author considers Justice Brandeis to be one of the greatest men to sit on the Supreme Court bench because of his contributions to jurisprudence and to social thought and action. R. J. Marion

767. Iazykov, E. F. FERMERSKOE DVIZHENIE V SSSR 1932-1933 GODAKH [The farm movement in the USA in 1932-1933]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 31-44. An account

of the discontent, unrest and strike activities among American farmers in 1932 and early 1933. The author emphasizes the active role of the Communist Party in transforming the economic grievances, boycotts and strikes into a political movement in early 1933. While the threat of spreading farm agitation forced the Roosevelt administration and Congress to push through remedial legislation (May 1933), the movement did not become a truly revolutionary force because it was dominated by propertied farmers and did not join forces with the labor movement. Based primarily on the left wing contemporary periodical press. M. Raeff

768. Knight, Oliver (Univ. of Wisconsin). CORRECTING NATURE'S ERROR: THE COLORADO-BIG THOMPSON PROJECT. *Agricultural History* 1956 30(4): 157-169. The Colorado-Big Thompson project was authorized in 1937 to transfer irrigation waters within the state of Colorado from West to East of the Continental Divide. The water was to be used on land already under irrigation, a major departure from precedent. This was one of the first large multi-purpose projects undertaken by the Federal government. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

769. Laukhuff, Perry. THE PRICE OF WOODROW WILSON'S ILLNESS. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1956 32(4): 598-611. Wilson was a sick and disabled man at the time of the fight over the League of Nations. For a long period, he was secluded from contact with friends, secretaries, leaders, press and public. From September 1919 to the end of his life, Wilson was never in a position to exert that leadership which he had so thoroughly understood and so strikingly practiced. He was deprived of his greatest asset, personal consultation and discussion, and of any real means for sensing the currents of political and public opinion. His physical disability deprived the country of leadership, kept the USA out of the League, and this in turn may have made possible World War II. J. Erickson See also: 650, 652, 657, 659, 660, 668, 685

770. Looper, Robert B. ROOSEVELT AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE. *Occidente* 1956 12(4): 348-363. The author traces the views of Franklin D. Roosevelt on the colonial issue. He shows his swing to anti-colonial convictions in the late 1920s and in the 1930s, their crystallization prior to World War II and the resulting Anglo-American conflict of policy within the Grand Alliance. Article to be continued. H. M. Adams

771. Miller, Robert Moats (Univ. of North Carolina). A NOTE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND THE REVIVED KU KLUX KLAN. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(3): 355-368. An examination of the belief that a close tie existed between the Klan and Protestantism in the 1920s and the implication that Protestant churches supported the Klan. The author presents three pieces of evidence to qualify this indictment: The opposition expressed in the church press and in some denominational publications; a study of minutes of the national conventions, assemblies and councils of the major denominations which contain resolutions referring to the Klan; and the fact that few nationally prominent church leaders joined the Klan and some came out strongly in opposition. Ruby Kerley

772. Skogvold, F. J. (Equitable Life Assurance Society). FARM LOANS AND FARM MANAGEMENT BY THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. *Agricultural History* 1956 30(3): 114-119. The Equitable Life Assurance Society began making loans on farm mortgages in 1921. The great depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s led to foreclosure or other debt-connected transfers, until, by December 1933 the Society owned over 6,000 farms covering more than 1,100,000 acres. The Society managed these farms until it could sell them, and developed unique techniques for their management and sale. Based on the Society's records. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

773. Vinson, John Chalmers. HUGHES, BORAH AND THE FAR EAST: CONGRESSIONAL VS EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1956 27(3): 269-285. A discussion of American Far Eastern diplomacy from 1920 to 1924 and the conflict between Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes and Senator William E. Borah. The vital decisions of Far Eastern policy, of the Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922), and of the Immigration Bill of 1924 were greatly influenced by this conflict between the Executive and the Senate. The author concludes that because of this conflict there was

"little net gain in Far Eastern policy" during this period.

H. J. Silverman

774. Zacharewicz, Sister Mary Misaela. THE ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS TOWARD THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society

of Philadelphia 1956 67(1): 3-30. A study of the attitude of several Catholic papers toward the League of Nations from 1918 to 1920, showing that most Catholic press sentiment favored the League and mentioning Republican anti-Catholic prejudice used against it. Article to be continued.

Ch. G. Hamilton

GENERAL HISTORY

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents
Military History
General

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 670, 672, 678, 770

775. Kersten, Felix (Dr.). HITLER FUT-IL ATTEINT DE PARALYSIE GENERALE PROGRESSIVE? [Was Hitler struck by a progressive general paralysis?] *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 731-736. This translation of the journal of Dr. Kersten, who was called in to care for Himmler, claims that as early as 1942 Hitler was suffering from a progressive general paralysis resulting from a syphilitic infection contracted during World War I. If Himmler and other German leaders had been willing to replace Hitler as incapable of further service, Germany and Europe might have attained an earlier peace. R. C. Delk

776. Morton, Louis. THE DECISION TO USE THE ATOM BOMB. *Foreign Affairs* 1957 35(2): 334-353. A reassessment of all the available evidence pertaining to the decision by the United States government to use the atomic bomb against Japan. In June 1945 there was much opposition in government circles, particularly from the scientists who had created the bomb. Its use was considered necessary to overcome the difficulties of the unconditional surrender doctrine. All intelligence information indicated that the Japanese would fight to the end. Plans were formulated to threaten the Japanese with the bomb before using it, but were rejected since no one was really sure that the bomb would actually work. However, the Potsdam Declaration was a veiled threat which appeared to the Allies to be rejected by the Japanese. The author disagrees with the notion that the bomb was used to forestall Russian intervention, though there were undoubtedly some people who favored this course. Based largely on published memoirs of American officials. D. W. Houston

777. Ullman, Richard H. THE DAVIES MISSION AND UNITED STATES-SOVIET RELATIONS. 1937-1941. *World Politics* 1956/57 9(2): 220-239. Joseph E. Davies, Ambassador to Moscow from 1937 to 1938, was virtually alone among President Roosevelt's advisers in recommending a policy of all-out aid to the retreating Soviets in the doubtful June days of 1941. The author argues that although Davies was right on the question of whether or not the Soviet armies could survive the German advance, it was only by a curious turn of circumstance that he was right, and that he never really understood the country to which he was assigned. Davies' conceptions of the USSR are compared with those held by his leading professional colleagues from other countries and by subordinate professionals on his own staff. Davies' view "was the least realistic of these varying views of Soviet behavior, yet his conclusions were the most acceptable to those who made American policy." G. A. Mugge

778. Zaks, Zofia. IMPERIALIZM NIEMIECKI A SPRAWA STOSUNKÓW POLSKO-FRANCUSKICH POD KONIEC II WOJNY SWIATOWEJ (1944-1945) [German imperialism and the problem of Polish-French relations at the end of World War II (1944-1945)]. *Przeglad Zachodni* 1956 12(7/8): 213-223. A review of statements made at the end of World War II by political leaders, public figures and underground chiefs of France and Poland on the friendship between the two nations. The statements stress the necessity of friendship and co-operation to counteract German imperialism. E. Boba

Theatres of Operation
Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Pacific and Asian Theatre
Atlantic Ocean and North Sea
Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 851

779. Baumgart, Jan. BIPLIOTEKA UNIWERSYTECKA PO RZĄDAMI "REICHSSUNIVERSITÄT" [The library of Poznań University under the regime of Reichsuniversität]. *Przeglad Zachodni* 1956 12(7/8): 300-309. The library of Poznań University was taken over by the German occupation authorities in September 1939. The Polish personnel were gradually replaced by Germans, Russians and Ukrainians. The collection of the library was enlarged by purchases and confiscated private collections of Polish professors, institutes and other bodies. Duplicate books were sent to German universities; some parts of the collection were destroyed. The reorganization of the library involved rearranging the catalogues. The article also describes the fate of other book collections in territories incorporated into Germany. In the Poznań province the German occupation authorities destroyed 5,000,000 books. Another 2,000,000 books were lost due to dampness and war damages. Polish and German printed sources and documents are quoted. See also: 792

E. Boba

780. Berenstein, T. DOKUMENT O RUCHU OPORU W WARSZAWIE [A document on the Resistance movement in Warsaw]. *Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (19/20): 160-167. This document was sent, in July 1943, to Himmler's headquarters. The report was written by a German woman living in Warsaw from December 1942 to July 1943, and the Resistance movement in Warsaw is described in some detail and is linked with developments on the Western front. It also contains an account of the rising in the Warsaw ghetto, which she considered to have been an integral part of the Resistance movement as a whole. A full Polish translation of the document is appended. J. Erickson

781. Blagojević, V. GROBOVI JUGOSLAVENA U ZEMLJI LAPONACA [The graves of Yugoslavs in the land of Lapps]. *Borba* 1956 3 September. Of 430 Yugoslavs interned from June to mid-December 1941 in Karasjok, Norway, 330 died. The Germans brought four shiploads of political prisoners from Belgrade, the first of which carried 1,200 men. S. Gavrilović

782. Blagojević, V. "SRPSKA KUĆA" NA DALEKOM SEVERU [The "Serbian House" in the extreme north]. *Borba* 1956 2 September. The story of Yugoslavs interned by the Germans in the extreme north of Norway in World War II, as told by Kore Neset, a local inhabitant. S. Gavrilović

783. Boban, B. GESTAPO U BORBI PROTIV NARODNOG LOBODILAČKOG POKRETA [The Gestapo in the struggle against the National Liberation Movement]. *Borba* 1956 28 July - 7 September. A series of 42 articles on the operations of the Gestapo and other German secret agencies in Yugoslavia in World War II, based on captured German documents. S. Gavrilović

784. Cabibbe, Giorgio. PRESENZA DI QUINTINO DI VONA (30 NOVEMBRE 1894 - 7 SETTEMBRE 1944) [The presence of Quintino Di Vona (30 November 1894 - 7 September 1944)]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(8/9): 1519-1528. Recollections concerning the anti-Fascist activities of the late Latinist poet, Quintino Di Vona, who became a martyr in the northern Italian Re-

sistance in 1944. The article includes some correspondence between Di Vona and ex-Premier Francesco Saverio Nitti.

C. F. Dezell

785. Delarue, Jacques. LA DESTRUCTION DU VIEUX-PORT DE MARSEILLE [The destruction of the Old Port of Marseilles]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 77-85. An account of the destruction of the old quarter of Marseilles by the Germans between 1 and 17 February 1943. The author poses the question whether the quarter was destroyed for strategic reasons, to terrorize the inhabitants of Marseilles, or to do away with an asylum for German deserters. R. C. Delk

786. Dunchi, Nardo. MEMORIE PARTIGIANE [Memoirs of the partisan struggle]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(8/9): 1440-1453. An excerpt from a book of the same title scheduled for publication by *La Nuova Italia* of Florence. The memoirs are those of a participant in the Resistance in Piedmont and elsewhere in northern Italy during the summer of 1944. C. F. Dezell

787. Iwanek-Osmecki, Kazimierz (Colonel). DO KRAJU PRZEZ CZTERY KONTYNENTY. PRZED ODLÓTEM Z LONDYNU [To Poland through four continents: Before taking off from London]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(48): 1. Personal recollections which describe the preparations and methods of sending couriers from the Polish Forces headquarters in London to the home army in German-occupied Poland in 1940. A. F. Dydyna

788. Klukowski, Z. NIEDOLE I ZAGLADA ŻYDÓW W SZCZEBRZESZYNIE [The martyrdom and the extermination of the Jews in Szczebrzeszyn]. *Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (19/20): 205-244. These fragments of the memoirs of a Polish doctor are published in the original dated entry form; they were written during the German occupation of Szczebrzeszyn, a small town in the county of Lublin. As a doctor, the author of the memoirs was a witness to the more brutal events which took place. The fragments cover the period from 13 October 1939 to 22 March 1943 and are concerned chiefly with the agonies and the extermination of some 3,000 Jews in Szczebrzeszyn itself. An appendix contains an eye-witness account by one Tadeusz Jaszczyk of the massacre carried out by the Germans in October 1942. J. Erickson

789. Lewin, A. DZIENNIK Z GETTA WARSZAWSKIEGO [A diary of the Warsaw ghetto]. *Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (19/20): 167-205. The diary of the well-known Jewish historian and teacher Abraham Lewin was found among the underground archives of the Warsaw ghetto. It is written partly in Yiddish and partly in Hebrew. The period covered is from 25 March to 5 June 1942, when the Nazi terror campaign was intensified and direct preparations were made for the campaign of extermination of the Polish Jews, and, in particular, the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto. In dated entries, Lewin gives accounts of daily life in the ghetto, as well as of the problems of smuggling, the terror of April 1942 and the anti-Jewish propaganda films shown in the ghetto. J. Erickson

790. Michel, Henri. LA PRESSE CLANDESTINE, EXPRESSION DE LA PENSEE DE LA RESISTANCE? [Did the underground press express the thought of the French Resistance?]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1956 55(18): 7-13. French underground newspapers during World War II did not express all the thought of the Resistance nor that of all its members. The only later influence they may have had was in fostering social democratic policies. Politically the press was not very influential because it merely stressed the common aims of fighting the German occupation. L. M. Case

791. Mišić, A. DRUGI PUT RODJENA [Born for the second time]. *Politika* 1956 28 October. The author gives information on the German concentration camp in Mauthausen in which young Yugoslav woman, Eva Polaček, was saved by friendly Polish prisoners from death by cremation. Based on her recollections. S. Gavrilović

792. Paprocki, Franciszek, and Karol Marian Pospieszalski. "REICHSSUNIVERSITÄT POSEN" [University of the German Reich in Poznań]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(7/8): 275-299. The German occupation authorities on Polish territory after 1939 organized nine scientific centers devoted mainly to the study of Eastern Europe. The Poznań University was reorganized and named *Reichsuniversität Posen*. This study gives the organization, work, governing and teaching staff and the fluctuation in the number of students during the newly constituted university's existence. Its anti-Polish character is stressed. See also: 778

E. Boba

793. Rutkowski, A. O AGENTURZE GESTAPOWSKIEJ W GETCIE WARSZAWSKIM [On the Gestapo agency in the Warsaw ghetto]. *Buletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego* 1956 (19/20): 38-58. The Gestapo agency in the Warsaw ghetto was known as the "Thirteen" and was headed by the notorious Abram Gancwajch. A recently discovered report, "The Jewish residential quarter in Warsaw (19/XI/1940-19/XI/1941)," discloses the main espionage and diversionary nature of this organization. Its operation was hidden under a number of forms-cultural, economic, charitable and even as a fake Resistance movement. It is also a good illustration of the bitter competition between the "Thirteen" and the Judenrat. Although this is merely an ordinary denunciation, the document also throws considerable light on the conditions in the ghetto for the period 1940-1941, and provides much information on economic and sanitary arrangements, provisioning, social institutions and the security organs. J. Erickson

794. Schmitthener, Walter. LITERATURBERICHTE: NEUE LITERATUR ZUM WIDERSTAND [Review article: New literature on the Resistance]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(11): 708-711. The author critically reviews seven recent German books (1954-1956) and one French book (1954) on the German and French Resistance. F. B. M. Hollyday

795. Serwański, Edward. HITLEROWSKA POLITYKA NARODOWOŚCIOWA NA ŚLĄSKU W PIERWSZYM OKRESIE OKUPACJI [Hitlerite policy on nationalities in Silesia in the first stage of occupation]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(3/4): 339-361. The author reviews the registration of the population of Silesia in 1939-1940 (the so-called *Einwohnererfassung*). The census was preceded by a wave of terror. The populace, intimidated by the terror and to avoid repressions and possible deportations, declared on census forms *Volksdeutsche* or "Silesian" nationality. The results of the census were questioned by the German officials themselves. This study refers to previous publications on the same subject and attacks some of them, including the recollections of Stanisław Adamski, bishop of Katowice. Based on published and unpublished sources. E. Boba

796. Tadić, Dimitrije. SVEDOK U NIRNBERGU: JEDAN NEOBJAVLJEN DOKUMENT O STRELJANIM U KRAGUJEVCU [The witness in Nuremberg: An unpublished document on the executed citizens of Kragujevac]. *Politika* 1956 21 October. The author reproduces the verbatim record of the evidence given at the Nuremberg trials by Živojin Jovanović, sole survivor of the massacre of the group of citizens of Kragujevac in World War II. S. Gavrilović

797. Vujačić, Mirko. ZEMLJA POPLOCENA MRTVIM KRAGUJEVČANIMA [The fields covered with dead citizens of Kragujevac]. *Borba* 1956 21 October. A brief account of the execution by the Germans of 7,000 citizens of the Serbian city of Kragujevac on 20 October 1941. S. Gavrilović

798. Vuković, Predrag. TRI LISTA LIPE KOD LUŽIČKIH SRBA [Three linden leaves of the Lusatian Serbs]. *Nedeljna Informativna Novina* 1956 4 November. The author describes the persecutions under Hitler's regime of the small minority of Lusatian Serbs (remnants of the Polab Slavs) in the area of Upper and Lower Lusatia in Germany. Based on information obtained from local inhabitants. S. Gavrilović

799. --. [CARL GOERDELER, RELUCTANT REVOLUTIONARY]. *Gegenwart* 1955 10. Five Articles: Freund, Michael, REVOLUTIONÄR WIDER WILLEN [Reluctant Revolutionary]. (4): 106-109; Von Dietze, Constantin, and Michael Freund, REVOLUTIONÄR WIDER WILLEN, (5): 142-145; Von Dietze, Constantin and Michael Freund, CARL GOERDELER, (7): 201-202; Böhm, Franz, REVOLUTIONÄR WIDER WILLEN, (9): 262-267; Teichmann, Ulrich, REVOLUTIONÄR WIDER WILLEN, (12): 362-363. The five articles revolve around a book on Goerdeler by Gerhardt Ritter, *Carl Goerdeler und die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung* [Carl Goerdeler and the German Resistance] (Stuttgart, 1955). Freund, in the first article,

reviews this book and criticizes Goerdeler for being half-hearted in his opposition to the Nazis. In the second and third articles, Von Dietze takes issue with Freud, drawing from his own personal experience in the Resistance movement and his own acquaintance with Goerdeler. In his reply, Freud draws the distinction between Goerdeler as a man and as a statesman. Böhm, in his article, writes also from a personal knowledge of Goerdeler whose opposition to the military conspiracy of 20 July 1944 he defends. Teichmann, in the last article, argues that the assassination plot was the only way to bring down the Nazi regime. He agrees that its success would have touched off a civil war but asserts that it would have hastened German military capitulation. W. R. Hitchcock

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 720, 824

800. Duhamel, Morvan. LES ORIGINES DU CONFLIT FINNO-SOVIETIQUE DE 1939-40 [The origins of the Russo-Finnish conflict of 1939-40]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1956 58(657): 72-77. A discussion of an article in *World Politics* (January 1954) by Albin T. Anderson, "Origins of the Winter War, a study of Russo-Finnish diplomacy." The author especially opposes two points in the article; that it was fear of a German attack against the USSR that led the Soviet leaders to ask Helsinki for a rectification of borders and that this rectification was the only aim of Soviet Russia, which did not intend to take Finland back in its empire. He bases his opinion mainly on Väinö Tanner's *Finlands Väg 1939-40* (Stockholm, 1950). H. Monteagle

801. Glabisz, K. (General). GENERAL FAURY NA TLE KAMPANII WRZEŚNIOWEJ [General Faury against the background of the September campaign]. *Bellona* 1956 (4): 10-21. General Faury had had close contacts with the Polish General Staff before the beginning of the 1939 German campaign. He had come to Warsaw without information about the Polish-French conversations and without the assurance that Poland could count on French help. Despite the limitations placed on his own power, he began to play a much more important role than the titular head of the military mission, General Burhardt-Bukacki. This survey of Faury's memoirs [See also: *Revue Historique de l'Armee* 1952 (4)] gives much information on the personalities of the Polish General Staff and the immediate circumstances of the opening of the September campaign. J. Erickson

802. Mordal, Jacques. LE PACTE HITLER-STALINE: UNE ASSOCIATION PARADOXALE [The Hitler-Stalin pact: a paradoxical partnership]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(77): 554-563. The author discusses the causes for the German-Soviet pact of 23 August 1939, especially the effect of Anglo-French attitudes on the Kremlin. The terms of the pact; its effect on French Communist activities; Russia's demands on Estonia and Lithuania, her attacks on Poland and Finland and her accessions in Bukovina and Bessarabia; and the gradual weakening of the pact are all surveyed. The author maintains that France was saved by the German attack on Russia which affected Darlan's policies and which weakened Germany's Western forces. R. C. Delk

803. Sokolnicki, Michał. NA ROZDROŻU CZASÓW (MARZEC-SIERPIEŃ 1939) [On the cross-roads of times: March-August 1939]. *Kultura* 1957 11(1/2): 125-147. An introduction to the unpublished personal recollections known as the Ankara Diary. It gives an analysis of the European political situation after Munich and of the position of Poland in European politics. A separate chapter is devoted to the characteristics of members of the diplomatic corps in Ankara (where the author was Polish Ambassador) in 1939. A. F. Dyrnas

804. Williams, T. Desmond (Univ. College, Dublin). NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT OF 31 MARCH 1939. *Irish Historical Studies* 1956 10 (37): 59-93. Employing published documents and memoirs, the author examines Anglo-Polish relations in connection with each of the crises provoked by Hitler from the Munich agreement to 21 March 1939. Because of rumors of impending German attacks and ultimata, and in response to English public opinion, Chamberlain abandoned appeasement and concentrated on re-armament and warnings to the dictators. Chamberlain's inconsistency and haste, and his inability to carry other powers with

him, were responsible for the failure to deter Hitler. Article to be continued. P. H. Hardacre

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 525

805. Graham, D. M. THE MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST: VOLUME II, THE OFFICIAL WAR HISTORY Quarterly Review 1956 294(610): 441-452. A review article of Volume II of the official British History of World War II which gives the story of the war from March to the autumn of 1941. The breathing space given the British by the invasion of Russia enabled them to build up their offensive strength, though it was not exercised successfully during the period under review. The Greek campaign is discussed and attention is then centered on the Middle East. These were nine months of uphill struggle with no immediate sign of victory. Ch. A. LeGuin

806. Kukulka, Józef and Halina Janowska. NIEKTÓRE ZAGADNIEŃ DRUGIEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ W ŚWIETLE CZASOPISMA "REVUE D'HISTOIRE DE LA DEUXIÈME GUERRE MONDIALE" [Some problems of World War II as reflected in the periodical *Revue d'histoire de la deuxième guerre mondiale*]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 199-213. An account of the founding and the character of this review and a critical assessment of its contents for the year 1955. A. F. Dy

807. Maczek, S. (General). POWSTANIE POLSKIEJ BRONI PANCIERNIEJ POZA GRANICAMI RZECZYPOSPOLITY [The upsurge of a Polish armored force beyond the frontiers of the Republic of Poland]. *Bellona* 1956 (4): 3-10. The difficulties of creating a Polish armored force in Poland itself were obvious; for every thousand inhabitants before 1939, Poland had only one automobile (France had fifty-two, Finland eleven). In France, where some Polish units had established themselves it was realized, nevertheless, that the Poles had sound ideas of armored warfare. After the 1940 debacle, the Polish forces moved to Great Britain; in 1942, Polish armored forces, up to divisional strength, were in training in the Peebles-Galashie area. The Polish Second Corps at the end of the war had two armored divisions and fourteen independent brigades. J. Erickson

808. Petrić, Mladen. NEOBIĆNA POMORSKA DRAMA U DRUGOM SVETSKOM RATU [An unusual maritime drama of the Second World War]. *Borba* 1956 2 September. Yugoslav mariners' experiences of the warfare conducted on unarmored merchantmen by the German raider *Cormoran* and her supporting submarine and surface vessels. Based on recollections told by Oskar Magazinović. S. Gavrilović

809. Tranchal, J. SKORZENY, L'HOMME QUI SECOUVA L'EUROPE [Skorzeny, the man who shook Europe]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(76): 456-463. German resistance stiffened after unconditional surrender became Allied policy. Skorzeny was authorized to form commando units. These units failed to disrupt supply lines to Russia through Iran, to capture Tito in 1944, to locate and remove German troops near Minsk in 1944 and to infiltrate Allied lines disguised as American soldiers. Plans to rescue Mussolini in 1943, to thwart an assassination attempt against Hitler in 1944, to evacuate German civilians from Rumania and to disrupt Horthy's attempt to surrender to Russia succeeded. Skorzeny surrendered to American forces in 1945. Based largely on Otto Skorzeny's memoirs. R. C. Delk

THEATRES of OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

See also: 850

810. Łunkiewicz, Jerzy (Colonel). EWAKUACJA POLSKI SZKOLNOJĘZYCH FRANCJI W CZERWCU 1940 ROKU [The evacuation of the Polish armed forces from France in June 1940]. *Bellona* 1956 (4): 21-43. The state, strength and disposition of the Polish troops in France are described. Preparations for evacuation from 14 to 19 June. The actual evacuation took place from 19 to 25 June and full details are given of the points of withdrawal, the plans and the methods. The various figures for the evacuated troops are also presented. The losses during the evacuation are also analyzed in detail. A list of documents contained in the archives of the Polish arme

forces in Britain, dealing with the evacuation, is attached. A map is also included in the text. J. Erickson

811. Mordal, Jacques. HITLER POUVAIT-IL ENVAHIR L'ANGLETERRE? [Could Hitler invade England?]. *Revue de Paris* 1956 63(12): 118-131. The author doubts whether Hitler ever intended to attempt the invasion of Britain. As early as 29 July 1940, he had set himself on an armed intervention in Russia. He may still have believed in a compromise with Britain. In fact, the Seelöwe operation was never born. Had it been implemented it might well have succeeded, but not after the first two weeks of June 1940. H. Monteagle

812. Mourin, Maxime. LE DRAME DES BLINDES FRANÇAIS EN 1940 [The drama of the French tanks in 1940]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(78): 703-712. Based on testimony gathered by the commission of inquiry into events in France from 1933 to 1945, and on other accounts, this article deals with the use made of tanks by the French and the reasons for their ineffectiveness. R. C. Delk

813. Unsigned. MATERIAŁY DO HISTORII POLSKICH SIŁ ZBROJNYCH NA OBCZYŃIE. DYSLOKACJA I STANY JEDNOSTEK WE FRANCJI W ROKU 1940 [Materials on the history of the Polish armed forces in exile. Dislocation and state of units in France in 1940]. *Bellona* 1956 (4): 71-76. This order of battle is dated 1 May 1940 and applied throughout the Polish chain of command. The location and state of each Polish unit is given, with respect to infantry, armor, artillery, cavalry units, engineers, supply and maintenance services. There is also a list of Polish air force units, naval forces, and a strength report for 1 June 1940. J. Erickson

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

814. Aimel, Georges. LE PROCES DU GENERAL NOGUES [The trial of General Nogues]. *Écrits de Paris* 1956 (144): 30-35. The charge of treason brought against the General at his trial in 1947 was unwarranted. Nogues was preparing for the reception of the Allies in North Africa, but was not alerted in time to advise the French forces of the importance of the 1942 invasion and thus to avoid bloodshed. Carla Rich

815. "J.K." AN OUTLINE OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN, 1943-1945. *Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(604): 521-535. A résumé of the main operations of the Italian campaign from the initial landings in the autumn of 1943 to the final break-through into the Po valley which led to the German surrender. The strategical thread running through the campaign was the desire to tie down the maximum number of German troops. This was achieved though the Allies disposed at no time of "actual formations greater in number than the enemy opposing him" except for a short period in the spring of 1944. The removal of divisions to undertake Operation "Anvil" in southern France, an operation on which Roosevelt and his advisers had set their hearts, is criticized on the grounds that it prevented the Allies in Italy from exploiting the successes of early 1944, and probably did not play any part of major importance in the battle for France. J. A. S. Grenville

Balkans (1941-1945)

816. Hasanagić, Edib. MEMOARI I HRONIKE IZ NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE BORBE [Memoirs and chronicles from the struggle of National Liberation]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (1): 71-79. A detailed report, read at the ninth Annual Assembly of the Historical Society of Serbia, on the archival and other materials pertaining to the history of the War of National Liberation in Yugoslavia. The report lists the various categories of the available sources. An important category consists of organized nation-wide recordings of recollections told by participants. S. Gavrilović

817. Hotić, Mesud (Colonel). VOJNA ULOGA I DOPRINOS JUGOSLAVIJE POBEDI NAD FAŠIZMOM U DRUGOM SVETSKOM RATU [Yugoslavia's military role and contribution to the victory over Fascism in the Second World War]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1956 (1): 3-20. The author produces the outline of a comprehensive history of Yugoslavia's part in the last war, based on a wide range of both Yugoslav and foreign publications. He also gives his interpretation of such events as the revolution of 27 March 1941. S. Gavrilović

818. Krstić, Miloš. NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKI RAT U VOJVODINI 1941 I 1942 GODINE [The War of National Liberation in Vojvodina in the years 1941 and 1942]. *Istoriski Glasnik* 1955 (3/4): 3-40. A history of the early phases of Tito's war in the areas of Banat, Bačka and Srem (Sirmium), including some data on the political and military preparations of June-July 1941, military organization and local conditions under enemy occupation. Based largely on unpublished documents in the Institute of Military History, Belgrade; *Zbornik Narodnooslobodilačkog Rata* [Collection of documents on the War of National Liberation]; and archives of the Central Committee of the Communist League of Serbia. S. Gavrilović

Soviet - German Theatre (1941-1945)

819. Buchner, Alex. DER KAMPF UM DEN CHERSSON-BRÜCKENKOPF [The fight for the Kherson bridgehead]. *Der Deutsche Soldat* 1957 21(2): 51-53. An account of the defensive operations of the Fourth Mountaineering Division of the German XXXXIVth Corps in November 1943. A map is included. C. F. Latour

820. Dmytryshyn, Basil (Univ. of California). THE NAZIS AND THE SS VOLUNTEER DIVISION "GALICIA." *American Slavic and East European Review* 1956 15(1): 1-10. SS-Gruppenführer Dr. Gustav Wächter took the initiative in organizing this division in April 1943. Even the Germans were surprised by the number of volunteers. Himmler's orders to go slow were disobeyed. German officialdom in the East secretly suspected the movement. The division was designed to exploit Ukrainian hatred of foreign domination and to stimulate desertion. It fought well but fell foul of Nazi philosophy, which did not have a clear and positive political program toward conquered peoples. High Nazi leaders were ignorant of history and did not understand national problems and nationalism in Eastern Europe. Based on Himmler's papers. R. B. Holtman

821. Kel'ner, E. I. TRUDIAŠČHIESIA SEVASTOPOLIA V BOR'BE S GITLEROVSKIMI ZAKHVATCHIKAMI 1941-1942 GG. [The laborers of Sevastopol in the struggle against the Hitlerite conquerors]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (9): 101-110. The author describes the devoted and patriotic participation of the population of Sevastopol in the defense of the city against the Germans in 1941-1942. He stresses the initiative shown and the role played by the women and workers and points out the organizational lead given by the organs of the Party, army, navy and police. Based on the Sevastopol periodical press of the time and archival documentation. M. Raeff

822. Mordal, Jacques. LA GUERRE GERMANO-SOVIETIQUE: A 35 KILOMÈTRES DE MOSCOU [The German-Soviet war: 35 kilometers from Moscow]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(79): 36-45. Based mostly on secondary sources, this article discusses the objectives, resources, successes and failures of the antagonists during the campaigns of 1941. R. C. Delk

823. Petrović, Branislav. GROBLJE RATNIH BRODOVA KOD PRAHOVA [The cemetery of warships near Prahovo]. *Politika* 1956 26 August. Information on the scuttling of 140 ships of the German Black Sea fleet in World War II. The ships were sunk, at the approach of the Russians, in the Danube near the Rumanian city of Prahovo in August 1944. Based on the unpublished diary of Stevan Petej. S. Gavrilović

824. Pundeff, Marin (Univ. of Southern California). WORLD WAR II IN EASTERN EUROPE. *World Affairs Quarterly* 1956 27(1): 73-83. Discussing four recently published books on World War II, and specifically on Soviet-German relations before 1941, the author contends that Hitler decided to attack the Soviet Union during the inconclusive German campaigns in France and the Low Countries. Hitler suspected then that Stalin, desiring a free hand to seize the raw materials in the Balkans, especially Rumanian oil, wanted Germany to be bogged down on the Western front. The threat to Germany of the loss of these badly needed raw materials, rather than mere frustration over his unsuccessful fight for Britain, prompted Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. R. Mueller

825. Shternshtain, Ia. M. ROBOČIE ODESSKOGO PORTA V OBORONE GORODA V 1941 GODU [The workers of the port of Odessa in the defense of the city in 1941]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (6): 99-109. On the basis of documents in Odessa

archives, the author describes the heroic efforts of the workers in keeping the port of Odessa functioning during the German offensive and siege in 1941. He stresses the patriotic devotion and high level of Communist consciousness among both workers and Party leaders. M. Raeff

Pacific and Asian Theatre

See also: 836

826. Millis, Walter. TWO HOURS THAT CHANGED HISTORY. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 2 December: 15, 150-154. The author describes, from the Japanese and American sides, the two hours on 7 December 1941, during which the Japanese naval task force attacked Pearl Harbor. R. J. Marion

827. Wilber, Edwin L. A SAUTE-MOUTON AU-DESSUS DE L'HIMALAYA [Leap-frog over the Himalayas]. *Historia* (France) 1956 20(116): 89-93. An episode of World War II in the Far East. From Assam to Kunming, planes brought supplies to General Chennault. In February 1944, one of the crews had to jump by parachute. They landed in the jungle where they spent five weeks. One was taken prisoner by the Japanese but the others were rescued by Burmese and eventually returned to their base. Translated from English. H. Monteagle

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

828. Bekker, Cajus. LE TIRPITZ S'ENFONCE DANS LES FLOTS [The Tirpitz sinks in the sea]. *Historia* (France) 1956 20(116): 55-60. The famous battleship of the Kriegsmarine was pursued by the Royal Air Force and finally sunk by British bombers in the Tromsø fiord on 12 November 1944. Translated from German. H. Monteagle

829. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. LE RECORDMAN DES TORPILLAGES [The record holder for torpedoing]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(80): 215-220. Based on Térence Robertson's *Le loup de l'Atlantique* (Paris: Amiot-Dumont, 1956) this article traces the World War II exploits of submarine commander Otto Kretschmer who sank some 400, 000 tons of shipping before his capture by the British. R. C. Delk

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 842, 844, 845

830. Aziz, M. A. ORIGINS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE. *Pakistan Horizon* 1955 8(4): 479-494. The critical military position in 1941 in the Middle East forced Britain to alter her policy towards the Arabs. It was realized that a definite effort must be made to obtain Arab good will, so that British prestige, influence and imperial interests might be maintained in this vital area. Eden's speech (29 May 1941) stressed the British support for greater degrees of Arab unity. The victories at El-Alamein and Stalingrad turned Arab politicians' thoughts very closely to the problem of Arab unity. The "Alexandria protocol" (7 October 1944) provided for the creation of a League of Arab States. On 8 February 1945, a special political committee was formed to prepare the draft pact of the League, on the lines of the "Alexandria protocol." The League, established by the Pact of 22 March 1945, was a looser organization than that contemplated in the "Alexandria protocol." J. Erickson

831. Boratyński, Stefan. KARTA ATLANTYCKA A UCHWALY POCZDAMSKIE O GRANICY POLSKO-NIEMIECKIEJ [The Atlantic Charter and the Potsdam decisions on the Polish-German frontier]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12 (9/10): 17-27. A critical review of Herbert Kraus' *Die Oder-Neisse-Linie. Eine völkerrechtliche Studie* [The Oder-Neisse Line, a study in international law] (Köln-Braunsfeld, 1954). Kraus, in his study, questions, on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, the legality of the present German-Polish frontiers. Boratyński stresses the legality of the post-war frontiers settlement as founded on international agreements. E. Boba

832. Boratyński, Stefan. Z GENEZY KOALICJI ANTYHITLEROWSKIEJ [On the genesis of anti-Hitlerite coalition]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(3/4): 229-255. On the basis of printed sources, memoirs, collections of documents and studies on diplomatic history, the author relates the

development of Anglo-American co-operation from 1939 to 1941, culminating in the drafting and publishing of the Atlantic Charter (14 August 1941). The Atlantic Charter prepared the ground for a broader anti-Hitlerite coalition. The Declaration of United Nations on 1 January 1942 was the official formation of such a coalition, which came into existence as a result of Russia's participation in World War II. E. Boba

833. Galkin, A. A., and O. M. Nakropin. KAPITULATSI FASHISTSKOI GERMANII I "PRAVITEL'STO" DENITSA [The capitulation of Fascist Germany and the "government" of Doenitz]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (8): 68-79. A description of the formation and activities of the Flensburg regime of Admiral Doenitz. The authors see this episode as a kind of "political reconnaissance" on the part of German militarists and Western reactionaries to measure the possibility of organizing an anti-Soviet bloc. Based on readily available secondary studies and Anglo-American newspaper accounts. M. Raef

834. Pratt, Julius W. (Buffalo Univ.). POLEN - "ZWEI SCHRITTE NACH LINKS!" [Poland - "two steps left close"]. *Politische Studien* 1956 7(79): 35-38. A survey of the consideration given to the Polish Eastern and Western borders at the Teheran Conference, based on Churchill's and Hull's memoirs. F. Fellner

835. Wiewióra, Bolesław. SPRAWA GRANICY POLSKO-NIEMIECKIEJ W ROKOWANIACH WIELKICH MOCARSTW PODCZAS II WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ [The problem of the Polish-German frontier at the conferences of the great powers during World War II]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1956 12(3/4): 301-310. Critical comments on H. G. Sasse's "Die Ostdeutsche Frage auf den Konferenzen von Teheran bis Potsdam" [The East German question at the conferences from Teheran to Potsdam]. *Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands*, 1953 2: 211-282. Wiewióra attacks Sasse's thesis that Poland was compensated in the West for territories ceded to Russia in the East. He defends the legality of the frontiers on the Oder-Neisse and of the transfer of German population. The new frontiers and the transfer of population were decided upon and enforced to eliminate the danger of the revival of German aggression. Wiewióra's case is based on published documents and studies. E. Boba

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See also: 689

836. Benda, Harry J. THE BEGINNINGS OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF JAVA. *Far Eastern Quarterly* 1956 15(4): 541-560. The author discusses the early years of the Japanese occupation of Java in World War II, with particular reference to the significant changes for Indonesia brought about by the occupation. The collapse of Dutch colonial rule brought forth the spokesmen of Indonesian nationalism, and new leadership appeared. In spite of the all-persuasive presence of Japanese soldiers and administrators, Java became more Indonesian than in previous decades under the Dutch. H. J. Silverman

837. Chesneaux, Jean. MAO TSE-TUNG ET L'ESSOR CREATEUR DU MARXISME EN CHINE [Mao Tse-Tung and the creative spirit of Marxism in China]. *Pensée* 1955 (64): 115-120. The first volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung* illuminates the following aspects of the Chinese revolution; that Mao Tse-Tung demonstrates in a decisive fashion the fundamentalist process which the Chinese 20th century revolution has become and that he shows the connection of science and the class war, with special reference to the subject peoples in colonies and dependencies. J. Erickson

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 560, 694, 697

838. Polak, Nikola. VOJNIK REVOLUCIJE [Soldier of the revolution]. *Borba* 1956 31 August. The author describes the life and work of the Croat Communist leader Ivan Krajačić. Of particular interest are the references to his wartime activities in Zagreb inside the headquarters of the Axis-controlled *ustaši* army. Some details are also given on the conflict

inside the pre-war Yugoslav Politburo between the faction led by Ivan Čiršinski-Gorkić, then Secretary of the Central Committee, and Tito. S. Gavrilović

839. Pribičević, Adam. 27 MART I HRVATI I SLOVENCI [The 27th of March and the Croats and Slovenes]. *Poruka* 1956 (38/39): 5-6. The Serbs revolted against the Tripartite Pact on 27 March 1941 because they wanted to maintain their own spirit of Kosovo and to honor their traditions of freedom. Nonetheless, their revolt also helped the cause of the Croats and Slovenes. S. Gavrilović

840. Roter, R. INŽINIER KOJI JE SNIMIO FILM O 27 MARTU [The engineer who filmed the events of 27 March]. *Politika* 1956 21 November. Two films have recently been added to the documentary material on the history of the revolution of 27 March 1941 against the Tripartite Pact of the Axis powers. The films show *inter alia* scenes in Belgrade of the destruction of the German bookstore in Terazije Place, the demolition of the German travel office in Theater Square and the tearing down of four Swastika flags. The name of the engineer is Milan Maravić. S. Gavrilović

841. Stojanović, Petar. DAROVI NARODA [The gifts of the people]. *Politika* 1956 29/30 November and 1 December. The author gives details of Tito's war loans, contracted by public subscriptions in twelve different currencies during the War of National Liberation, 1941-1945. The first war bonds were issued in Čačak ("Užice Republic"), Serbia, 10 November 1941. The sources include the Ordinance of the Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ), 15 January 1943, and archives of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. S. Gavrilović

842. Voigt, Frederick A. DRAŽA MIHAJOVIĆ. HINGE-RICHTET AM 17. JULI 1946 [Draža Mihailović. Executed on 17 July 1946]. *Deutsche Rundschau* 1956 82(7): 708-718. A partly documented article in defense of General Mihailović's leadership of the Yugoslav home army during World War II. Britain (particularly Churchill) and, to a lesser extent, the United States were deceived by Tito's campaign to malign Mihailović as a collaborator with the enemy, and they gave Tito the support that eventually established Communism as a power in Yugoslavia. Mihailović fought honorably and effectively on strictly tenable military lines, avoiding the relatively useless and often harmful adventures favored by Tito's partisans and other irregulars. Tito is shown to have played a devious and deadly game vis-à-vis London, Moscow and his own countrymen. L. Hertzman

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

843. Bukovina, J. C. LABOR AND THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC. *Slovakia* 1956 6(2): 18-30. The creation of an independent Slovak state during World War II made possible the introduction of an extensive social and welfare program which the Prague government had previously stifled. Both urban and rural laborers enjoyed unprecedented benefits despite the burdens of the war. R. Mueller

844. Chudoba, Bohdan. THE BIRTH OF A SATELLITE. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1955 3(2): 4-5. The author maintains that the communication of Czechoslovakia was prepared long before 1948. He cites Beneš' journey to Moscow in December 1943 and the resulting pact between the governments of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in which Beneš promised to dissolve all "anti-Communist" organizations in his country; Hubert Ripka's preparations for that journey and for "Czechoslovakia in the New Europe;" Beneš' decision to re-enter Czechoslovakia by way of Moscow; and the formulation of the Kosiček Program. J. J. Karch

845. Kuhn, Heinrich. FROM KASCHAU TO RED DICTATORSHIP. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1956 4(4): 41-44. The author places the blame for the Communist coup (February 1948) in Czechoslovakia upon Beneš' pro-Soviet policy during World War II. He cites the Czech-Soviet Pact of 1943 and the Kosiček Program of 1945. J. J. Karch

846. Zubek, Th. J., O. F. M., S. T. D. MONSIGNOR JOZEF TISO -- CONTROVERSIAL PERSONALITY. *Slovakia* 1956 6(3/4): 15-24. An apologia for the World War II

leader of Slovakia, whose collaboration with the Hitler regime is explained as having been due to patriotism and force of circumstance. C. F. Latour

FRANCE

See also: 790, 854

847. Belgois, Montgomery. THE EXECRATION OF LAVAL. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(610): 507-516. A review article of Alfred Mallet's biography of Pierre Laval. Attacking first the trial of Laval as a miscarriage of justice, the reviewer shows how consistent and honest Laval's views and actions were in the latter's own eyes. To himself, Laval did nothing wrong; what he did was the result of his compromising nature and of his dominating hatred of war, which he believed to be totally futile. All this does not mitigate the true and basic faults of Laval; his lack of nobility and his bad judgment. Ch. A. LeGuin

848. Benoist-Mechin, Jacques. MARECHAL PETAIN. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (143): 23-35. An extract from the last volume of Benoist-Mechin's recent book *Soixante jours qui ébranlèrent l'Occident* [Sixty days which shook the West] (Paris: Michel, 1956), which traces Petain's coming to power in the spring of 1940 and evaluates the important contribution which he made to his country in the time of her need. Carla Rich

849. Koeltz, Louis. LES MEMOIRES DU GENERAL DE GAULLE [The memoirs of General de Gaulle]. *Revue de Paris* 1956 63(7): 55-62. A review article based on the second volume of General de Gaulle's memoirs (Paris: Plon, 1956). It studies, from spring 1942 to summer 1944, the mission that General de Gaulle gave himself - to restore French unity and independence. The memoirs stress the difficulties frequently met and the means used to fulfill that mission. H. Monteagle

850. Mourin, Maxime. LE DRAME DU HAUT-COMMANDEMENT FRANÇAIS EN 1939-1940 [The drama of the French high command in 1939-1940]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(76): 408-417. The French high command was poorly organized and weakened by personal differences and by personal misconceptions of missions. Reorganizations of June 1936, July 1938, and January 1940 failed. Gamelin lacked full authority, prestige and forcefulness, and was overworked. Georges lacked Daladier's confidence. Gamelin's replacement by Weygand resulted in few changes. Based on reports of the commission of inquiry on events in France from 1933 to 1945 and memoirs of Gamelin, Georges and others. R. C. Delk

GERMANY

See also: 710, 711, 712, 715

851. Hornung, Klaus. DIE REFORMPLÄNE DES KREISAUER KREISES [The reform plans of the Kreisau Circle]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(12): 730-737. The author maintains that the Kreisau Circle looked to the future not the past and proposed to check the abuses of democracy and capitalism by the establishment of a state based upon a reformed society, whose two pillars would be the Christian church and the free worker. Based on one of the five surviving "Kreisau documents," dating from 1941 to 1942. F. B. M. Hollyday

GREAT BRITAIN

852. Ridge, Alan D. THE COUNTY OF LONDON'S REST CENTRE SERVICE, 1939-1945, AND ITS ARCHIVES. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1956 1(4): 104-108. The author describes the establishment and administration of the temporary shelters and food stations in London which were set up during World War II for the benefit of bombed-out London residents. R. Mueller

POLAND

See: 729

PORUGAL

See: 732, 733

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

853. Vougt, Allan. DANMARK 1940 [Denmark in 1940]. Tiden 1956 48(6): 351-356. The text of a report in the archives of the Swedish Social Democratic Party written by the controversial journalist and politician Allan Vougt in connection with his visit to Copenhagen, 3-4 September 1940. The Danish Socialists hoped for moral support from Sweden and would have liked Per Albin Hansson to visit Copenhagen to strengthen their hand. There was widespread Danish distress over the German proposal for a customs and currency union and over the prohibition of strikes and other measures against the Danish labor unions. Vougt did not notice any change in the economic situation in Denmark since his previous visit in July 1940 but found steadily increasing tension and dislike of the Germans among the Danes. E. Ekman

Middle East

See also: 830

854. Snajian, Avedis K. THE SANJAK OF ALEXANDRETTA (HATAY): ITS IMPACT ON TURKISH-SYRIAN RELATIONS (1939-1956). Middle East Journal 1956 10(4): 379-394. The Turks exploited their control of the Dardanelles and France's deteriorating international status in 1939 to compel the French to cede the Sanjak to Turkey, although it had been clearly recognized by France as a part of the Syrian mandated territory. The article also describes the Syrian attempts to recover the Sanjak after World War II. J. P. Halstead

Soviet Union

See also: 743, 755, 758, 760, 765

855. Kolymsky, Petro. THE KOLYMA PRISONER AFTER

HIS RELEASE. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(4): 350-360. The author, who was himself a prisoner, returned to the Soviet Union after his period of punishment in Kolyma. His greatest difficulty was to obtain the necessary registration documents from the NKVD, which made his life almost impossible. Before his arrest in 1937, he had been employed in a scientific institution, but now found it impossible to regain his old employment. With the outbreak of the war against Germany in 1941 he expected to be rearrested, but was, in fact, conscripted and sent to the front with an engineer battalion. He was captured on 14 August 1941. J. Erickson

United States of America

856. Liss, Samuel (formerly U. S. Department of Agriculture). FARM WAGE BOARDS UNDER THE WAGE STABILIZATION PROGRAM DURING WORLD WAR II. Agricultural History 1956 30(3): 128-137. This is the third of three articles on the farm wage boards, which were associated with agricultural manpower programs conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during World War II. Based upon published records. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

857. Marushkin, B. I., and N. N. Iakovlev. ISTORIKI AMERIKANSKOI "NOVOI SHKOLY" OB UCHASTII S. Sh. A. VO VTOROI MIROVOI VOINE [The historians of the American "New School" on the participation of the U. S. in the Second World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (7): 142-150. A critical review of recent American works on U. S. diplomacy before and during World War II. The authors point out that the anti-scholarly theory of "presentism" has made its followers the tools of the reactionaries who intensify the cold war. The article ends on a note of hope inspired by the recent attacks on this "New School" in America itself. M. Raeff

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

U. S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES "PRELIMINARY INVENTORIES"

To facilitate the use of the vast collection of permanently valuable records of the American Federal government in the National Archives Building, the National Archives of the USA are publishing, as an interim measure, "preliminary inventories" of the records as they are received. The records, which are divided into over 270 categories, give brief accounts of the publications, mostly written for internal governmental use, of American administrative departments and agencies working both in the USA and abroad.

Each inventory has an introduction which briefly gives the history and function of the agency which accumulated the records. These records are divided by series. The range and scope of the inventories are reflected in the following specimen titles: Records of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor; Cartographic Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; Records of the American War and Production Mission in China; Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

Several guides to the materials in the National Archives have been published. A comprehensive Guide to the Records in the National Archives (1948) and brief guide, Your Government's Records in the National Archives (revised 1950) have been issued. In addition 44 Reference Information Papers, which analyze records on such widely diverse subjects as transportation, small business, and the Middle East, and two comprehensive guides on the records pertaining to World Wars I and II have been published. Many documents valuable for research have also been microfilmed [see List of National Archives Microfilm Publications (1953)] and are available to the public.

Copies of the above publications and further information on them may be obtained from The Director, Exhibits and Publications Section, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington 25, D. C.

RESEARCH ON MODERN HISTORY AT HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, (EAST) BERLIN

A recent report on the Abteilung Neuzeit [Modern History Section] of the Institut für Allgemeine Geschichte der Humboldt Universität, Berlin gives details of its research work and its ultimate objectives. A resolution of the Central Committee of the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED), "On the improvement of research and teaching of historical science in the German Democratic Republic," pointed to the backwardness of research, teaching and popularization in the field of general history and recommended that qualified persons concentrate in this field in the Abteilung Neuzeit of the Institut für Allgemeine Geschichte. Prior to 1955, research at the Institute was mainly devoted to German history for the period 1648-1789 and such related themes as the effects of the English bourgeois revolution on Germany, German-English relations in the 17th and 18th centuries, with special emphasis on progressive bourgeois English ideology and the influence of the English industrial revolution on Germany. In coming years the Institute intends to specialize mainly in research on themes in the fields of Chinese, English, Latin American, French, Indian and Japanese history and the history of the struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples. Of special interest is the analysis of West German, West European and American historiography, particularly of those works which propagate the "Europe ideology." Dissertations and other studies completed or in progress at the Institute are cited.

A report has also been issued on research in the field of economic history at the Institut für Wirtschaftsgeschichte [Institute for Economic History] of the Humboldt University and

at the Abteilung für Wirtschaftsgeschichte [Section for Economic History] of the Institut für Geschichte of the German Academy of Sciences, (East) Berlin. The report covers activities of the institute and lists works currently in progress for the period from September 1955 to June 1956. [H. Reed, from Gerhard Schilfert, Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(3): 605-608, 609-610].

THE GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR RECENT HISTORY

A report has been published on the activities of the Deutsches Institut für Zeitgeschichte [The German Institute for Recent History] written by Karl Bittel, its Director. The Institute, founded in March 1946, maintains an archive for the collection of source material on recent history, including original documents, pamphlets, newspapers, newspaper clippings, posters and films, and a library of 60,000 volumes. Its research work is devoted to the study of current problems. Publications of the Institute include: Dokumentation der Zeit [Documentation of the Present], a semi-monthly periodical containing information and documents, statistics, chronological tables covering the period from 1945 to the present, and bibliographies relative to current problems; chronological tables of current events dealing with specific themes; a Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik [Yearbook of the German Democratic Republic], and a more general series of works, Quellen und Studien [Sources and Studies]. The Institute is located in East Berlin, N 4, Hessische Strasse 12. [H. Reed, from Karl Bittel, Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(6): 1253-1255].

HISTORY OF SOCIAL THOUGHT

A series of works on the history of social thought and on research into general social questions has been published in Polish by the University of Łódź. They are J. Chatasiński's From the Problems of the Culture of Capitalism (1953); essays by several authors in The Problem of Humanism (1954); W. Szubert's Studies on Fryderyk Skarbek as an Economist (1954); A. Kłosowska's Machiavelli as a Humanist against the Background of the Italian Renaissance (1954); Z. Rogoziński's From Statistical Method of Social Research (1955) - a study of the peasant economy; and J. Lertyński's Evolutionism in Anglo-Saxon Ethnography and Soviet Ethnography (1956). [J. Erickson, from Przegląd Socjologiczny 1957 Vol. II: 435-438].

POST-GRADUATE THESES AT AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

A recently published list of post-graduate research theses written between 1953 and 1956 by students at Australian universities indicates both the breadth and depth of the research work done in Australia in history, political science, and other fields of interest to historians. Most of the theses are on Australian or imperial and Commonwealth history; several relate to immigration into Australia. The theses also reflect the great interest being shown in Asian and Pacific history (including New Zealand and New Guinea).

This list is included in Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand (published by the University of Melbourne) which, after a gap of three years, is recommencing its annual list of research work in progress in history and political science at Australian and New Zealand universities. An off-print of the list of completed theses may be had on application. [Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1956 7(27): 348-363].

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Historical Association (274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.) held its annual meeting in St. Louis, 28-30 December 1956. The complete program of speeches and papers delivered is given below.

American Studies Association. Where do Historians Stand? Chairman: Irvin G. Wyllie (Univ. of Missouri). Stanley Pargellis (Newberry Library), *Clio in a Strait Jacket*. Bert J. Loewenberg (Sarah Lawrence College), *Clio versus Science: The Dialectics of Confusion*.

History and Social Science, Allies or Antagonists? A Case Study. Chairman: C. Vann Woodward (Johns Hopkins Univ.), Lee Benson (Columbia Univ.) and Thomas J. Pressly (Univ. of Washington), Can Differences in Interpretations of the Causes of the American Civil War be Resolved Objectively? Comment by David Donald (Columbia Univ.), David Potter (Yale Univ.) and T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.).

Historians and the Teaching of History. Chairman: William H. Cartwright (Duke Univ.). Speakers: George B. Carson, Jr. (AHA Service Center for Teachers of History), Hazel Wolf (Manuel High School, Peoria, Ill.) and Walter P. Webb (Univ. of Texas).

Luncheon Meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association. Presiding: The Most Reverend Joseph E. Ritter. Chairman: Thomas D. H. Mahoney. Presidential Address: The Moral Laws of History, by Oscar Halecki (Fordham Univ.).

American Association for State and Local History. The Presentation of History. Chairman: Nyle H. Miller (Kansas State Historical Society). Earle W. Newton (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission), British History in Three Dimensions. James Parton (American Heritage), The Marriage of History and Journalism. Comment by Clifford Lord (American Association for State and Local History).

The Noble Dream. Chairman: Willson Coates (Univ. of Rochester). Eugene Rice (Cornell Univ.), Merchants of Light: Sixteenth Century Travellers to Utopia. Jean T. Joughin (Hastings-on-Hudson), "The City of Equality" of Oliver Soutre. Eugen Weber (UCLA), The Anti-Utopia of the Twentieth Century. Comment by Joel Colton (Duke Univ.).

American Military Institute. Military History - Pro and Con. Chairman: Richard C. Brown (State Univ. of New York College for Teachers, Buffalo). Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr. (The American Univ.), A Civilian Caveat. Tyson Wilson (Virginia Military Institute), The Case for Military History and Research. Comment by William T. Hagen (North Texas State College) and Louis Morton (Deputy Chief of Military History, Department of the Army).

The Rise of the Common Man. Chairman: George W. Pierson (Yale Univ.). Leonard Labaree (Yale Univ.), Franklin and the Bourgeois Prospect. Edward T. Gargan (Loyola Univ., Chicago), De Tocqueville and the Aristocratic Retrospect. Comment by Robert R. Palmer (Princeton Univ.).

Economic Warfare in Three Wars. Chairman: Samuel Flagg Bemis (Yale Univ.). Harold Parker (Duke Univ.), A Reappraisal of the Continental System. Marion Siney (Western Reserve Univ.), The Allied Blockade of Germany, 1914-1918. Royden Dangerfield (Univ. of Illinois), Economic Warfare in World War II. Comment by James P. Baxter 3rd (Williams College).

The Ancient Near East. Chairman: A. E. R. Boak (Univ. of Michigan). Tom B. Jones (Univ. of Minnesota), Some Sumerian Questions. Comment by John W. Snyder (Indiana Univ.).

Medieval into Modern, Chairman: James L. Cate (Univ. of Chicago). Frederick B. Artz (Oberlin College), How and When did the Modern World Begin? Comment by Bryce Lyon (Univ. of Illinois) and Geoffrey Bruun (Ithaca, New York).

East and West in the High Middle Ages. Chairman: Joseph R. Strayer (Princeton Univ.). Otakar Odlozilik (Univ. of Pennsylvania), How European was Eastern Europe in the High Middle Ages? Comment by Peter Charanis (Rutgers Univ.) and Archibald Lewis (Univ. of Texas).

Dinner Meeting: The Mediaeval Academy of America. Chairman: David K. Bjork (UCLA). Bryce Lyon (Univ. of Illinois), Medieval Real Estate Developments and Freedom.

Medieval Intellectual and Ecclesiastical History. Chairman: Gray C. Boyce (Northwestern Univ.). George H. Williams (Harvard Univ.), The Sacramental Presuppositions of St. Anselm's Doctrine of Atonement. Comment by John A. Kemp, S. J. (Loyola Univ. Chicago).

Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions. Representative Institutions, Medieval and Early Modern. Chairman: Gaines Post (Univ. of Wisconsin). Gavin I. Langmuir (Harvard Univ.), Counsel and Capetian Assemblies. J. Russell Major (Emory Univ.), The Loss of Royal Initiative and the Decay of National Representative Institutions in France, 1421-1615. Herbert H. Rowen (State Univ. of Iowa), The Makeshift Executive: The Grand Pensionary of Holland, 1650-1653. Comment by Ralph E. Giesey (Univ. of Washington).

Renaissance Humanism. Chairman: E. Harris Harbison (Princeton Univ.). Wallace K. Ferguson (Univ. of Western Ontario), The Interpretation of Renaissance Humanism: The Contribution of Hans Baron. Comment by William A. Bouwsma (Univ. of Illinois) and Gene A. Brucker (Univ. of California). Response by Hans Baron (Newberry Library).

Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano. Chairman: Howard M. Ehrmann (Univ. of Michigan). A. William Salomone (New York Univ.), The Crisis of Culture and Power in the Waning of the Italian Renaissance. H. Stuart Hughes (Stanford Univ.), Italian Sociologismo: The Work of Pareto, Mosca, and Michels in a Quarter Century Perspective. Comment by Felix Gilbert (Bryn Mawr College).

American Society for Reformation Research. Chairman: John T. McNeill (Garrett Biblical Institute). Clyde L. Manschreck (Duke Univ.), The Role of Melanchthon in the Adiaphora Controversy. Karl H. Dannenfeldt (Arizona State College), Concepts of History in Reformation Thought. Comment by T. Watson Street (Austin Presbyterian Seminary) and William A. Mueller (Southern Baptist Seminary).

The Vatican Library: Research Opportunities in the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at Saint Louis University. Chairman: Rev. Robert J. Welch (State Univ. of Iowa). Rev. Lowrie J. Daly, S. J. (Saint Louis Univ.), Microfilming the Vatican Manuscript Library. Rev. Edward R. Vollmar, S. J. (Saint Louis Univ.), Indexes and Other Aids in Using the Vatican Manuscripts. Stephan Kuttner (The Catholic Univ. of America), Canon Law Research in Vatican Manuscripts. Paul O. Krisletter (Columbia Univ.), Renaissance Research in Vatican Manuscripts.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History. The History of the Americas: An Appraisal of a Project. Chairman: Max Savelle (Univ. of Washington). Bailey W. Diffie (City College, New York), A Latin Americanist's Appraisal. Roy F. Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania), A United States Historian's Appraisal.

Early American History. Chairman: Walter Muir Whitehill (Boston Athenaeum). Max Savelle (Univ. of Washington), The Forty-Ninth Parallel as a North American Boundary: The Origin of an Idea. William Dabney (Univ. of New Mexico), William Henry Drayton and the American Revolution. Bradley Chapin (Univ. of Buffalo), The American Reception of the English Law of Treason. Comment by Clarence Ver Steeg (Northwestern Univ.).

History of Education Society. The Immigrant and American Education. Chairman: Lawrence Cremin (Columbia Univ.). Oscar Handlin (Harvard Univ.), The Immigrant and the Educational Crisis of the 1890's. Comment by John Higham (Rutgers Univ.) and Merle Borrowman (Univ. of Wisconsin).

Mississippi Valley Historical Association. The Writing of Lumber History. Chairman: Theodore C. Blegen (Univ. of Minnesota). Elwood R. Maunder (St. Paul, Minnesota), The Forest History Foundation. Stanley F. Horn (Nashville, Tennessee), Seventy-five Years of The Southern Lumberman. Comment by John H. Moore (Univ. of Mississippi).

Agricultural History. Chairman: Gilbert C. Fite (Univ. of Oklahoma). Weymouth Jordan (Florida State Univ.), Noah Cloud and the American Cotton Planter. Roy Scott (Univ. of Illinois), Milton George and Agricultural Leadership. James Shideler (Univ. of California, Davis), A Farm Controversy, Wallace vs. Hoover. Comment by John Schlebecker (Iowa State College).

Luncheon Conference of the Agricultural History Society. Chairman: Joseph Batchelor (Indiana Univ.). George L. Anderson (Univ. of Kansas), From Cattle to Wheat: The Impact of Agricultural History upon Banking in Early Wichita.

The American Society of Church History. Chairman: Albert C. Outler (Southern Methodist Univ.). James H. Nichols (Univ. of Chicago), The Mid-Nineteenth Century Ecumenical Issue. Ronald E. Osborn (Butler Univ.), Church History and Cumenism. Comment by Sidney E. Mead (Univ. of Chicago) and H. Sheldon Smith (Duke Univ.).

New Interpretations in American Foreign Policy. Chairman: L. Ethan Ellis (Rutgers Univ.). Edwin A. Miles (Univ. of Houston), "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," an American Political Myth. Robert P. Wilkins (Univ. of North Dakota), The Bases of Middle Western Isolationism in World Wars I and II, A Re-examination. Alexander DeConde (Duke Univ.), The Anatomy of Twentieth Century Isolationism. Comment by Selig Adler (Univ. of Buffalo) and Bradford Perkins (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

Dinner Meeting: Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Chairman: Wendell H. Stephenson (Univ. of Oregon). Jeannette Nichols (Univ. of Pennsylvania), A Half Century of Evolution in American Diplomacy.

Southern Historical Association. Chairman: Robert S. Henry, John R. Alden (Duke Univ.), The Emerging South, 1775-1789. Thomas P. Abernethy (Univ. of Virginia), The Negro Land Companies of 1789. Comment by Franklin A. Doty (Univ. of Florida).

The Age of Jackson. Chairman: Richard N. Current (Woman's College, Univ. of North Carolina). Glyndon Van Deusen (Univ. of Rochester), Some Aspects of Whig Thought and Theory in the Jacksonian Period. Charles Sellers (Princeton Univ.), Changing Interpretations of Jackson and Jacksonian Democracy.

Two Nineteenth Century Railroad Leaders: A Comparison and Contrast. Chairman: Ralph W. Hidy (New York Univ.). Irene D. Neu (Southeast Missouri State College), Erastus Overton. Richard Overton (Bureau of Railway Economics), Charles Elliott Perkins. Comment by Alfred Chandler (M.I.T.).

The Left, The Right, and Civil Liberties. Chairman: David Shannon (Teachers College, Columbia Univ.). Harold Hyman (Arizona State College), The American Protective League: Amateur Spycatchers of World War I. George P. Warwick (Cornell Univ.), Communism and Youth in the 1930's: Study of the American Youth Congress. Comment by William Leuchtenburg (Columbia Univ.) and Robert K. Murray, Pennsylvania State Univ.).

Brandeis-Wilson Commemoration. Chairman: Dexter Perkins (Cornell Univ.). Paul Freund (Harvard Univ.), The Liberalism of Mr. Justice Brandeis. Arthur Link (Northwestern Univ.), Wilson and History.

Luncheon Conference of American Archivists. Chairman: Xavier Malagón Barceló (Pan American Union). John P. Garrison (National Archives and Records Service), The Latin American Archives and the Scholar in the United States.

Conference on Latin American History. Urbanization in the Nineteenth Century. Chairman: Howard Cline (Library of Congress). James R. Scobie (U.S. Army), Political Aspects. Theodore E. Nichols (Long Beach State College), Economic Aspects. Arturo Torres-Rioseco (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Literary Aspects. Comment by Richard M. Morse (Columbia Univ.).

Luncheon of the Conference on Latin American History. Chairman: Engel Sluiter (Univ. of California). Philip W. Powell (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara), Portrait of an American Viceroy: Martin Enriquez, 1568-1583.

Luncheon Conference of Asiatic History Society. Chairman: Hugh Borton (Columbia Univ.). Holden Furber (Univ. of Pennsylvania), New Approaches to Asian History. David Rowe (Yale Univ.), Summary Report on New Archival Collections in Modern Chinese History.

Young Europe. Chairman: William Langer (Harvard Univ.). F. Gunther Eysk (Univ. of Texas), Young Europe and Young Germany. George A. Carbone (Univ. of Mississippi), Young Italy. Alan Spitzer (Boston Univ.), Young France and Young Switzerland. Ludvik Krzyanowski (New York Univ.), Young Poland.

The European Working Class: A Comparative View. Chairman: John Bowditch (Univ. of Minnesota). Father J. N. Moody (Notre Dame College, Staten Island), The Workers and Organized Religion. Val Lorwin (Univ. of Chicago), Economic Development and Working Class Political Attitudes. Comment by Philip Williams (Oxford Univ.) and Carl Schorske (Wesleyan Univ.).

Luncheon Conference of the Modern European History Section. Chairman: Herbert Heaton (Univ. of Minnesota). Walter L. Dorn (Columbia Univ.), Reflections on the Evolution of American Occupation Policy in Germany at the End of World War II.

The Gentry 1540-1660. Chairman: Wallace Notestein (Yale Univ.). J. H. Hexter (Queens College), Storm over the Gentry. W. R. Emerson (Yale Univ.), The Mysteries of Land Management. Perez Zagorin (McGill Univ.), The Social Interpretation of the English Civil War.

Conference on British Studies. Chairman: Goldwin Smith (Wayne Univ.). Robert B. Eckles (Purdue Univ.), The Character and Management of Political Parties in the House of Commons, 1847-1865. Comment by Francis Herrick (Mills College) and H. Donaldson Jordan (Clark Univ.).

Tea - Conference on British Studies. Chairman: Thomas Coonan (St. Louis Univ.).

The Second British Empire. Chairman: A. L. Burt (Univ. of Minnesota). Helen Taft Manning (Bryn Mawr College), The Whig Cabinet Faces the Canadian Deadlock, 1835-1837. Samuel McCulloch (Rutgers Univ.), A Colonial Office View of New South Wales, 1838-1846. Philip Curtin (Univ. of Wisconsin), Racism and the Tropical Colonies, 1833-52.

Aspects of Late Bourbon Reforms. Chairman: John Tate Lanning (Duke Univ.). Lyle McAlister (Univ. of Florida), The Militia in New Spain. Clifton B. Krober (Occidental College), The Buenos Aires Consulado. Charles W. Arnade (Florida State Univ.), Tadeo Haenke.

American Catholic Historical Association. Church and State in Nineteenth Century France: The Issue of the Schools. Chairman: Thomas P. Neill (St. Louis Univ.). Rev. Guillaume de Bertier de Sauvigny, C. J. M. (Institut Catholique de Paris), The Church and Education in France, 1815-1848. Evelyn M. Acomb (State Univ. Teachers College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.), The Church and Education in France, 1871-1905. Comment by John T. Marcus (Carnegie Institute of Technology) and Rev. Joseph Moody (Notre Dame College, Staten Island).

Theory and Function of Political Police in Modern France. Chairman: Gordon Wright (Univ. of Oregon). David Dowd (Univ. of Florida), French Revolution. Howard Payne (State College of Washington), Second Empire. Comment by James L. Godfrey (Univ. of North Carolina) and Leo A. Loubere (Univ. of Tennessee).

Central Europe in the Twentieth Century. Chairman: Arthur J. May (Univ. of Rochester). Henry Cord Meyer

(Pomona College), Middle Europe, 1890-1920; Aspects of a Society in Transition. William A. Jenks (Washington and Lee Univ.), Hitler's Viennese Milieu, 1907-1913. Kurt V. Schuschnigg (St. Louis Univ.), The National Minority Question in Austria. Comment by M. L. Flanigan (Purdue Univ.) and Hajo Holborn (Yale Univ.).

Conservatism in 19th and 20th Century Germany. Chairman: Oscar Hammen (Montana State Univ.). Sigmund Neumann (Wesleyan Univ.), The Role of Political Parties in the 19th Century Conservative Movement. William Shanahan (Notre Dame Univ.), German Confessional Politics and German Conservatism. Clemens Von Klemperer (Smith College), Neo-Conservatism in 20th Century Germany. Comment by John A. Hawgood (Univ. of Birmingham, England) and Walter Simon (Cornell Univ.).

Luncheon Conference on Slavic and East European Studies. Chairman: Boyd Shafer. Michael Karpovich (Harvard Univ.), Thirty Years of Slavic Studies.

Tea and Business Meeting, Conference on Slavic and East European Studies. Chairman: Michael Karpovich (Harvard Univ.)

Conference on Slavic and East European Studies. Russian Society under Nicholas I. Chairman: Michael Karpovich (Harvard Univ.). John S. Curtiss (Duke Univ.), The Role of the Army. Nicholas Riasanovsky (State Univ. of Iowa), The Role of the Intelligentsia. Sidney Monas (Amherst College), Censorship and Public Opinion. Comment by Peter K. Christoff (San Francisco State College).

1905 in Russia, Testing Time for Revolutionary Theories. Chairman: Charles Morley (Ohio State Univ.). Theodore Von Laue (Univ. of California, Riverside), Witte: A Revolution from Above. Samuel H. Baron (Grinnell College), Plekhanov: A Revolution from Below. Comment by Sidney Harcave (Harpur College of the State Univ. of New York) and Donald W. Treadgold (Univ. of Washington).

Dynamics of Balkan History, 1453-1800. Chairman: S. Harrison Thomson (Univ. of Colorado). L. S. Stavrianos (Northwestern Univ.), Balkan Orthodoxy to Balkan Nationalism. Traian Stoianovich (Rutgers Univ.), Trade, Traders, and Trade Routes. Comment by Charles Jelavich (Univ. of California, Berkeley) and Speros Vryonis (Harvard Univ.).

The presidential address was given by Dexter Perkins (Cornell Univ.): Let Us Gladly Teach.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE

The Seventh Annual Conference on Caribbean affairs sponsored by the School for Inter-American Studies of the University of Florida in co-operation with the United Fruit Company, was held on 6, 7 and 8 December 1956 in Gainesville, Florida. About 150 diplomats, political leaders, government officials and scholars attended and discussed the contemporary international relations of the Caribbean area. The following papers of interest to historians were read: Lawrence F. Hill, Diplomatic Relations between the Caribbean Area and the United States. Arthur P. Whitaker, Diplomatic Relations between the Caribbean and other Latin American Countries. Donald M. Dozer, Diplomatic Relations between the Caribbean and non-American Countries. Jesse H. Proctor, Jr., Confederation Movements in the British Caribbean. Andre L. Van Assenderp, Confederation Movements in the Dutch Caribbean. Thomas L. Karnes, Confederation Movements among the Central American Republics. Thomas M. Miller, Transportation in the Caribbean. James C. D. Blaine, Investments and Business Relations in the Caribbean. John W. White, Technical Assistance: Official and non-Official in the Caribbean. Francisco J. Hernandez, Tourism in the Caribbean. Ralph Hancock, Fairs, Expositions and Sports Competitions in the Caribbean. Luella N. Dambaugh, Population Movements in the Caribbean Area. Thomas E. Cotter, Student and Teacher Exchange in the Caribbean Area. Gary MacEoin, Publications: Books, Magazines and Newspapers in the Caribbean Area. Sidney N. Berry, Cultural Exchange: Radio, TV, Music and Art in the Caribbean. These papers will be published as Volume 7 of the Proceedings of the Caribbean Conference. [H. Kantor, Univ. of Florida].

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

"The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association took place at the University of Montreal, June 6-8 1956... The first general session, held on the afternoon of June 6, was devoted to Canadian historiography. Papers were given by Boris Celovsky, W. Menzies Whitelaw, and Bernard Weilbrenner. In the evening the Association was privileged to hear an address by the venerable Canon Lionel Groulx, dean of French-Canadian historians, entitled 'Fils de grand homme.' There were two papers at the session in the morning of June 7 'Histoire de l'Europe et histoire du Canada' by Claude Galarneau of Laval University, and 'Was George III Really the Patriarch?' by George Buxton of the University of Ottawa. During the afternoon the Association heard papers on the early history of Montreal by two prominent local historians: Mgr. Olivier Maurault, who spoke on 'Saint-Sulpice et Montréal' and Professor J. I. Cooper of McGill University who discussed 'The Social Structure of Montreal in the 1850's.' The presidential addresses were delivered in the evening of June 7 at a largely attended meeting held jointly with the Canadian Political Science Association. The topic of Professor Stanley's address was 'Act or Pact? Another Look at Confederation,' while J. Douglas Gibson, President of the Canadian Political Science Association, discussed 'The Changing Influence of the United States on the Canadian Economy.'

"The morning of June 8 was given over to two papers, 'Sir John Harvey's Conflict with Chief Justice J. G. H. Bourne' by Father Malcolm MacDonell of St. Francis Xavier University, and 'La Notion d'indépendance dans l'histoire du Canada' by Professor Maurice Séguin of the University of Montreal. In the afternoon Dr. Eugene Forsey presided over a lively panel discussion on the subject of Canadianism. The participants in the symposium were Professor Hilda R. Neatby, Professor R. A. Preston, and Professor Guy Fréchault, who presented a paper originally prepared by Professor Michel Brunet of the University of Montreal."

[The Canadian Historical Review 1956 37(3): 306].

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association was held at the University of Montreal on 6, 7 and 8 June 1956. Meetings of particular interest to historians are given below.

Round tables on economic history: The Customs Administration in the History of Canadian Commerce. Chairman: A. Lerme paper by Gordon G. Blake. The Decline of Shipbuilding at Quebec in the Nineteenth Century. Chairman: John H. Dale paper by Albert Faucher.

Round table in political science: Parliamentary Government in Manitoba. Chairman: Frank MacKinnon; paper by M. S. Donnelly.

Round table in labor problems: International Unions and the Canadian Trade Union Movement. Chairman: G. I. Goudreys; paper by J. T. Montague.

General session on Canadian-American relations: Likely Trends in Canadian-American Political Relationships. Chairman: J. Douglas Gibson; paper by G. V. Ferguson.

During the meeting a joint session, under the chairmanship of Monseigneur Irénée Lussier, Rector of the University of Montreal, was held with the Canadian Historical Association in which the presidential addresses of the two associations were delivered by G. F. G. Stanley: "Act or Pact? Another Look at Confederation" and by J. Douglas Gibson: "The Changing Influence of the United States on the Canadian Economy."

[The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1956 22(3): 384].

SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORICAL STUDIES

The second annual conference of the Society for French Historical Studies was held at Hunter College, New York, on 1 and 2 February 1957. A listing of lectures delivered at the conference is given below:

Luncheon. David L. Dowd (Univ. of Florida), Painters, Politicians and the French Revolution.

Session on Social Structure in 18th Century France. Chairman: Carlton J. H. Hayes (professor emeritus, Columbia Univ., former U.S. Ambassador to Spain). Mrs. Elinor Barber Ph. D. Radcliffe, The French Bourgeoisie in the 18th Century. George V. Taylor (Univ. of North Carolina), Social Classification of Businessmen in 18th Century France. Discusser: Ralph Bowen (Elmira College). General Discussion.

Dinner. Carl Lokke (National Archives), France in the National Archives.

Session on The Second Empire. Chairman: J. Salwyn Schapiro (professor emeritus, C. C. N. Y.). Lynn M. Case Univ. of Pennsylvania), In Case of Death, Inform the Cardinals Roger L. Williams (Antioch College), Emile Ollivier and the Liberal Empire. Discusser: John S. Bush, S. J. (Fordham Univ.). General Discussion.

Session on Current Trends. Chairman: Evelyn Acomb New York State Teachers' College, New Paltz). John Woodall Salzburg Seminar), The Ralliement. Henry W. Ehrmann (Univ. of Colorado), A French Pressure Group - The Business Lobby. Philip M. Williams (Visiting Professor from Oxford at Columbia Univ.), Compromise and Crisis in French Politics.

Luncheon. Toastmaster: Frederick B. Artz (Oberlin College). Father de Bertier de Sauvigny (Visiting Professor from the Institut catholique de Paris, at Notre Dame Univ.), The Bourbon Restoration. Some Unorthodox Views.

Dinner. Toastmaster: John Allen Krout (Provost of Columbia Univ.). Robert R. Palmer (Princeton Univ.), The Dubious Democrat: Thomas Jefferson in Bourbon France.

A visit was made to the French Exhibit at the New York Historical Society, and a reception for members was held at the French Embassy.

The next conference will be held in 1958 at Durham and Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Professor Harold T. Parker (Duke Univ.) was elected President of the Society for the coming year to replace Professor Beatrice Hyslop (Hunter College) and Professor James L. Godfrey (Univ. of North Carolina) was elected Vice-President to replace Father Joseph Moody (Notre Dame College of Staten Island). Information on membership in the Society or on the next meeting may be had by application to the Secretary-Treasurer, David H. Pinkney, 318, Jesse Hall, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

SEVENTH GERMAN-FRENCH CONFERENCE OF HISTORY TEACHERS

The seventh Deutsch-französische Geschichtslehrertagung was held from 23 July to 3 August 1956 at München-Pasing, Germany. The conference devoted its attention to an examination of the treatment of various themes of medieval history in German and French textbooks. The subjects of the lectures are given below.

K. Bosl (Univ. of Würzburg), The Unity of Europe--Politics and Culture at the Height of the Middle Ages from the 10th to the 13th Century. F. Walburg, The History Curriculum in the Schools of Both Countries--Observations and Suggestions. I. Pinnow, The French Textbooks for the Middle Grades.

F. Walburg and P. Riché (assistant à la Sorbonne), The Great Migrations at the Beginning of the Middle Ages and Their Results. R. Ran and J. Devissé (Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris), Karl der Grosse and Charlemagne--His Role in the History of the West. E. Schmitt and R. Dufraisse, The Crusades as a Collective Undertaking of the West. E. Reichert and M. Bonnet, The Feudal State and Feudal Society in Europe. J. Franz and R. Graillie, European Chivalry: Its Literature and Its Art. O. Hauser and A. Bossuat (Univ. of Clermont-Ferrand), The Dissolution of European Unity in the Late Middle Ages. [Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(11): 700-704].

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF HISTORIANS IN CROATIA

The Historical Society of Croatia held its first consultative meeting from 25 to 27 December 1955 in Zagreb. A large number of historians from all parts of Croatia attended. Papers on the following subjects were presented in the field of modern history: Oleg Mandic on the basic characteristics of the relations between the city and the village in the new century; Vasa Bogdanov on the basic tendencies in the national evolution of Southern Slav peoples; Jaroslav Šidak on some of the basic issues in the history of the year 1848 in Croatia with special emphasis on the attitude of the so-called "left wing" in Croatia and its policies towards Austria, the peasants, and the war with the Magyars; Mirjana Gros on the causes of reformism in the Social Democratic Party of Croatia and Slovenia; Rudolf Bičanić on the economic changes in Croatia in consequence of the creation of Yugoslavia in 1918; Ferdo Čulinović on the formation of the Yugoslav Federation in the course of the War of National Liberation; Šarlota Djuranić on instruction in history abroad. [S. Gavrilović, from Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (3/4): 220-223].

TRAINING OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF HISTORY IN YUGOSLAVIA

The first training course for secondary school teachers of history in Yugoslavia offered by the Federation of Historical Societies was held from 21 July to 9 August 1955 at Otočevac. More than a hundred teachers of history took part in the program which is given below.

D. Miljković dealt with socio-economic changes before and during the Serbian Revolution of 1804 and similar changes during Prince Miloš' first regime; D. Janković lectured on political and constitutional developments in Serbia from 1804 to 1903; A. Lebl discussed agrarian relations, industrial development and labor movements; M. Gros spoke on labor movements in Croatia; F. Gestrin considered several aspects of Slovene history; I. Katađžijev and H. Andonoski described the history of the Macedonian people; J. Vrčinac outlined the course of Yugoslav history between the two World Wars. Twenty-four hours were devoted to discussions which followed the lectures. [S. Gavrilović, from Istoriski Glasnik 1955 (3/4): 222-223].

THE POLISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Polish Historical Society [Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne] held its annual meeting in Warsaw from 19 to 21 October 1956, and celebrated its 70th anniversary. The lectures and discussions are listed below.

General Papers. Tadeusz Manenteuffel and Marian H. Serejski, Seventy Years of the Polish Historical Society (1886-1956). Natalia Gąsiorowska, The Tasks of the Polish Historical Society in the Next Five Years (1956-1960).

Recent Polish History. Henryk Altman, Trends and the State of Studies of Recent Polish History (1918-1945). Czesław Madajczyk, Proposals Regarding the Organization of the Studies of Recent Polish History.

General History. Chairman: Aleksander Gieysztor. Kazimierz Piwarski, The State of Studies, and Further Suggestions in the Field of General History.

Local History. Chairman: F. Persowski. Stanisław Herbst, Program and Organization of the Study of Local History.

Problems of Young Historians. Chairman: J. Garbaciak. Wanda Moszczeńska, The Growth and the Development of Young Historical Cadres.

Archives and Auxiliary Sciences of History. Chairman: H. Dobrowolski. M. Bielińska, The State and Tasks of Archives with Regard to the Current Needs of Historical Sciences. R. Kaczmarska, The Role of Auxiliary Sciences in Historical Research.

During the meeting the 50th anniversary of Professor Natalia Gąsiorowska's first scholarly publication was celebrated. She was honored with a high decoration and elected to be an honorary member of the Polish Historical Society. Essays in her honor were published in *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 No. 4/5 and reprinted in a special commemorative volume.

The 50th anniversary of the foundation of Towarzystwo Miłośników Historii [Society of the Friends of History] was also celebrated at this time. Established as an independent society in 1906, it became affiliated with the Polish Historical Society in 1924, but preserved its identity and continued to publish its journal, *Przegląd Historyczny*. The Society of the Friends of History has now been merged with the Polish Historical Society. [A. F. Dygnaś, from "Jubileuszowy Zjazd Polskiego Towarzystwa Historycznego" *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(6): 190-194].

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE USSR, MUNICH

The eighth conference of the Institute for the Study of the USSR, München, Mannhardtstr. 8, was held in München, from 23 to 29 July 1956, on the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet Realities. In the four sessions, apart from the discussions on the lectures, papers were read on the ideological bases of the politics of collective leadership, Soviet foreign policy as discussed at the Twentieth Party Congress, the nationalities problem, economic problems, state organization and educational issues in the USSR. [J. Erickson, from VIII Konferenciya Instituta po Izncheniyu SSSR, 207 pp.].

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Introduction (p. 2) and the Abstracting Instructions (p. 130) of Vol. 1, No. 1. The more important sections of the Introduction are quoted:

"**Scope.** HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

"**Periodicals to be included.** As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous 'peripheral' journals which carry occasional historical articles. ... The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers.

"**Procedural matters.** It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. ...

"**Abstract headings** are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

"The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:
'Journal': the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.
'Author': the author prepared the abstract."

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 2, page 298]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

(1) Title [Translation].	(6) Publisher or sponsoring institution.
(2) Sub-title [Translation].	(7) Editor or editorial board.
(3) Frequency of publication.	(8) Description of contents.
(4) Volume number of a recent issue (usually the most recent available).	(9) Remarks (summaries in languages other than that of publication, indices, and other relevant information).
(5) Date first published.	

Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents
P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

Purely local journals are not included in this list.

Denmark

Prepared with the assistance of Det Kongelige Bibliotek, København.

Aarbøger for nordisk oldkyndighed og historie [Yearbooks of Scandinavian Antiquities and History]. Annual (1956: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1836. Pub. by Det kongelige nordiske oldskriftselskab, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Contents: Articles on the archeology and anthropology of Scandinavia, with emphasis on the prehistoric, ancient and medieval periods. Summaries in English.

Arkeologisk-kunsthistoriske meddelelser [Archeology and Art History News]. Appears at irregular intervals (1953: Vol. 4 No. 1). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaard forlag for Det kongelige danske videnskabernes selskab, Dantes plads 5, København V. Contents: Articles on archeology and art history. Articles in Danish, English, French or German. To cease publication after the completion of Vol. 4.

Arkeologisk-kunsthistoriske skrifter [Archeology and Art History Papers]. Appears at irregular intervals (1949: Vol. 2 No. 1). First pub. in 1942. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaard forlag for Det kongelige danske videnskabernes selskab, Dantes plads 5, København V. Contents: Articles on archeology and art history. Articles in Danish, English, French or German. To cease publication with the publication of Vol. 2 No. 2 (probably in 1957).

Arv og eje [Inheritance and Possession]. Aarbog for dansk kulturhistorisk museumsforening [Yearbook of the Society of Danish Museums of Cultural History]. Annual (1956: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Dansk kulturhistorisk museumsforening, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editor: Holger Rasmussen. Contents: Articles on Danish cultural and local history, predominantly based on the collections of the museums of cultural history; book reviews. Prior to 1956 the title of the yearbook was Danske museer.

Budstikken [The Messenger]. Annual (1956: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1953. Pub. by Dansk folkemuseum, Nationalmuseets 3. afdeling, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editor: Holger Rasmussen. Contents: Articles on Danish and occasionally European cultural history, with emphasis on the medieval and modern periods; reports on activities, personnel and literature of the Dansk folkemuseum, and museum science.

Danske magazin [Danish Magazine]. Indeholdende bidrag til den danske histories oplysning [Containing Contributions to Danish History]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955-57: Seventh Series, Vol. 6). First pub. in 1745. Pub. by Det kongelige danske selskab for fædrelandets historie, Nationalmuseet, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editor: Georg Galster. Contents: Annotated publications of Danish and foreign source material pertaining to Danish history, with emphasis on the modern period. Volume subject index.

Danske museer [Danish Museums]. In 1956 the name of this journal was changed to: Arv og eje (See there).

Erhvervshistorisk årbog [Yearbook of Business History]. Meddelelser fra Erhvervsarkivet [Reports from the Business Archive]. Annual (1956: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Erhvervsarkivet, Universitetsparken, Århus. Editor: Vagn Dybdahl. Contents: Articles on Danish business and industrial history, and archival problems, mainly based on the collections of the archive; documents; reports on the activity of the archive.

Fortid og nutid [Past and Present]. Tidsskrift for kulturhistorie og lokalhistorie [Journal of Cultural and Local History]. Appears at irregular intervals, normally once or twice a year (1956: Vol. 19). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by Dansk historisk fællesforening, Frederiksborg slot, Hillerød. Editor: P. Michelsen, Nationalmuseets 3. afdeling, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editorial Board: P. Michelsen, J. Hvidfeldt, S. Larsen, R. Skovmand. Contents: Articles on the local and cultural history of Denmark, with emphasis on the medieval and modern periods; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on the work of Danish museums, archives and historical societies in the field of local and cultural history. Volume subject index.

Fra Nationalmuseets arbejdsmark [From the Field of Activities of the National Museum]. Annual (1956: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Nationalmuseet, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Contents: Articles on archeological, historical and ethnographical subjects related to the collections, excavations and expeditions of the National Museum. Summaries in English.

Historisk-filologiske meddelelser [Historical-philological News]. In 1957 the name of this journal was changed to: Historisk-filosofiske meddelelser (See there).

Historisk-filologiske skrifter [Historical-philological Writings]. Appears at irregular intervals (1951: Vol. 3 No. 1). First pub. in 1940. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaard forlag for Det kongelige danske videnskabernes selskab, Dantes plads 5, København V. Contents: Articles on history, philology, philosophy, archeology and art history. Articles in Danish, English, French or German. The designation Historisk-filologiske skrifter will be changed into Historisk-filosofiske skrifter, beginning with Vol. 4.

Historisk-filosofiske meddelelser [Historical-philosophical News]. Appears at irregular intervals (1957: Vol. 3). First pub. in 1917. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaard forlag for Det kongelige danske videnskabernes selskab, Dantes plads 5, København V. Contents: Articles on history, philosophy, archeology and art history. Articles in Danish, English, French or German. Prior to 1957 the title of this journal was Historisk-filologiske meddelelser.

Historisk tidsskrift [Historical Review]. Appears at irregular intervals (1953-56: Eleventh Series, Vol. 4). **H** First pub. in 1840. Pub. by Den danske historiske forening, Kristian Zahrtmanns plads 83, København. Editors: Astrid Friis and Povl Bagge. Contents: Articles on Danish medieval and modern history; review articles; book reviews of most of the works of Danish historians; bibliography; news and notes pertaining to the Danish Historical Society; necrology. Summaries of longer articles in English and German.

Jyske samlinger [Jutland Collections]. Tidsskrift for Danmarks historie [Journal for the History of Denmark]. **H** Semi-annual (1954-56: New Series, Vol. 3). First pub. in 1868. Pub. by Jysk selskab for historie, sprog og litteratur, Åboulevarden 49, Århus. Editor: Vagn Dybdahl, Harald Jensens plads 21, Århus. Editorial Board: Vagn Dybdahl, Troels Fink, Johans Hvidfeldt. Contents: Articles on the history, language and literature of Jutland and Denmark in general, with emphasis on the medieval and modern periods; book reviews; news of the publishing Institute. Volume subject index and alphabetical table of contents.

Kirkehistoriske samlinger [Collections of Ecclesiastical History]. Annual, three fascicles constituting one volume (1954-56: Seventh Series, Vol. 2). First pub. in 1849. Pub. by Selskabet for Danmarks kirkehistorie, Rahbeks allé 23, København V. Editor: Bjoern Kornerup. Contents: Articles on general Danish ecclesiastical history (and biography). Volume subject index.

Kulturminder [Cultural History]. Annual, appearing actually at irregular intervals (1955: New Series, Vol. 1). **H** First pub. in 1939. Pub. by Nyt nordisk forlag for Selskabet for dansk kulturhistorie. Editor: K. F. Plesner, Henrik Steffensvej 1, København V. Contents: Articles on Danish cultural history and biography after 1536.

Kuml. Årbog for Jysk arkæologisk selskab [Yearbook of the Jutland Archeological Society]. Annual (1956: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Jysk arkæologisk selskab. Editor: P. V. Glob, Vester allé, Århus. Contents: Articles on archeology, from the prehistoric to medieval periods, with emphasis on Jutland, and reports on expeditions organized by Forhistorisk museum and Århus University; reports of the publishing Institute. Summaries in English.

Nationaløkonomisk tidsskrift [Economical Review]. For samfundsspørgsmål, økonomi og handel [On Social Problems, Economics and Trade]. Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 94). First pub. in 1873. Pub. by Nationaløkonomisk forening. Editor: Poul Milhøj, Frederiksholms kanal 27, opgang F, København K. Editorial Board: K. Hansen, C. Iversen, V. Kampmann. Contents: Articles on economic theory, world economy, Danish economy and social statistics, and occasionally economic history; book reviews; news of the publishing Institute. Articles in Danish and occasionally in other languages. Alphabetical table of contents.

Nordisk numismatisk unions medlemsblad [Membership Journal of the Scandinavian Numismatic Union]. Appears ten times a year. First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Nordisk numismatisk union, Nationalmuseet, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editor: Georg Galster. Contents: Articles on numismatics pertaining to Scandinavia in the Scandinavian languages.

Nyt fra historien [Historical News]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaard forlag, Nørregade 6, København K. Editor: R. Thomsen, Nationalmuseet, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editorial Board: V. Dybdahl, E. Reske-Nielsen, R. Thomsen. Contents: Reviews by Danish historians of Danish and foreign literature on history and ancillary subjects. Bi-annual author index.

Økonomi og politik [Economics and Politics]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 30). First pub. in 1926. Pub. by Institutet for historie og samfundsøkonomi, Sct. Pederstræde 5, København K. Editor: P. Winding. Contents: Articles on modern history and economics, surveys of the international economic situation abroad and at home; quarterly political chronicle; reports of the publishing Institute. Subject index and alphabetical table of contents at end of volume.

Personalhistorisk tidsskrift [Genealogical Journal]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 76). First pub. in 1880. Pub. by Samfundet for dansk genealogi og personalhistorie, Søndre Fasanvej 46, København, Valby. Editor: Sven Houmann. Contents: Articles on Danish genealogy and cultural history; book reviews; bibliography of genealogical literature; news of the publishing Institute; annual necrology. Index of persons.

Sønderjydske årbøger [South Jutland Yearbooks]. Semi-annual (1956: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1889. Pub. by Historisk samfund for Sønderjylland, Aabenraa. Editorial Board: H. Lausten-Thomsen, J. Hvidfeldt, P. K. Iversen. Contents: Articles on the medieval and modern history of South Jutland; book reviews; bibliography of periodicals news of the publishing Institute.

Sprog og kultur [Language and Culture]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954-56: Vol. 20). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Institut for jysk sprog-og kulturforskning, Universitetsforlaget, Århus. Editors: P. Skautrup and P. Hansen. Contents: Articles on the history of Jutland, cultural history, and history of language, with emphasis on the medieval and modern periods.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Periodicals which are not likely to be of primary interest to historians, but which do contain historical articles cited in short form in this supplement to the WORLD LIST.

Acta Jutlandica, Arsskrift for Århus Universitet [Publication of the University of Aarhus]. Annual. Pub. by Århus Universitet, Århus.

Acta philologica Scandinavica. Tidsskrift for nordisk sprogforskning [Journal of Scandinavian Philology]. Quarterly. Editor: Johs. Brøndum-Nielsen, Rungstedvej 9, Rungsted Kyst.

Bibliotek for læger [Medical Library]. Bi-monthly. Editors: Poul Bonnevie and Mogens Fog, Kristianiaagade 12, København O.

Bogvennen [The Book-lover]. Årbog for bogkunst og boghistorie [Yearbook of the Art and History of Books]. Annual. Editor: Svend Dahl, Hostrups Have 27, København V.

Catholica. Quarterly. Editor: L. B. Fabricius, Hvidkildevej 59, København F.

Dansk teologisk tidsskrift [Danish Theological Journal]. Quarterly. Editorial Board: Niels Knud Andersen, J. Munch and N. H. Søe, Skovshoved.

Dansk udsyn [Danish Outlook]. Bi-monthly. Editorial Board: Richard Andersen, Knud Hansen, Tage Hind, Holger Kjær and Andreas Nielsen, Askov pr. Vejen.

Danske folkemål [Danish Dialects]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Poul Andersen, Fiolstræde 1, København K.

Det danske magasin [Danish Review]. Appears ten times a year. Editor: Tørl M. Tørlsøen, Filestræde 34, København K.

Danske studier [Danish Studies]. Annual. Editors: Aage Hansen and Erik Dal, Amaliegade 21 C, København K.

Fremitiden [Future]. International orientering [International Orientation]. Appears ten times a year. Editor: Sten Gudme, Det udenrigspolitiske selskab, Frederiksholm kanal 18, København K.

Fund og forskning i Det kgl. Biblioteks samlinger [Finds and Researches in the Collections of the Royal Library]. Annual. Pub. by Det kgl. Bibliotek, Christians Brygge 8, København K.

Geografisk tidsskrift [Geographical Journal]. Annual. Editor: Niels Kingo Jacobsen, Nationalmuseet, Frederiks-holms kanal 12, København K.

Grønland [Greenland]. Monthly. Editors: Helge Christensen and Dan Laursen, Det grønlandske selskab, L. E. Bruuns Vej 10, Charlottenlund.

Historiske meddelelser om København [Historical News about Copenhagen]. Appears 3 - 5 times a year. Editor: Svend Aakjaer, Raadhuset 5, København.

Højskolebladet [Folk High School Journal]. Tidende for folkeoplysning [Organ for Popular Education]. Weekly. Editor: Helge Skovmand, Erik Glippings Vej 6, Kolding.

Kulturgeografi [Cultural Geography]. Tidsskrift for befolkningsgeografi, bebyggelsesgeografi, erhvervsgesografi, politisk geografi, historisk geografi [Journal of Population Geography, Ecological Geography, Industrial Geography, Political Geography, Historical Geography]. Bi-monthly. Editor: Johannes Humlum, Vanløsevej, Århus.

Kunstmuseets årsskrift [Yearbook of the Museum of Art]. Annual. Pub. by Statens Museum for Kunst, Søvgade, København K.

Medicinskt forum [Medical Forum]. Bi-monthly. Editor: Dr. med. Erik Jacobsen, "Buen", Værelse 266, Vester Farimagsgade 3, København V.

Militært tidsskrift [Military Journal]. Monthly. Editor: Oberstløjtnant Johan Nordenstoft, Slotsholmsgade 10, København K.

Nordisk administrativt tidsskrift [Scandinavian Journal of Administration]. Quarterly. Pub. by Indenrigsministeriet, Christiansborg Slotsplads 1, København K.

Nordisk tidsskrift for international ret og jus gentium [Scandinavian Journal of International Law and jus gentium]. Acta Scandinavica juris gentium. Quarterly. Editor: Erik Brüel, Nikolaj plads 26, København K.

Orbis litterarum. Revue internationale d'études littéraires. [International Review of Literary Studies]. Quarterly. Editor: Steffen Steffensen, Ved Lindevangen 30, København F.

Socialt tidsskrift [Social Welfare Journal]. Monthly. Editor: H. H. Koch, Slotsholmsgade 6, København K.

Tidsskrift for søvæsen [Maritime Journal]. Monthly. Editor: Kommandørkaptajn S. S. Thostrup, Kaptajn Grundtvig, Edelslundsvej 5, Klampenborg.

Norway

By og bygd [Town and Country]. Norsk folkemuseums årbok [Yearbook of the Norwegian Folk Museum]. Annual (1955/56: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1943. Pub. by Norsk folkemuseum, Bygday, Oslo. Editor: The Director of Norsk folkemuseum. Contents: Articles on archeology, ethnology, social history, folk art and handicrafts of Norway; news and notes on the activities of the Folk Museum and various scholarly societies. Summaries of some articles in English or German.

Foreningen til norske fortidsminnesmerkers bevaring. Årbok [Yearbook of the Society for the Preservation of Norwegian Memorials]. Annual. First pub. in 1845. Pub. by Foreningen til norske fortidsminnesmerkers bevaring, Kirkegt. 14/16/18, Oslo. Editorial Board: Gudolf Blakstad, Arne Nygaard-Nilssen, Arne Stenseng. Contents: Articles on excavations, restorations, and current archeological activities of the Society and on Norwegian architects and craftsmen of the past; documents relative to buildings under the protection of the Society; bibliography of books and periodical and newspaper articles pertaining to restorations and the preservation of monuments and memorials; news and notes on the activities of the Society;

Tidsskrift for udenrigspolitik og udenrigshandel [Journal of Foreign Affairs and Commerce]. Quarterly. Editor: Erik Brüel, Nikolaj plads 26, København K.

Våbenhistoriske årboger [Yearbooks of the History of Arms and Armor]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: H. D. Schepelern, Våbenhistorisk selskab, Frederiksborg Slot, Hillerød.

Vor viden [Modern Knowledge]. Bi-weekly. Editor: Fritthiof Hansen, Søvgade 38, København K.

Oversigt over selskabets virksomhed [Report on the Academy's Activities]. Annual. Pub. by Det kongelige danske videnskabernes selskab, Dantes plads 5, København V.

Foreign Language Periodicals

Acta archaeologica. Annual (1954: Vol. 25). First pub. in 1930. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaards forlag, Nørregade 6, København K. Editor: C. J. Becker, Nationalmuseum, Frederiksholms kanal 12, København K. Editorial Board: H. Arbman, C. J. Becker, J. Brondsted, E. Dygge, E. Gjerstad, B. Hougen, K. F. Johansen, E. Kivikoski, S. Lindqvist, C. A. Nordman, H. P. L'Orange, B. Thordemand. Contents: Articles on the archeology, prehistory and anthropology of Europe, particularly Scandinavia, with emphasis on the prehistoric, ancient and medieval periods. Articles in English, German or French. Subject index and alphabetical table of contents.

Centaurus. International Magazine of the History of Science and Medicine. Appears at irregular intervals (1955/56: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Ejnar Munksgaard forlag, Nørregade 6, København K. Editor: Jean Anker, Director, University Library (Scientific and Medical Dept.), København. Editorial Board: A. G. Drachmann, Edv. Gottfredsen and Mogens Pihl. Contents: Articles on history of science and medicine; book reviews. Articles in English, French or German. Alphabetical table of contents.

Classica et mediaevalia. Revue danoise de philologie et d'histoire [Danish Review of Philology and History]. Annual (1956: Vol. 17). First pub. in 1938. Pub. by Societas Danicae indagacionis antiquitatis et mediaevi, Klareboderne 3, København. Editor: Franz Blatt, Århus Universitet, Århus. Editorial Board: A. Afzelius, K. Hald, C. Høeg, H. Koch, A. Stender-Petersen. Contents: Articles on general, legal and ecclesiastical history, history of philosophy, literature and philology, pertaining to the ancient and medieval periods of European history. Articles in French, English, German or Italian. Alphabetical table of contents.

necrology. Articles in Norwegian and occasionally in English. English summaries of articles of international interest.

Hærmuseet. Årbok [Yearbook of the Army Museum]. Appears at irregular intervals. First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Hærmuseet, Akershus, Oslo. Editor: M. W. Hauerbach. Contents: Descriptive catalogues, reference lists and illustrations of banners, standards and pennants of the Norwegian Army, Peasant and Town Militia. The first catalogue covers the holdings of the Hærmuseet; the second (to be published) will deal with holdings in other places in Norway and abroad; the third catalogue will concentrate on banners, and documentation, laws and sources; annual report of the activities of the Museum. Summaries in English.

Heimen [The Home]. Landslaget for bygde- og byhistorie [The Federation for Local History]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 10-a new volume number every fourth year). First pub. in 1922. Pub. by Fabritius og Sønner forlag, Øvre Slottsgt. 25, Oslo, for Landslaget for bygde- og byhistorie. Editor: Lars Reinton, Universitetsbiblioteket, Drammensvegen 42, Oslo. Contents: Articles and dissertations on all periods

of the urban and rural history of all areas of Norway, folklore, regional research work, and sources and methods for the study of local history; review articles; reviews of books and articles dealing with Norwegian regional and local history; bibliography of books and periodical literature listed according to Norwegian districts; news and notes on organizations devoted to the study of local and regional history and research work in these fields. Volume index of personal and place names and volume author index.

Historisk tidsskrift [Historical Journal]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 37). First pub. in 1871. Pub. by Grøndahl og Søn, Munkedamsveien 35, Oslo, for Den norske historiske forening. Editor: Dagfinn Mannsåker, Hans Øverlands v. 12, Høvik. Contents: Articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social and cultural history of all periods, with emphasis on Scandinavia, and articles on philosophy of history and historical methodology; review articles; book reviews; documents; extensive bibliography of books and periodicals on Norwegian history as a supplement to each volume; news and notes. Articles in Norwegian, Danish or Swedish. Occasional summaries in English. Volume index of personal and place names. Index published for 1871-1936.

Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Skrifter [Publications of the Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture]. Ser. A. Forelesninger [Lectures]. B. Skrifter [Writings]. C. [Communications]. Appears at irregular intervals (Series A, No. 23, 1953; Series B, No. 68, 1955; Series C, No. IV⁴, 1946). First pub. in 1925 (Series A and B); 1928 (Series C). Pub. by H. Aschehoug og Co., Oslo, for Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Contents: Each series publishes individual monographs or studies on one subject--prehistory, archeology, ethnology, folklore and linguistics--with emphasis on Scandinavia. In English, French, German, Norwegian and other languages. Summaries in English, published with a cumulative table of contents (Oslo, 1951). Volume subject index.

Det Kongelige norske videnskabers selskab. Skrifter [Transactions of the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences]. Annual (1955: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1761. Pub. by F. Bruns bokhandels forlag, Trondheim, for Det Kongelige norske videnskabers selskab, Erling Skakkesgt. 47 c, Trondheim. Contents: Articles on the physical, natural and social sciences. Articles in Norwegian and occasionally in English, French or other languages. Indices published: *Fortegnelse over selskapets skrifter 1760-1910; Det Kongelige norske videnskabers selskab. Forhandlinger og skrifter. 1926-1936, 1937-1946.*

Maihaugen. De Sandvigske samlinger. årbok [Yearbook of the Sandvig Collections]. Appears at irregular intervals. First pub. in 1931. Pub. by De Sandvigske samlinger, Lillehammer. Editor: Sigurd Grieg. Contents: Descriptive and historical articles on objects or buildings in the Sandvig collections and museums covering the period from the Middle Ages to the early 20th century; news and notes on the activities of the Society; necrology.

Norsk militært tidsskrift [Norwegian Military Review]. Monthly. First pub. in 1831. Pub. by August Hansens forlag, Tollbugt. 30, Oslo, for Oslo Militære Samfund. Editor: Col. J. Schiøtz. Editorial Board: Lt. Col. Nils K. Jørstad (chairman), Col. Christie, Col. Ruge, Lt. Col. Alme, Capt. Schau. Contents: Articles on all phases of Norwegian military affairs and history, with emphasis on the 20th century, military strategy and military developments in other countries, occasional reprints of articles from foreign newspapers and periodicals; review articles; reviews of books and articles on military subjects; notices of meetings of the Society.

Norsk slektshistorisk tidsskrift [Norwegian Journal of Genealogy]. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 15--one volume number for two years). First pub. in 1928. Pub. by Cammermeyers Boghandel, Oslo, for Norsk slektshistorisk forening. Editor: Harald Gram. Contents: Articles on such aspects of Norwegian genealogical study as the names, origins and history of families; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on the activities of the Association.

Norsk teologisk tidsskrift [Norwegian Theological Review]. Quarterly. First pub. in 1900. Pub. by Fabritius og Sønner forlag, Oslo. Editor: Johan B. Hygen, Jacob Aallsgt. 30, III, Oslo. Editorial Board: Nils Astrup Dahl, Reidar Hauge, Johan B. Hygen, Arvid S. Kaperløv, Einar Molland, Sigmund Mowinckel. Contents: Articles on theological subjects and religious and church history of all periods, with emphasis on Norway; reviews of books and periodicals dealing with religious subjects; necrology. Articles in Norwegian, English, French and German. Indices published for 1900-1924 and 1925-1949.

Det Norske videnskapsakademi i Oslo. Avhandlinger [Transactions of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters in Oslo]. II Historisk-filosofisk klasse [II Historical-philosophical Section]. Annual. First pub. in 1858. Pub. by Jacob Dybwad, Ø Volgt. 15, Oslo, for Det Norske videnskapsakademi, Drammensveien 78, Oslo. Contents: Each volume publishes the papers of the Academy on philosophy, philology and history of all periods, with emphasis on Norway and Scandinavia; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in Norwegian, English, German or French. Indices published for 1858-1924 and 1925-1939 (Register til Forhandlinger og Skrifter utg. av Videnskapsselskapet i Kristiania). The table of contents for the years 1944-1954 is given in the 1955 volume.

Det Norske videnskapsakademi i Oslo. Skrifter [Proceedings of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters in Oslo]. II Historisk-filosofisk klasse [II Historical-philosophical Section]. Annual. First pub. in 1894. Pub. by Jacob Dybwad, Ø Volgt. 15, Oslo, for Det Norske videnskapsakademi, Drammensveien 78, Oslo. Contents: Each volume publishes the papers of the Academy on philosophy, philology and history of all periods, with emphasis on Scandinavia and Europe. Articles in Norwegian, also in English, German or French. Each volume contains a list of previous publications of the Academy. Indices published for 1858-1924 and 1925-1939 (Register til Forhandlinger og Skrifter utg. av Videnskapsselskapet i Kristiania).

Norveg [Norway]. **Tidsskrift for folkelivsgranskning** [Journal of Norwegian Ethnology]. Annual (1954: New Series, Vol. 4). First pub. in 1934. Pub. by H. Aschehoug og Co., Oslo, for Instituttet for folkelivsgranskning, Universitetsbiblioteket, Drammensveien 42 b, Oslo. Editor: Nils Lide. Editorial Board: Borghild Frimannslund, Liv Greni, Sigurd Greig, Anders Hagen, Reidar Kjellberg, Robert Kloster, Knut Kolsrud, Asbjørn Nesheim, Odd Nordland, Svalre Solheim, Hilmar Stigum. Contents: Articles on the ethnology and folklore of Norway and Scandinavia, with emphasis on premodern periods, each article followed by a bibliography; reviews of Scandinavian books, in English; bibliography of books and periodicals of interest to folklorists and ethnologists. Articles in Norwegian and occasionally in English. Summaries in English and occasionally in German.

Norvegia sacra. Årbok til kunnskap om den norske kirke i fortid og samtid [Yearbook of Information about the Norwegian Church Past and Present]. Appears at irregular intervals. First pub. in 1921. Pub. by Jacob Dybwad, Ø Volgt. 15, Oslo. Managing Editors: Sigurd Kolsrud and Ingolf Kvammen. Contents: Articles on Norwegian church history, missionary activities and theological problems; bishops' annual reports and reports of missions abroad; church statistics.

Samtiden [Our Time]. **Tidsskrift for politikk, litteratur og samfunnspørsmål** [Journal of Politics, Literature and Social Questions]. Appears ten times a year (1957: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1892. Pub. by H. Aschehoug og Co., Sehesteds plass 3, Oslo. Editor: Jacob S. Worm-Müller. Contents: Articles on current international affairs, literature, science, history, economics, psychology, aesthetics and philology.

Universitetet i Bergen. Årbok [Yearbook of the University of Bergen]. **Historisk-antikvarisk rekke** [Humanities Series]. Annual. First pub. in 1883. Pub. by Universitetet i Bergen. Editorial Board: Johs. Boe, C.-L. Godske, Th. M. Vogelsang, Leif J. Wilhelmsen. Contents: Articles and dissertations by members of the Humanities Faculty on the archeology and history of Norway. Articles in Norwegian and English. Summaries in English.

Universitetets oldsaksamling. Årbok [Yearbook of the University Museum of National Antiquities]. Appears at irregular intervals. First pub. in 1927. Pub. by Universitetets oldsaksamling, Universitet, Oslo. Editor: Bjørn Hougen, Director. Editorial Board: Thorleif Sjøvold, Gerhard Fischer, Anders Hagen, Charlotte Blindheim, Aslak Liestøl, Wencke Slomann, Anna M. Rosenkvist. Contents: Articles on recent archeological discoveries and excavations in progress in Scandinavia, mainly from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages, archeological techniques and recent acquisitions by the Museum; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on the activities of the Museum.

Viking. Tidsskrift for norrøn arkeologi [Journal of Norse Archeology]. Annual (1956: Vol. 20). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by Norsk arkeologisk selskap, Fredriksgt. 2, Oslo. Editors: Bjørn Hougen and Jens Storm Munch. Contents: Articles on the archeology and cultural history of Scandinavia, particularly Norway, with emphasis on the prehistoric period.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Hordaland landbruksmuseum. Årbok [Yearbook of the Agricultural Museum of Hordaland]. Annual. Editorial Board: Johan Byrkjeland, Søren Ve, Frank Olsen, Hans Tveitnes, Hordaland landbruksmuseum, Stend, pr. Bergen.

Internasjonal politikk [International Affairs]. Appears ten times a year. Editor: Arne Ording, Chr. Michelsens institutt, Bergen.

Maal og minne [Language and Tradition]. Norske studier [Norwegian Studies]. Quarterly. Pub. by H. Aschehoug and Co., Oslo, for the Bymaalslaget, Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo.

Norsk folkeminnelag [Norwegian Folklore Society]. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Universitetsbiblioteket, Oslo.

Norsk geografisk tidsskrift [Norwegian Geographical Journal]. Quarterly. Editor: Fridtjov Isachsen, Geografisk institutt, Universitetet, Blindern, Oslo.

Norsk tidsskrift for sjøvesen [Norwegian Naval Journal]. Appears ten times a year. Editor: Capt. F. V. S. Fjeldstad, Sjømilitære samfund, Horten.

Sameliv [Lapp Life]. Samisk selskaps årbok. Sámi ællin. Sámi sáervi jakkigir'ji [Yearbook of the Lappish Society]. Bi-annual. Editor: A. Nesheim, Gardeveien 2, Oslo.

Samiske samlinger [Lappish Collections]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: A. Nesheim, Gardeveien 2, Oslo.

Stavanger museum. Årbok [Yearbook of the Stavanger Museum]. Annual. Editor: Odmund J. Møllerup.

Studia Norvegica. Ethnologica and folkloristica. Appears at irregular intervals. Editors: Reidar Christiansen, Nils Lid, Knut Liestøl (deceased), Universitetet, Oslo.

Studia Septentrionalia [Lapp Studies]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: Nils Lid, Universitetet, Oslo.

Tromsø museum. Acta borealia. B. Humaniora. Annual. Pub. by Tromsø museum, Tromsø.

Foreign Language Periodicals

The Norway Yearbook. Appears at irregular intervals. (1954: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1923. Pub. by J. Grundt Tanum forlag, Oslo. Editor: Sverre Mortensen. Contents: Articles on such aspects of Norwegian life as history, government, administration, religion, public instruction, social conditions, science, literature, arts and economics. Volume subject index.

NOTE

VOLUNTEER ABSTRACTERS

Qualified persons desiring to abstract for HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are requested to write us, giving the following information:

1. Name and address.
2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest or specialization.
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year. Economy measures force HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS to accept only those new abstracters who can prepare at least 20 abstracts per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of knowledge.

6. Select the journals you would like to abstract from those marked J or U in the Index Number of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 2, to be published in June 1957. Please indicate if a journal is available to you; if so, whether through library or through subscription. We particularly need qualified abstracters who know Arabic, Chinese, French, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Slav languages.
7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

Abstracters will receive the H. A. Bulletin.

PERIODICALS LIST

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Volume 3, publishes two lists of the periodicals included in its coverage:

an alphabetic list, in this number, to be supplemented in each subsequent number by a list of periodicals added to our coverage,

and

a country list, in the index number, with the annual report of the issues of the periodicals abstracted and abstract numbers in Volume 3 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

A

Academia Panameña de Historia (Panama)
 L'Actualité de l'Histoire (France)
 Aevum (Italy)
 Africa (Great Britain)
 L'Afrique et l'Asie (France)
 Agricultural History (USA)
 Agricultural History Review (Great Britain)
 Ajia Kenkyū (Japan)
 Akademiedagen (Netherlands)
 al-Abhāth (Lebanon)
 al-Adib (Lebanon)
 al-Hilāl (Egypt)
 al-Majalla al-tarikhīyya al-misriyya (Egypt)
 al-Mashriq (Lebanon)
 The Amateur Historian (Great Britain)
 América Indígena (Mexico)
 The American Archivist (USA)
 American Documentation (USA)
 American Economic Review (USA)
 American Heritage (USA)
 The American Historical Review (USA)
 American Jewish Archives (USA)
 American Journal of International Law (USA)
 The American Neptune (USA)
 The American Political Science Review (USA)
 American Quarterly (USA)
 The American-Scandinavian Review (USA)
 American Slavic and East European Review (USA)
 The Americas (USA)
 Anais de la Academia Portuguesa (Portugal)
 Anales de la Academia de la Historia (Cuba)
 Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala (Guatemala)
 Anales del Archivo Nacional de Historia (Ecuador)
 Anglican Theological Review (USA)
 Angloellinikí Epitheórisi (Greece)
 AnnaLEN van het Thijmgenoootschap (Netherlands)
 Annales de l'Université d'Ankara (Turkey)
 Annales de l'Université de Paris (France)
 Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen (France)
 Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations (France)
 Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française (France)
 Annali della Scuola Superiore Normale di Pisa (Italy)
 Annals of Science (Great Britain)
 The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (USA)
 The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (USA)
 L'Année Politique et Economique (France)
 Antonianum (Italy)
 Antropología e Historia de Guatemala (Guatemala)
 Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain)
 Anuario de la Academia de la Historia (Spain)
 Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Austria)
 Arbor (Spain)
 Archeion (Poland)
 Archéon Evvoïkón Meletón (Greece)
 Archiv des Völkerrechts (West Germany)
 Archiv für Kulturgeschichte (West Germany)
 Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte (Austria)
 Archiv Orientální (Czech)

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting starts with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. A journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

Archivalische Zeitschrift (West Germany)

Der Archivar (West Germany)

Archives (Great Britain)

Archives, Bibliothèques, Collections, Documentation (France)

Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires (Switzerland)

Archivi (Italy)

Archivio Storico Italiano (Italy)

Archivium Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records (Ireland)

Archivo Hispalense (Spain)

Archivo Histórico Nacional (Colombia)

Archivo Ibero-American (Spain)

Archivo José Martí (Cuba)

Archivum (France)

Archivum Franciscanum Historicum (Italy)

Argensola (Spain)

Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke (Yugoslavia)

Archivist (Yugoslavia)

Army [formerly: The Army Combat Forces Journal] (USA)

Atenea (Chile)

Athīnā (Greece)

Atlantic (USA)

Atti della Accademia delle Scienze di Torino (Italy)

Aussenpolitik (West Germany)

Australian Journal of Politics and History (Australia)

Australian Outlook (Australia)

Australian Quarterly (Australia)

B

The Baltic Review (USA)

Beaver (Canada)

Bellona (Great Britain)

Belorussian Review (West Germany)

Bengal, Past and Present (India)

Bijdragen en Mededeelingen Van Het Historisch Genootschap

Gevestigd te Utrecht (Netherlands)

Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden (Netherlands)

Biuletyn Zydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego (Poland)

Bléter far Geszichte (Poland)

The Bodleian Library Record (Great Britain)

Boletim do Instituto Histórico da Ilha Terceira (Portugal/Azores)

Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana (Mexico)

Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia)

Boletín de Informaciones y de Estudios Sociales y Económicos (Ecuador)

Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia (Chile)

Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia (Ecuador)

Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)

Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Spain)

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica "Sucre" (Bolivia)

Boletín de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística (Mexico)

Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Dominican Republic)

Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela)

Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas (Argentina)

Boletín Indigenista (Mexico)

Boletino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio (Italy)

Borba (Yugoslavia)

British Columbia Historical Quarterly (Canada)

The British Survey (Great Britain)

Buletin per Shkencat Shqipërore (Albania)

Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politique (Belgium)

Bulletin de l'Académie Serbe des Sciences. Section des Sciences Sociales (Yugoslavia)
 Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne (France)
 Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public (France)
 Bulletin des Recherches Historiques (Canada)
 Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales (Belgium)
 Bulletin Hispanique (France)
 The Bulletin of Friends Historical Association (USA)
 Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science (Great Britain)
 Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research (Great Britain)
 Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR [formerly: Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR] (West Germany)
 Bulletin of the International Institute for Social History [new title: International Review of Social History] (Netherlands)
 Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences (Eire)
 Bulletin of the Japan Society of London (Great Britain)
 Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester (Great Britain)
 Bulletin of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society (USA)
 Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (Great Britain)
 Bunka (Japan)
 The Business History Review (USA)
 Byelorusski Zbornik (West Germany)

C

Cahiers d'Histoire Egyptienne (Egypt)
 Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale (Switzerland)
 Cahiers du Sud (France)
 California Historical Society Quarterly (USA)
 The Cambridge Historical Journal (Great Britain)
 The Canadian Historical Review (Canada)
 Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (Canada)
 The Caribbean Historical Review (British West Indies)
 Caribbean Quarterly (British West Indies)
 The Catholic Educational Review (USA)
 The Catholic Historical Review (USA)
 Caucasian Review (West Germany)
 Češa Zlomes (Great Britain)
 Česká Literatura (Czechoslovakia)
 Československý Časopis Historický (Czechoslovakia)
 Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao (China)
 Christian Century (USA)
 Christianity and Crisis (USA)
 Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan Li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-san-shuo Chi-kan (China)
 [Chung-yang Yen-chiu Yuan] Li-shih Yu-yan Yen-chiu So Chi-kan (Taiwan)
 Church History (USA)
 The Churchman (USA)
 Ciencias Sociales (USA)
 Civil War History (USA)
 Civilisations (Belgium)
 La Civiltà Cattolica (Italy)
 Civitas (Italy)
 Clio (Dominican Republic)
 Commentary (USA)
 Commonweal (USA)
 La Comunità Internazionale (Italy)
 Confluence (USA)
 The Contemporary Review (Great Britain)
 Convivium (Italy)
 Corvina (Italy)
 Cuadernos de Política Internacional (Spain)
 Cuadernos Africanos y Orientales (Spain)
 Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico)
 Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos (Spain)
 Cuadernos de Historia de España (Argentina)
 Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología (Ecuador)
 Cuadernos de Política Social (Spain)
 Current Caribbean Bibliography (British West Indies)
 Current History (USA)
 Current Notes on International Affairs (Australia)
 Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne (Poland)

D

Danske Magazin (Denmark)
 Deutsche Rundschau (West Germany)

Der deutsche Soldat (West Germany)
 Deutsche Universitätszeitung (West Germany)
 Diplomazia (Italy)
 Documents. Revue Mensuelle des Questions Allemandes (France)
 Dodekanisiakón Archeón (Greece)
 Dokumentation der Zeit (East Germany)
 Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji (France)
 The Durham University Journal (Great Britain)

E

Eastern World (Great Britain)
 ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos (Salvador)
 Economic Geography (USA)
 The Economic History Review (Great Britain)
 Economica (Great Britain)
 Ecrits de Paris (France)
 Ecumenical Review (Switzerland)
 Ekklesia (Greece)
 Ekonomisk Tidskrift (Sweden)
 Ekonomista (Poland)
 Elliniká (Greece)
 Encounter (Great Britain)
 Encounter [formerly: The Shane Quarterly] (USA)
 The English Historical Review (Great Britain)
 Epetirís Etaireías Byzantinón Spoudón (Greece)
 Esprit (France)
 Estudios de Historia Moderna (Spain)
 Estudios Históricos (Mexico)
 Etudes (France)
 Europa Archiv (West Germany)
 Explorations in Entrepreneurial History (USA)
 External Affairs (Canada)

F

Far Eastern Quarterly [new title: The Journal of Asian Studies] (USA)
 Far Eastern Review (USA)
 Far Eastern Survey (USA)
 Figuras y Episodios de la Historia de Mexico (Mexico)
 Florida Historical Quarterly (USA)
 Foreign Affairs (USA)
 Forschungen und Fortschritte (East Germany)
 Forum (Austria)
 France-Europe (France)
 Frankfurter Hefte (West Germany)
 Freedom and Union (USA)
 Die Friedens-Warte (Switzerland)
 Funken (West Germany)

G

Die Gegenwart (West Germany)
 Geist und Tat (West Germany)
 The Geographical Journal (Great Britain)
 Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht (West Germany)
 De Gids (Netherlands)
 Glas Srpske Akademije Nauka. Odelenje Društvenih Nauka (Yugoslavia)
 Glasnik Srpske Akademije Nauka (Yugoslavia)
 Godishnik Na Filosofsko-Istoricheskia Fakultet (Bulgaria)
 Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine (Yugoslavia)
 The Greek Orthodox Theological Review (USA)
 The Guildhall Miscellany (Great Britain)

H

Hamizrah Hehadash (Israel)
 Harper's (USA)
 Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies (USA)
 Hebrew Union College Annual (USA)
 L'Heilleénisme Contemporain (Greece)
 Hermathena (Eire)
 Hispania (Spain)
 Hispania Sacra (Spain)
 Hispanic American Historical Review (USA)
 Historia (France)
 Historia (Japan)
 Historia (Puerto Rico)
 Historia i Nauka o Konstytucii (Poland)
 Historia Mexicana (Mexico)
 Historialinen Aikakauskirja (Finland)
 Historialinen Arkisto (Finland)

The Historian (USA)
 Historica (Italy)
 Historica Judaica (USA)
 The Historical Bulletin [new title: *Manuscripta*] (USA)
 Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church (USA)
 Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand (Australia)
 Historický Časopis (Czechoslovakia)
 Historijski Zbornik (Yugoslavia)
 Historische Zeitschrift (West Germany)
 Historisches Jahrbuch (West Germany)
 Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden)
 Historisk Tidskrift för Finland (Finland)
 Historisk Tidskrift (Denmark)
 Historisk Tidskrift (Norway)
 Historiske Meddelelser om København (Denmark)
 History (Great Britain)
 History, Economics and Sociology (India)
 History of Education Journal (USA)
 History Today (Great Britain)
 Hōitōsubashi Ronsō (Japan)
 Hochland (West Germany)
 Hōgaku Kenkyū (Japan)
 Hōgaku Ronsō (Japan)
 Hōgaku Zasshi (Japan)
 Hōsei Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō (Japan)
 Hosei-shi Kenkyū (Japan)
 The Huntington Library Quarterly (USA)

I

India Quarterly (India)
 Indo-Asian Culture (India)
 Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia)
 Indonesië (Netherlands)
 L'Information Historique (France)
 Innes Review (Great Britain)
 Inter-American Economic Affairs (USA)
 Internasjonal Politikk (Norway)
 International Affairs (Great Britain)
 International Journal (Canada)
 International Organization (USA)
 International Review of Social History [formerly: Bulletin of the International Institute for Social History] (Netherlands)
 International Social Science Bulletin (France)
 Internationale Spectator (Netherlands)
 Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik (West Germany)
 Irish Ecclesiastical Record (Eire)
 Irish Geography (Eire)
 Irish Historical Studies (Eire)
 Irish Sword (Eire)
 Isis (USA)
 Der Islam (West Germany)
 Islam Tetkikleri Enstitüsü Dergisi (Turkey)
 Istoricheski Pregled (Bulgaria)
 Istoricheskie Zapiski (USSR)
 Istoriski Casopis (Yugoslavia)
 Istoriski Glasnik (Yugoslavia)
 Istoriski Zapisi (Yugoslavia)
 Italian Affairs (Italy)
 Itihas (India)
 Iwate Shigaku Kenkyū (Japan)

J

Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein (Liechtenstein)
 Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines (Austria)
 Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien (Austria)
 Jahrbuch für die Geschichte Mittel- und Ostdeutschlands (West Germany)
 Jahrbuch für Internationales Recht [formerly: Jahrbuch für internationales und ausländisches Recht] (West Germany)
 Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas (West Germany)
 Jewish Observer and Middle East Review (Great Britain)
 Jewish Quarterly Review (USA)
 Jewish Social Studies (USA)
 Jimbun Gakuho (Japan)
 Jimbun Gakuho (Japan)
 Jimbun Kenkyū (Japan)
 Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society (Australia)
 The Journal of Asian Studies [formerly: Far Eastern Quarterly] (USA)
 Journal of Central European Affairs (USA)

Journal of Ecclesiastical History (Great Britain)
 The Journal of Economic History (USA)
 Journal of Indian History (India)
 Journal of International Affairs (USA)
 The Journal of Modern History (USA)
 The Journal of Negro History (USA)
 Journal of Oriental Studies (Hong Kong)
 The Journal of Philosophy (USA)
 The Journal of Political Economy (USA)
 The Journal of Politics (USA)
 Journal of Religion (USA)
 The Journal of Southern History (USA)
 Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society (Eire)
 Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society (Eire)
 Journal of the County Louth Archaeological Society (Eire)
 The Journal of the History of Ideas (USA)
 Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences (USA)
 Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society (USA)
 Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (Great Britain)
 Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society (Great Britain)
 Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (Eire)
 Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution (Great Britain)
 The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research (Great Britain)
 Journal of the University of Bombay (India)
 The Journal of the Society of Archivists (Great Britain)
 The Journal of Transport History (Great Britain)
 Journalism Quarterly (USA)

K

Kanazawa Daigaku Höbun Gakubu Tetsugaku Shigaku-hen (Japan)
 Karolinska Förbundets Årsbok (Sweden)
 Keizai Ronshu (Japan)
 Kokka Gakkai Zasshi (Japan)
 Kokusai-hō Gaike Zasshi (Japan)
 Kommunist (USSR)
 Komunist (Yugoslavia)
 Korean Survey (Great Britain)
 Kritiká Chroniká (Greece)
 Kultura (France)
 Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materiałnej (Poland)
 Kwartalnik Historyczny (Poland)
 Kyklos (Switzerland)
 Kypriakaí Spoudaí (Greece)

L

Landfall (New Zealand)
 Laographía (Greece)
 Láttóhatárf (West Germany)
 Latvijas Brīvībai (USA)
 Latvju Zurnāls (USA)
 Leatherneck (USA)
 Lesviáka. Delftov tis Etaireias Lesviákon Meletón (Greece)
 Lietuvas TSR Mokslo Akademijos (Lithuania)
 Lincoln Herald (USA)
 Li-shih Yen-chiu (China)
 Li-shih Yü-yan Yen-chiu-so Chi-k'an (Taiwan)
 The Louisiana Historical Quarterly (USA)

M

Main Currents in Modern Thought (USA)
 Makedoniká (Greece)
 Manuscripta [formerly: The Historical Bulletin] (USA)
 Marine Corps Gazette (USA)
 Marine Rundschau (West Germany)
 The Mariner's Mirror (Great Britain)
 Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Netherlands)
 Medjunarodna Politika (Yugoslavia)
 Medjunarodni Problemi (Yugoslavia)
 Memoria de la Academia de Geografía e Historia de Costa Rica (Costa Rica)
 Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía (Mexico)
 Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia (Mexico)
 Mennonite Quarterly Review (USA)
 Mercure de France (France)
 Merkur (West Germany)
 Mid-America (USA)
 The Middle East Journal (USA)
 Middle Eastern Affairs (USA)

Mikrasiatiká Chroniká (Greece)
 Militärpolitisches Forum (West Germany)
 Military Affairs (USA)
 Mind (Great Britain)
 Miroir de l'Histoire (France)
 Missionaria Hispanica (Spain)
 The Mississippi Valley Historical Review (USA)
 Mita Gakkai Zasshi (Japan)
 Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung (Austria)
 Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs (Austria)
 Der Monat (West Germany)
 Il Mondo (Italy)
 Montana Magazine of History (USA)
 The Month (Great Britain)
 Monumenta Nipponica (Japan)
 Il Movimento di Liberazione in Italia (Italy)
 Museo Histórico (Ecuador)
 Museum (Netherlands)
 Myśl Filozoficzna (Poland)

N

Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen.
 Philologisch-Historische Klasse (West Germany)
 Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens (West Germany)
 Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū (Japan)
 Naša Stvarnost (Yugoslavia)
 The Nation (USA)
 La Nation Roumaine (France)
 The National and English Review (Great Britain)
 National Library of Wales Journal (Great Britain)
 Nauka Polska (Poland)
 Naukovi Zapysky - Instytutu Istorii Ukrayiny (USSR)
 Nedeljna Informativna Novina (Yugoslavia)
 Nederlands Archief voor Kerkgeschiedenis (Netherlands)
 Nederlands Archievenblad (Netherlands)
 The Negro History Bulletin (USA)
 Néon Athinaión (Greece)
 Neue Deutsche Hefte (West Germany)
 Neue Heidelberger Jahrbücher (West Germany)
 Die Neue Rundschau (West Germany)
 Neues Abendland (West Germany)
 The New England Quarterly (USA)
 New England Social Studies Bulletin (USA)
 New Leader (USA)
 New Mexico Historical Review (USA)
 New Republic (USA)
 New York History (USA)
 New York Times Magazine (USA)
 Niepodległość (Great Britain)
 De Nieuwe Stem (Netherlands)
 Nihon Rekishi (Japan)
 Nihon-shi Kenkyū (Japan)
 Notes and Queries (Great Britain)
 Nová Mysl (Czechoslovakia)
 Nowe Drogie (Poland)
 Nuova Antologia di Lettere Arti e Scienze (Italy)
 Nuova Rivista Storica (Italy)
 Nuovi Argomenti (Italy)

O

Occidente (Italy)
 Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku Jimbun Kogaku Kyō (Japan)
 Økonomi og Politik (Denmark)
 Oregon Historical Quarterly (USA)
 Oriens (Netherlands)
 Oriente Moderno (Italy)
 Ōsaka Gakugei Daigaku Kiyō (Japan)
 Die Österreichische Furche (Austria)
 Österreichische Monatshefte (Austria)
 Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht (Austria)
 Osteuropa (West Germany)
 Ostkirchliche Studien (West Germany)
 Ost-Probleme (West Germany)

P

Pacific Affairs (USA)
 Pacific Historical Review (USA)
 Pacific Northwest Quarterly (USA)
 Pakistan Horizon (Pakistan)

Pamiętnik Literacki (Poland)
 Pamiętnik Słowiański (Poland)
 Państwo i Prawo (Poland)
 Parliamentary Affairs (Great Britain)
 Partisan Review (USA)
 Past and Present (Great Britain)
 Peloponniáská (Greece)
 Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography (USA)
 La Pensée (France)
 Personhistorisk Tidskrift (Sweden)
 Philosophical Review (USA)
 Philosophy (Great Britain)
 Phylon (USA)
 The Polish Review (USA)
 La Politica Parlamentare (Italy)
 The Political Quarterly (Great Britain)
 Political Science (New Zealand)
 Political Science Quarterly (USA)
 Political Studies (Great Britain)
 Il Politico (Italy)
 Politika (Yugoslavia)
 Politique Etrangère (France)
 Politische Studien (West Germany)
 Il Ponte (Italy)
 Population Studies (Great Britain)
 Poruka (Yugoslavia)
 Praha Moskva (Czechoslovakia)
 Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole (USSR)
 Problems of Communism (USA)
 Proceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society (Eire)
 Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society (USA)
 Proceedings of the British Academy (Great Britain)
 Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.
 Literary and Historical Section (Great Britain)
 Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Section C (Eire)
 Przegląd Historyczny (Poland)
 Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych (Poland)
 Przegląd Orientalistyczny (Poland)
 Przegląd Zachodni (Poland)
 Public Administration (Great Britain)
 Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën Netherlands
 Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society (USA)

Q

Quaderni di Cultura e Storia Sociale (Italy)
 The Quarterly Review (Great Britain)
 Queen's Quarterly (Canada)

R

Rad Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti. Odjel za Filozofiju i Društvene Nauke (Yugoslavia)
 Railway Age (USA)
 Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato (Italy)
 Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura (Italy)
 Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento (Italy)
 Razprave Slovenske Akademije Znanosti in Umetnosti. Razred Zgodovinske in Družbene Vede (Yugoslavia)
 Realtà Sociale d'OGGI (Italy)
 Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia (USA)
 Rekishi Hyōron (Japan)
 Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū (Japan)
 Relazioni Internazionali (Italy)
 Religion in Life (USA)
 Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur (Austria)
 Repertorio Americano (Costa Rica)
 Report of the Regional Records Survey Committee for West Bengal (India)
 Republika (Yugoslavia)
 Review of Eastern Medical Sciences (West Germany)
 The Review of Metaphysics (USA)
 The Review of Politics (USA)
 Revista. Academia de Geografía e Historia de Nicaragua (Nicaragua)
 Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía (Chile)
 Revista de América (Colombia)
 Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos (Spain)
 Revista de Estudios Políticos (Spain)
 Revista de História (Brazil)
 Revista de Historia de América (Mexico)

Revista de Indias (Spain)
 Revista de la Academia Americana de la Historia (Argentina)
 Revista de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias (Uruguay)
 Revista de la Universidad de Costa Rica (Costa Rica)
 Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica (Costa Rica)
 Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru)
 Revista del Archivo Nacional del Peru (Peru)
 Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales (Honduras)
 Revista del Instituto Histórico del Peru (Peru)
 Revista del Instituto Histórico y Geográfico (Uruguay)
 Revista del Museo Nacional (Peru)
 Revista del Museo Nacional de Historia (Peru)
 Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (Brazil)
 Revista Histórica (Uruguay)
 Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía (USA)
 Revista Internacional y Diplomática (Mexico)
 Revista Jurídica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico)
 Revista Shell (Venezuela)
 Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire (Belgium)
 Revue d'Economie Politique (France)
 Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française (Canada)
 Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France (France)
 Revue d'Histoire de la Deuxième Guerre Mondiale (France)
 Revue d'Histoire des Colonies (France)
 Revue d'Histoire des Sciences (France)
 Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique (France)
 Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique (Belgium)
 Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale (France)
 Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine (France)
 Revue de Défense Nationale (France)
 La Revue de Paris (France)
 Revue de l'Enseignement Philosophique (France)
 Revue de l'Histoire des Religions (France)
 Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie (Belgium)
 Revue de la Méditerranée (Algeria)
 Revue de la Société Haïtienne d'Histoire, de Géographie et de Géologie (Haiti)
 Revue des Etudes Roumaines (France)
 Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances (France)
 Revue du Nord (France)
 Revue Historique (France)
 Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger (France)
 Revue Historique de l'Armée (France)
 Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire (France)
 Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle (France)
 Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé (France)
 La Revue Libérale (France)
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire (France)
 Revue Socialiste (France)
 Il Risorgimento (Italy)
 Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia (Italy)
 Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali (Italy)
 Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali (Italy)
 Rivista Militare (Italy)
 Rivista Storica Italiana (Italy)
 Robotnik (Great Britain)
 Rocznik Orientalistyczny (Poland)
 Roczniki Historyczne (Poland)
 The Round Table (Great Britain)
 Royal Central Asian Journal [also called: Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society] (Great Britain)
 Rupertus-Carola (West Germany)
 The Russian Review (USA)

S

Saeculum (West Germany)
 Die Sammlung (West Germany)
 Samtiden (Norway)
 Sborník Archivních Prací (Czechoslovakia)
 Sborník Ústavu Slovenského Národného Povstania (Czechoslovakia)
 Scandia (Sweden)
 Scandinavian Economic History Review (Sweden)
 Schicksalslinie (West Germany)
 Schweizer Beiträge zur Allgemeinen Geschichte (Switzerland)
 Schweizer Monatshefte (Switzerland)
 Schweizer Rundschau (Switzerland)
 Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte (Switzerland)
 Scottish Historical Review (Great Britain)
 The Scroll (USA)
 Seancas Ardmhacha (Eire)

Seikei Ronsō (Japan)
 Seiyo-shi-gaku (Japan)
 Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū (Japan)
 Shakai Kagaku Kiyō (Japan)
 Shakai Keizai-shi-gaku (Japan)
 The Shane Quarterly [new title: Encounter] (USA)
 Shichō (Japan)
 Shien (Japan)
 Shigaku (Japan)
 Shigaku Kenkyū (Japan)
 Shigaku Zasshi (Japan)
 Shih chieh chih Shih (China)
 Shikan (Japan)
 Shirin (Japan)
 Shisō (Japan)
 Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Klasse für Gesellschaftswissenschaften (East Germany)
 Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse (Austria)
 Slaviane (USSR)
 Slavonic and East European Review (Great Britain)
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EDITOR'S NOTE

Readers will have noted the change in the editorial address of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, necessitated by the move of the editor from Vienna to Munich. I would like to use this occasion to express my deep appreciation to Professor Dr. Hugo Hantsch and to the Historisches Seminar of Vienna University for the help they have given HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS in its initial years. I particularly want to thank Dr. Fritz Fellner for the devoted and valuable service he has rendered, beginning in May 1953, when we first embarked on a concentrated effort to create HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Although HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is no longer physically in Vienna, our close relationship, arising from the common trials in creating HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, bridges the distance, and Dr. Fellner remains a colleague on our staff. Professor Hantsch continues to serve on the Advisory Board, and the Historisches Seminar is one of our collaborating institutions by which the bibliographical services in various areas are extended.

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